"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; high temperature, fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,491. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat No. 2 red, 74½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal Volksraad yesterday discussed England's reply and the presence of British troops on the frontier in secret session. Herr Fischer of the Orange Free State was present. The Commandants have been ordered to hold the burghers in readiness in case of hostilities. Mr. Chamberlain has published the dispatches between England and the Transvaal. Great Britain refuses to agree to arbitration, and says that she will interfere at all times to protect her subjects. Twenty-nine Servians are charged with high treason in connection with the attempt to assassinate ex-King Milan last July. Six hundred miners were drowned by the flooding of a copper mine in the Island of Shikoku. Capts. Voulet and Chanoine are under investigation for acts of barbarity committed in the Soudan. They are charged with killing men, women, and children and shooting soldiers of their own commands. A man named Adams, who says he is W. W. Astor's agent in London, states that all of Astor's American property is for sale. The Batetla natives were defeated by the Congo Free State troops. Germans and Chinese clashed in the Kiao-Chau hinterland recently, with the result that six of the latter were killed. Nine people were drowned in a collision of two river steamers near Amsterdam. Typhoid fever will prevent the manoeuvres of the Fifth and Ninth Army Corps in France. Gen. Jimenes has left Santiago for Puerto Plata. It is said he will have no difficulty in becoming President of Santo Domingo. The revolutionists have established a provisional Government.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

President McKinley left Canton last night, and is expected to arrive at Washington this afternoon.

The mural Painters have arranged for a series of trophy masts extending from Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street down to Twenty-sixth Street as their share of the decorations for the Dewey land parade.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the cup challenger Shamrock, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Campania. He received an ovation all the way up the bay. A large delegation of yachtsmen and clubmen met him and extended courtesies. He says he thinks the Shamrock is the fleetest craft that ever left the shores of Great Britain.

Page 3.

The first of the deciding trial races between the Columbia and Defender will be sailed off Newport to-day.

The Shamrock did not go for a spin yesterday, but remained at anchor, receiving her final rub-down prior to her owner's arrival.

Col. "Jack" Chinn of Kentucky defended William Goebel, the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee of Kentucky, against the charges of ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, last night.

John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, defined his position in an interview. He will make his fight on State issues, but he announced that he stands on the Chicago platform, and that he is opposed to the Philippine war.

Page 4.

Pierre Lorillard paid $12,000 for the two-year-old colt Maribert at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

A physician just returned to Havana reports seventeen cases of yellow fever and two deaths at Key West. The garrison and naval station will be removed.

The Brooklyns won two games from the Clevelands yesterday at Washington Park. The New Yorks' game at Pittsburg was postponed on account of rain.

There were more apparent reversals of form yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay race track. One jockey did not seem particularly anxious to win. Imp took the Turf Handicap.

Page 5.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio presented a silver service to the gunboat Marietta at Charleston Navy Yard yesterday in the name of the Town of Marietta.

Admiral Sampson's successor as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, it is understood, will be either Rear Admiral Remy or Rear Admiral Farquhar. Rear Admiral Schley's claims to the appointment, it is said, will be ignored.

Page 6.

Gov. Roosevelt, in a speech at Watertown, N. Y., discussed the canal question, and said that to prevent mismanagement civil service reform must be resorted to. He defended public officials who had been charged with corruption, and said the accusations were baseless.

Page 7.

Five men were killed and seven seriously injured by the blowing up of a boiler in the Republic Iron Works at Pittsburg. The mill was partly wrecked.

Horses attached to a stage containing a dozen small children from New York tenements ran away yesterday at Sing Sing and plunged own a deep embankment. All of the children were cut and bruised.

Page 12.

The will of Henry Hilton was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $6,000,000.

Major George R. Dyer was unanimously elected Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment last night.

One man was killed and another badly hurt yesterday by the explosion of a hot-water boiler in the Gramercy Park Hotel.

The brig Fredericka Schepp came into port yesterday without mast or sail, both having been carried away by the hurricane of Aug. 17.

Twenty-one temporary appointees to positions in the Fire Department have been dismissed, in accordance with the civil service law.

Two boys were bitten by a dog at Eastern Parkway and Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. The animal caused a panic before a policeman shot him.

The first annual gymnastic tournament of the pupils of the public playgrounds and open-air gymnasiums took place yesterday in Crotona Park, and proved extremely successful.

Bolton Hall has found a system of co-operation between landlord and tenant practical in houses in Reid Avenue. Tenants were paid a dividend of 3 per cent. The plan is also in practice in Harlem and Williamsburg.

A high Tammany official announced yesterday that as soon as the pending injunction suits are disposed of an effort will be made in the Board of Public Improvements to revive the Ramapo contract, with amendments.

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Klondikers Arrive with $500,000.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 1.—Two steamers arrived from Alaska to-day, bringing about 500 miners, fortunate and unfortunate. The Laurada came from St. Michaels and the Humboldt from Skaguay. The total amount of gold dust they brought down is estimated at half a million. The reports from the Cape Nome districts are still conflicting, but considerable gold was brought from there by passengers on the Laurada.

Fine Through Train Service
Between New York and Chicago via Lackawanna Railroad. Coaches, sleeping cars, all ventilated. Fine service. Lowest rates. 429 Broadway.—Adv.

TROPHY POLES FOR DEWEY

Scheme of Decoration to be Carried Out by Mural Painters.

TO EXTEND FOR EIGHT BLOCKS

Vista from Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue of Gold, Green, Blue, and White—Dressing of Houses.

The authorities who have the land parade in honor of Dewey in charge are beginning to realize that they would have done well to have begun early in August instead of leaving everything till September. One result of procrastination in matters of this kind is that everything costs more when work is hurried and another is that for lack of time changes cannot be made at the last moment if the scheme does not work out as the authors hoped for it.

In the case of the Mural Painters, whose scheme of decoration is shown herewith, there ought to be ample time, for the appropriation allotted them is so small that nothing very extensive can be accomplished. In fact, the scheme is little more than a series of trophy masts extending from the four corners of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street down the avenue to about Twenty-sixth Street. These masts are to be on the curbstone, or close to it, and will be from forty to fifty feet high, with pedestals setting them off, and surmounted by large spread eagles of brass.

Somewhat more elaborate are the trophy poles on the corners of Thirty-fourth Street, for there the pedestals will carry fluted columns of the Ionic order, and these in turn support figures of Victory designed by Herbert Adams; moreover, this same Victory will be repeated on pedestals in the middle of each block. Heavy ropes and festoons of green will run from one of these columns to the other across the street, and further down the same plan will be followed out with the trophy masts. These, moreover, will be decorated with garlands twined with heavy ropes of green and set with tablets bearing the names of ships and sailors.

The purpose of the Mural Painters is to obtain in the vista, as one stands at Thirty-fourth Street and looks down Fifth Avenue, an impression of the following colors: Gold, green, blue, and white. The calculation is that the gold of the gilding on eagles and Victories and the white of the pedestals and masts will be sufficiently evident to make themselves felt under the mass of greenery. Blue and white are to be chiefly produced by flags and streamers, those being the colors of the navy, while the advice of the Mural Painters to property owners on the

Victory for the Four Corners at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

line of march may result in yet further additions to these notes—blue and white.

DECORATION OF BUILDINGS.

It is further calculated that the tops of the masts will form in a certain sense a line which will give uniformity to the scenery, and that the property holders on both sides of the avenue will accede to the request that decorations in the nature of bunting or of rugs shall not be placed upon the house front higher than the sills of the windows on the third floor. This will give another line, and a very important one, under which the chief decorations will appear. The tops of the houses and the eaves will naturally afford a chance for all the large American ensigns, foreign flags, emblematic banners, and streamers that the public may wish to add.

So far nothing has been done in the way of grouping different bodies of people at different points of the line of march. The American Fine Arts Building, 257 West Fifty-seventh Street, may be used as a rally point for the members of the art societies, their families and friends, which compose the Fine Arts Federation. A paper is in circulation asking for subscriptions to decorate this building in a fitting manner. The suggestion that the procession should not go through Fifty-seventh Street at all, but strike directly from Riverside Drirve over into upper Fifth Avenue, leaves the decoration of this building in abeyance.

Grand stands and rally stands may be arranged at different places on the line for people of different kinds. Thus a club, which to a certain degree represents a line of endeavor, a profession, or a trade, might well secure a certain number of feet at a good point of the march and erect there for its members and their friends a stand which could be decorated with its own emblems.

It is evident that the procession will be chiefly a military one, and that there will be no room for the marching of clubs or guilds or trades. It does not, however, follow that clubs and guilds and trades may not be represented in masses along the line, taking the place of the reviewers rather than the reviewed. On other occasions such bodies might be called upon to join the cortège and enliven a procession with uniforms and fanciful costumes.

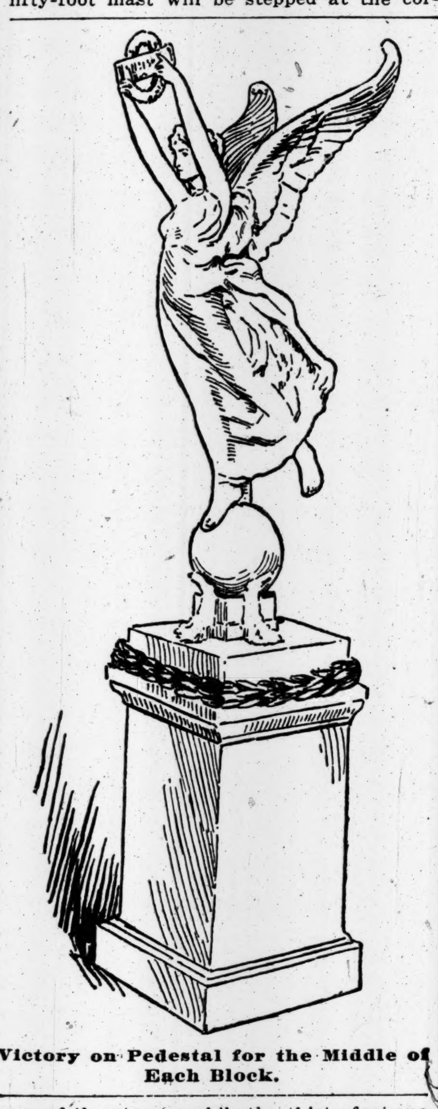
Take, for instance, such a body as the Camera Club, devoted entirely to amateur photography. Such a club might easily appear in proper costumes at a parade, and add a piquancy to a procession of trades and guilds. After a few attempts the state of things which exists in Brussels and Antwerp might be arrived at, where, on an important occasion, the various clubs and guilds turn out and offer a beautiful sight in their picturesque dresses, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in chariots.

THE TROPHY MAST SCHEME.

In the decorations proposed by the Mural Painters, one cut gives an idea of the Victory by Herbert Adams, which is proposed for the four corners at Thirty-fourth Street, and another the Victory on the pedestal for the middle of each block. The latter is a victory appropriate enough for a naval commander, with its dolphins steadying the globe on which the flying goddess rests a foot while with uplifted hands she holds a wreath and scroll. This figure is a repetition of one which will be used on the columns approaching the Dewey arch.

Another sketch gives a suggestion of the trophy pole, which is to be painted white, wreathed with green laurel, and fitted with a gilded eagle, circular wreath, and a tablet. From the top of the pole the streamers wave in the breeze. The eagle is to have a spread of six feet, and to be made of solid brass.

Two sizes are proposed for this trophy mast, namely, fifty and thirty feet. The fifty-foot mast will be stepped at the cor-



Victory on Pedestal for the Middle of Each Block.

ners of the streets, while the thirty-foot one will be ranged along Fifth Avenue, between the corners. These masts, being connected laterally by festoons of laurel, will carry the eye along

The society further proposes, if its money will permit, to run a line of laurel along the fronts of the buildings on each side between the second and third floors, or rather a line to correspond with the window sills of the third story. This band of laurel will then be reinforced below by a strong band of bunting of some uniform color. This will give an outer framework to the decorations below and those that rise from the street near the curbstone.

The object of all these suggestions, plans, and sketches is to secure what New York has never had before in decorations of this sort, a certain amount of unity, certain large lines and bands of color which set off the other decorations properly, whether they be American flags or individual schemes of decoration.

A letter has been addressed by the Mural Painters to the various clubs and hotels along the line of march asking them to make exceptional efforts in the way of proper decorations of their buildings on this occasion. If they desire any advice not contained in the circular addressed to the general residents along the line of march, they are asked to address the Secretary of the committee and such advice will be given.

ADVICE TO HOUSE OWNERS.

It will be also suggested by the Committee of the Mural Painters that the Committee on Decoration appeal to the public spirit of the house owners along the line of march. They have formulated a letter which will be submitted to the Committee on Decoration. The following are certain extracts therefrom:

"The Sub-Committee on Decoration of the Main Committee on Land Parade and Decoration appeals to you as a resident along the line of march in favor of the uniform scheme. It will readily be seen that if certain rules be adhered to in the decoration of houses along the line of march, securing a certain uniformity, the result will be more impressive than it would be otherwise.

"We would suggest that the residents along the line of march restrict the mass of decoration on their houses up to the third-story windows, making this the emphasis along the street. This feature alone will give an appearance of unity to what would otherwise be a straggling, irregular mass of decoration.

"Below this third-story line it is proposed that individual taste and discretion be exercised, although we make these further suggestions, that festoons of flowers, leaves, or bunting can be swung from window sill to window sill, and that the main mass of flags project from the third-story windows. That upright lines of bunting be swung from the third-story window sills to that of the first in the interval between

Trophy Pole with Brass Eagle to be Placed Between the Blocks.

the window. Besides the National colors, we would also advise the use of the colors of the navy, blue and white, with accents of gold.

"Those who do not wish to use the festoons between the windows may use wreaths, eagles, or other emblems, coats of arms of the Nation, State, or city. In all cases it would be advisable if the residents of each block would carry out any of these suggestions throughout the entire block, leaving the next to adopt something else, always bearing in mind that the third-story window sill should be the main accent line.

"The committee would further suggest that residents who can do so swing rugs

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT LEAVES CANTON.

Large Crowd at the Station Platform to See Him Off—To Arrive at Washington This Afternoon.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—To an accompaniment of enthusiastic cheers from the large crowd that thronged the station platforms, the special train bearing President and Mrs. McKinley steamed out of Canton at 9 o'clock to-night. The President from the rear platform bowed his acknowledgments for the kindly demonstration. The train goes direct to Washington over the Pennsylvania lines, and is due to arrive at 1 P. M. Saturday.

The President assured his friends here that he had thoroughly enjoyed the brief sojourn at his old home and the intercourse with his former neighbors. Dr. Rixey expressed his belief that Mrs. McKinley is steadily recovering from her indisposition of a month or so, although her state of health while here was such that she could see but few people. While in Pittsburg she received such a shock from the continuous firing of a cannon at the side of the car as to give her a set-back for the time being. She was able this afternoon, however, to take a ride about the city along her favorite drives, being accompanied by the President and her niece, Miss Mary Barber.

During the morning the President left the Barber residence, unattended, and sauntered up and across Market Street to the McKinley Block. The door to one of the offices in the block still bears the inscription, "William McKinley, Attorney at Law." He entered several of the offices, and met and chatted with the tenants of his building and many other friends he chanced to meet. This call engaged him about an hour.

Later, accompanied by Private Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, the President went to the old house, in North Market Street, his first home in Canton and the one he recently acquired. The trip was for the purpose of giving his Washington friends a view of the house and to inspect the property with reference to possible improvements when he takes formal possession Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Word was received to-day at the White House from Canton that the President and party would arrive in Washington at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

It is expected that the President will leave again on either Monday or Tuesday next for Philadelphia to take part in the Grand Army encampment.

BOUTWELL'S APPEAL TO LABOR.

Says Workmen Must Oppose Re-election of Mr. McKinley to Avert the "Evil Grasp of Imperialism."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who has been prominent in the anti-imperialist movement, in a letter made public at a labor celebration to-night, calls upon labor to unite and defeat President McKinley. He says in part:

"To me and to you one topic is supreme over all others when questions of public importance are under consideration. The Nation is passing through a crisis, or rather it is in a crisis, whch portends all of evil to the laboring population that can ever come to them; their downfall from a condition of independence, of power in the affairs of the country, to a state of servility through competition with the millions of the Oriental world.

"'The Philippines are never to be surrendered.' So says the President. 'They are to be conquered, and they are to be kept within or under the jurisdiction of the United States.' The laboring population of the country have one means of averting the evil, and I do not hesitate in advancing its use. Let them unitedly and with energy oppose the re-election of President McKinley, and their days of toil will be ended and the country will be saved from the grasp of imperialism."

TURKISH CRUISER IS WRECKED.

Reported to Have Gone Down Off the Coast of Asia Minor.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish cruiser Ismir has been wrecked in Besika Bay, between the coast of Asia Minor and the north end of the Isle of Tenedos.

It is possible that the wrecked vessel is the Turkish transport Ismirli, formerly the State of Indiana, built in Glasgow in 1874 and purchased by the Ottoman Government in 1892. None of the standard naval authorities includes a cruiser of the name of Ismir among the Ottoman warships.

CLAIMS HIS WIFE WAS STOLEN.

Aged Kentuckian Wants a Preacher Arrested for Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCEBURG, Ky, Sept. 1.—Ex-Squire Aldridge came before Squire Hays this morning, bringing five witnesses to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the Rev. James Smeadley, charging the latter with the larceny of his wife.

Both men involved in this novel and noted case are past seventy, and the lady in the case is sixty-five. Squire Hays persuaded Squire Aldridge to refer the matter to the Grand Jury that convenes next Monday.

ALGER DECLINES TO BE MAYOR.

Ex-Secretary Would Not Accept a Detroit Nomination.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Gen. R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, responding today to an inquiry as to whether he would be willing to accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of Detroit this Fall, said:

"It would unquestionably be a great honor for any one to be Mayor of Detroit. However, I positively could not think of it. I would not think of taking a nomination for Mayor any more than I could think of taking a nomination for Governor."

As to other political matters, including his own candidacy for Senator, the General declined to talk.

"HINKY DINK" LIKES NEW YORK

Chicago Alderman Calls It the Only Sporty Town in the Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Alderman Michael Kenna, "Hinky Dink," of the First Ward has returned from a four weeks' outing on the Atlantic Coast. He visited New York City and Philadelphia, and saw all there was to be seen.

"There is only one real hot sporty town in this country," said the Alderman, "and that is New York. There is as much difference between New York and Chicago when it comes to sport as there is between Chicago and Oberlin, Ohio. I took in New York from the Bowery to High Bridge, and I saw things which we people in Chicago never dreamed of. Everybody there has got money to burn."

MALE SERVANTS ARE IN DEMAND

Chicagoans Find Them Easier to Get than Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Men for housework, both light and heavy—men to lumber around in the tracks of the deft servant girl and fill the place of the skirted handmaiden as best they may—are now in demand at the employment agency, and are called for every afternoon in the "want ad." columns.

In many of the residence districts families are taking their meals at restaurants through utter inability to secure a satisfactory cook. Other families, despairing of ever obtaining the proper kind of female servants, are reaching out for men and finding them much more easily got than women.

Three Bubonic Cases in Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 1.—Three new cases of the bubonic plague were reported here to-day.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERVIEW WITH DEWEY IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

The Admiral talks to J. C. Hemment, The Journal's noted photographer, on the deck of the Olympia. Mr. Hemment snaps the Admiral as he speaks in various characteristic attitudes.—Adv.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HERE

Owner of the Shamrock Arrives on the Cunarder Campania.

RECEIVES A GREAT WELCOME

Ovation Begins as the Liner Enters the Bay—His Sportsmanlike Demeanor and Talk Impress All.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the yacht Shamrock, arrived here last night on the Cunard Line steamship Campania. The Campania reached her pier at about 9 o'clock, but long before that Sir Thomas had received verification of his belief that he was coming among friends. The Campania was met in the lower bay by a flotilla of craft, aboard which were the emissaries of American clubs and other organizations sent to bid Sir Thomas welcome, and assure him of the appreciation and admiration felt here over his efforts to recover the America's Cup. And so it happened that when the steamship reached Quarantine there were besides the Health Officer's boat and the mail boat, the steam yacht Erin, the tug James A. Lawrence with a party accompanying Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas's agent here; the Quarantine Commissioner's boat, the State of New York, bearing the representative of Gov. Roosevelt, and a delegation representing a great many clubs, and the revenue cutter Calumet, with another large party, including newspaper reporters, many from the East and South. There were, besides, a number of tugs, on one of which were ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio and Henry Siegel, also going to meet the Shamrock's owner.

Although the Campania had made a good passage, which brought her within signal distance of Fire Island shortly after 4 o'clock, she took it leisurely coming into port, and it was 7:30 P. M. when she reached Quarantine. As she slowed down for the Health Officer to board her, there was a great tooting salute to Sir Thomas, who could be seen on the promenade deck. He wore a blue yachting suit, and waved his yachting cap to those who hailed him. Those who went down the bay to meet him had received special permits to board the vessel, and as soon as the Health Officer had passed the vessel they fairly swarmed over the sides. Probably not since Li Hung Chang came here have so many boarded an incoming ocean steamer.

WELCOMED BY MANY.

Sir Thomas retired to the saloon to receive the delegation. Edward A. Sumner, who acted as counsel for him when he gave $10,000 for the sick and wounded American soldiers during the war with Spain, acted as spokesman for the body of club representatives. With Sir Thomas were William Fife, Jr., the designer of the Shamrock; Thomas Ratsey, the maker of her sails; Mr. Connell, an expert amateur yachtsman of the Clyde; Jesse Collings, M. P.; two private secretaries, and a Cyngalese servant. Sir Thomas is very tall, but a decided stoop of the shoulders detracts from the rugged appearance of his [illegible] frame. His hair is tinged with gray and is sparse on the top of his head. He brushes it back at the sides. His mustache is gray also, and he wears a little tuft of hair on the under lip. His manner is simple and candid and decidedly cordial. There was no mistaking his gratification at the enthusiasm of his reception, and he appeared to like well its informal character.

Mr. Sumner introduced Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's military secretary, who said that he had been detailed by the Governor to extend welcome to Sir Thomas in behalf of the State in recognition of the generous gift of Sir Thomas, whose benefits were shared by New York's soldiers. Sir Thomas thanked the Governor through Col. Treadwell, and then followed an interchange of felicitations, during which Mr. Sumner told Sir Thomas that he was invited by Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman of the Dewey Reception Naval Parade, to lead the yacht contingent, which is to follow directly after the men-of-war, in his steam yacht Erin. Sir Thomas said that he felt greatly honored and would be delighted to accept the invitation, and he added that he would try to have the Erin fitly decorated for the occasion.

Then came the presentation to Sir Thomas of cards extending to him the courtesies of fifty-six New York clubs. That Sir Thomas should fully understand how sincere are the good feelings with which Americans regard him, Mr. Sumner said that he thought he could safely say that no other foreigner who had visited here had ever received this particular kind of evidence of thei esteem.

SIR THOMAS REPLIES.

There were no set speeches. Sir Thomas in the course of his reply to the welcomes which greeted him and the questions asked, said:

"I knew that the Americans would spend five dollars to our one, and we felt it would be a waste of time to come here with any but the best boat that could be produced in England. I believe that the best boat ever built in England is now here. We are going to do our best. I thank Americans for their courtesies to myself and to my yachts. The Shamrock will do her very best. We will try to do better than people who have come here before. Whatever the outcome may be, I am sure that if I am not successful it will be because the Shamrock is not the better boat."

In conclusion, Sir Thomas said that he felt as if he was at home and among friends, and he could not too warmly express his appreciation of the evidences of kindness which had been shown him.

Sir Thomas was then captured by the reporters. "Well," he said, "I suppose you want me to talk about the Shamrock. When I came aboard every one was a Columbia man, but now, after our voyage, they are all Shamrock men. Yes, I expect to go out for a sail in her to-morrow. Of course I may find that I cannot manage it, but I hope to do so. I should like to see the Columbia, but I do not know that I shall be able to. I must see Mr. Morgan first. I may go with him."

Sir Thomas was much interested when told that betting was fast approaching even money. He said it gave him an idea of the opinion in which his boat was held here. He was not a betting man himself.

A THOROUGH SPORTSMAN.

"They cabled that betting was three to one on the Columbia, but my friends who sent their money here found that they had to give even money," he said. He was told that betting was $100 to $75 on Columbia on the Maritime Exchange. He thought a minute, then said:

"I go in for the sport, purely. I am not influenced by the money consideration. My object is to get the cup. It is a great task coming over here for the cup, looking at it in the pleasantest way possible. I have given up all attention to business, and I am going to devote my time to the Shamrock while here, or until after the races, so that I shall be unable to attend any functions or even to call on my friends. I know what I have to contend against, and that the best of skill has been employed on the Columbia in her construction and handling. I want to be aboard my boat all of the time. Mr. Fife, however, is to have complete charge of her. He is not only her designer, but he is the best amateur yachtsman in England.

"Now about this question of excursion boats. It makes me mad to hear so much said about that. One would suppose that we had no such difficulty in England. That is not so. There is no yacht race there that the yachts are not bothered. The excursion boats are not so high decked, however. It is bad business, of course, but I do not believe that the excursion fleet has ever prevented the best boat winning in the America's Cup races."

Sir Thomas said regarding the secrecy observed over the Shamrock that he supposed the same secrecy had been followed in the case of the Columbia. When the question of the cost of the Shamrock came up, he said:

"If the cost is considered, one had better stay at home. The cost has never given me any consideration. I have sought only

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SEES NO HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Just Back from France, Says Another Conviction is a Certainty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—"Capt. Dreyfus will again be convicted of treason to France," said Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi of Sinai Congregation, upon his return to Chicago from Europe to-day.

"After a definite review of the case I am forced to the conclusion that justice to this Jew will not obtain, though there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of honorable and thinking men of Europe—France included—that he should be honorably acquitted.

"The French people are bound to have Dreyfus found guilty, and guilty he will be found, though a terrible wrong be done. Not alone are the people of France as a whole set against the suffering Captain of artillery, but the entire military arm of the public service with no exceptions may be said to be solidly arrayed against him.

"The whole of Paris echoes and re-echoes day by day with the ravings of the anti-Semitic forces, until the visitor from abroad, no matter from what country he may sail, is forced to the belief that the people of France are in a frame of mind which causes him to doubt if they are rational.

"Dreyfus has been whipped, and is again in danger, but every swing of a lash has its recoil, and some day justice will be done, even by the military."

RIOT ON STEAMER NEW YORK.

Five Firemen Are in the Hospital, One Fatally Hurt.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 1.—A fight occurred this morning among the firemen of the American Line steamer New York. Five of the men, as a result, are confined in the hospital, and one of them is not expected to live. The police quelled the riot and are now seeking the ringleaders.

SAYS HEALER DOWIE USES DRUGS

Dr. Ziegler Claims He Administers Them in Patients' Food.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Dr. L. C. H. E. Ziegler, a former employe of John Alexander Dowie, has thrown light on the methods of the Divine healer. According to Dr. Ziegler, Dowie cures his many patients by secretly administering medicine in the food given them.

Dr. Ziegler, while connected with the healers' institution, made a careful examination of the food furnished the ill. On one occasion he picked up a glass from which a scrofulous patient had just drunk some milk, scraped the sediment found in the bottom, analyzed it, and found that it was raw sulphur. The drug is nearly always used for this disease, and its presence strengthens his belief that it did not get there by accident.

RETURNS AFTER 25 YEARS.

F. J. Leach, Reported Dead, Claims the Estate of His Mother.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Frank J. Leach, who was reported dead, has returned to Elmira after an absence of twenty-five years to claim property valued at several thousand dollars left by his mother and now in the possession of his step-father, Joseph Cilley.

Leach has served twelve years in a California prison for a crime of which he was afterward proved innocent. His mother died while he was in prison, and he claims that it was known by his relatives here that he was alive when the property was turned over to his step-father. He has secured an attorney and will fight for his inheritance.

PRICE OF WHISKY REDUCED.

Trust Begins Fight on Independents with a 4-Cent Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 1.—Whisky was quoted at $1.22 a gallon on the Board of Trade today. This is for trust goods, and is a decrease of 4 cents per gallon. The price of $1.26 has been the official quotation from the Peoria Board of Trade for the past year, and the daily quotation has not varied much either way for that length of time.

It is the general opinion of commercial men here that the reduction marks the beginning of a fight between the trust and the independents and Samuel Woolner of the Standard Distilling Company practically admits this is true.

While saying the reduction is purely voluntary, and is caused by a surplus of goods, he claims that the reduction will be felt keenly by the independents, and will cause unusual activity. The price quoted to-day, he says, may stand for weeks, and again it may be reduced another cent in a few days.

$1,000,000 PYRAMID OF GOLD.

Will Be Exhibited at Paris by Cripple Creek Companies.

DENVER, Sept. 1.—Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck of the Paris Exposition has left for Chicago after a successful conference with the leading mining men of Cripple Creek. The object of his mission was to secure the pledge of a million dollars' worth of bullion for exhibition from one district of the United States to be used in the National display at Paris.

He positively stated that there would be no fantastic figures of women actresses or anything else of that order, but that this would be the only group display of gold from the entire country. It will be shaped as a pyramid and be transported from Denver to the Atlantic Coast by special train, guarded by United States troops, and thence conveyed across the water in a war vessel.

The proposition met with the heartiest support of the miners. Three mills will contribute over $800,000. The bullion must bear the Mint mark of the Government, and the assurance is given that the pyramid will be solid The Government assumes all the risk and guarantees the return of the gold.

WILLIAM A. NEAL ACCUSED.

State Official in South Carolina Indicted for Embezzlement.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1.—William A. Neal is the first South Carolina State official to be indicted for embezzlement or the wrongful use of public funds. The evidence of thievery in the days of the carpet bagger is contained in the "fraud reports," but the guilty ones were not prosecuted, the Hampton administration deciding to put that brand upon them and let them go.

Neal was in charge of the penitentiary for four years, and during that time handled several hundred thousand dollars, and while there is $11,500 charged against him he only appropriated $4,000 in money to his own use. Expecting re-election, a rise in cotton, and being liberal, he used the State's money, and exposure followed defeat.

He will be tried under three separate charges—failing to turn over public funds to his successor, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, and embezzlement. During the investigation by the legislative committee he admitted the improper use of the funds in the several cases covered by these indictments, so that a conviction, if the case comes to a jury, seems certain. It was expected that his friends would make up the $4,000, pay it in, and so give the jury an excuse to acquit, even if the State did not drop the prosecution, but the willingness of his friends to let him go to jail has made that solution very unlikely. Neal has several influential and well-to-do relatives.

The trial will take place in this city in October.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Philadelphia.

Upon occasion G. A. R. National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad announces round trip rate from New York $3.00; tickets on sale Sept. 2d to 5th, good to return Sept. 12th, or by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, good until Sept. 30th. Trains every hour during the day, and at midnight.—Adv.

DU PATY'S EVIDENCE IS NOW AT RENNES

Cavaignac Brings It, and the Generals Hold a Conference.

DECIDE ON LINE OF ACTION

Court-Martial's Verdict May Be In by Next Friday.

Strong Points in Dreyfus's Favor Are Made by Several Witnesses, and de Beaurepaire's Tools Fail to Do Their Work.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 1.—The most important news of the day has just transpired. M. Cavaignac returned to Rennes this evening, bringing the points of Du Paty de Clam's deposition before Capt. Tavernier.

There is much speculation as to what these points are.

The Generals are now in conference studying the situation. The line of their action will be decided upon during the night.

To-day's sitting was exceedingly dull. Ex-Judge Quesnay de Beaurepaire's witness, the groom Germain, was thoroughly discredited not only by the witnesses who he said could confirm his statements, but also by reports ruining his respectability sprung on the court by Maître Demange.

The attitude of Capt. Dreyfus was perfectly natural. He admitted that when at his home in Mulhouse, Alsace, he often rode horseback and had seen German soldiers manoeuvring at a distance, but had never followed the German manoeuvres officially.

I hear that every effort will be made to bring the trial to a prompt conclusion. The counsels' addresses will be abbreviated with a view to get the verdict by next Thursday or Friday at the latest.

Saturday is market day and brings crowds here, which might lead to dangerous rioting.

All police precautions are taken which assure the safety not only of the accused but also of his defenders and all persons directly associated with the case. Rennes is so calm, however, that it is difficult to imagine that any change of aspect can take place here.

ROWLAND STRONG.

DREYFUS DEFENDERS TESTIFY.

Depositions Strongly in Favor of the Prisoner Are Made—Proceedings of the Court-Martial.

RENNES, Sept. 1.—Immediately after the opening of the session of the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus, Col. Jouaust aroused the interest of the audience by remarking:

"Maître Labori the other day asked that information be obtained regarding the character of a certain witness. I would not have acceded if the witness had not expressed a similar desire. Information which has now reached me will be read."

The clerk of the court accordingly read a report regarding M. Dubreuil, the Parisian friend of M. de Beaurepaire, who testified Aug. 23 that Dreyfus met a German attaché at the house of a mutual friend named Bodson, and whose cross-examination reflected severely on his reputation. The report was to the effect that M. Dubreuil never was a horse dealer, as claimed by M. Labori, and that the character of the witness was most respectable, he being held in general esteem.

This was a very satisfactory day for Dreyfus. The Beaurepaire witness, Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attended the Alsatian manoeuvres, found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, underwent two convictions for swindling.

This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being very weighty, as in the case of Capt. Carvalho, Gen. Sebert, and Major Hartmann, their evidence going to show that particulars of the firing manual of the "120 gun" and hydro-pneumatic brake were almost matters of common knowledge among the officers and that the contention that Dreyfus, from his special position on the staff and peculiar movements, could along be acquainted with them has no solid basis. This was the sum of to-day's proceedings, which were not marked by an incident of unusual character, the Roget-Bruyere episode, in which Gen. Roget clearly gave himself away, being the only matter which attracted special attention.

JOUAUST SNUBS BERTILLON.

M. Bertillon was severely snubbed by the presiding officer when he wished to reply to Gen. Sebert, who had condemned his system as fantastic.

As soon as Gen. Sebert had finished his testimony M. Bertillon bounced up and asked to be allowed to speak, but Col. Jouaust quickly turned to the usher and said, "Bring in the next witness," whereupon M. Bertillon, extremely annoyed, returned to his seat.

A groom named Germain deposed to seeing Dreyfus at the German Army manoeuvres in Alsace. Col. Jouaust questioned Dreyfus on this point. The general effect of the testimony was rather unfavorable to the prisoner.

Germain declared he saddled a horse for Dreyfus to follow the manoeuvres, and he said that his employer, Kuhlmann, accompanied Dreyfus riding, adding that the Major told the witness the name of his companion.

Col. Jouaust questioned Dreyfus, and, although he did not confound the prisoner in any way, Dreyfus made a weak reply in declaring that he could not remember whether he hired horses of Germain's employer or not.

The next two witnesses, however, gave strong testimony in favor of Dreyfus and sadly knocked Germain's testimony about. His employer, a man named Kuhlmann, got up and declared that all Germain had said was untrue, and Major Infreville followed and declared he neved knew Dreyfus, so Germain's allusions to him were baseless.

Capt. Le Monnier, who was a probationer on the Headquarters Staff at the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that the prisoner told him he was well acquainted with a certain German position because he had followed the Alsatian manoeuvres.

Dreyfus replied that Capt. Le Monnier must have mixed up his remarks. The prisoner added that he was acquainted with that part of Alsace, because he had spent his youth there, and not because he was present at the manoeuvres of the German Army there.

A witness named Villon then told a tale of how he overheard a conversation in a Berlin café between two German officers, in which a remark was made that mobilization plans were expected from Dreyfus.

The café however, has since disappeared, and, as there are no means of verifying Villon's story, it certainly should not have much effect on the Judges.

EXPERT ARTILLERISTS HEARD.

Two or three witnesses, in support of Dreyfus on artillery questions, were next heard, and Commissary Fischer testified that he was charged to investigate the leakage of documents at the Gunnery School at Bourges, and found nothing to incriminate Dreyfus.

Lieut. Bernheim testified that he loaned Esterhazy documents dealing with artillery, and was unable to get them back, and Artillery Lieutenant Brugere, who attended a gunnery course at Chalons, testified that it was easy for an outsider to obtain particulars about the guns. He said that he himself had on one occasion loaned his firing manual to an infantry officer.

Gen. Roget asked to be confronted with the witness, and said the latter wrote M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, a violent letter of resignation, in which he declared it was a dishonor to serve in the French Army.

This declaration caused a scene, for Lieut. Brugere, turning to Gen. Roget, cried: "I protest against Gen. Roget's words. I affirm that I never said any such thing."

Gen. Roget then backed down, saying: "Well, that was the general sense of the letter."

A roar of disgust came from the audience at this apparent underhandedness upon the part of the General, and Lieut. Brugere again emphatically declared Gen. Roget was wrong.

Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, and Col. Jouaust agreed that the letter should be obtained from the Ministry of War and read in court. The Lieutenant expressed satisfaction at this step, while the General returned to his seat with less buoyancy than he left it.

The next witness, Capt. Carvalho, a handsome young artillery officer, proved an excellent reinforcement for Dreyfus. He gave his evidence clearly and boldly, and emphatically declared that there were no special precautions to keep the mechanism of the "120 short" gun secret. Moreover, he added, in April, 1894, the artillery officers had a description of the hydro-pneumatic brage given them.

PRESENTS COPY OF THE MANUAL.

"Here," said Capt. Carvalho, "is an actual copy of the manual, which I hand over to the court-martial."

M. Labori then had an animated discussion with Col. Jouaust, who at first refused counsel's request to read a letter which the latter had received yesterday evening, signed "Corningue," setting forth that the firing manual had been copied by men referred to as "A" and "B."

Col. Picquart, in reply to M. Labori, confirmed the statements made in the letter, and said he thought Major Lauth could say something on that point, whereupon the Major rose and declared he did not know "Corningue."

M. Labori then asked to be allowed to question Major Lauth, but Col. Jouaust refused. Counsel insisted, but Col. Jouaust waved him down, whereupon M. Labori cried:

"You suppress all awkward questions." [Sensation.]

The Government Commissary, Major Carriere, said: "I desire to point out that the defense is always asking to speak, while I am always refused permission to do so when I ask."

Col Jouaust, out of patience, retorted: "I have heard enough. Be quiet. The incident is closed."

This cavalier treatment of the Government Commissary, who, however, makes himself ridiculous whenever he opens his mouth, caused general laughter.

Gen. Sebert followed. He also proved a trump card for Dreyfus as he declared the wording of the bordereau revealed professional ignorance. He also said the man who wrote it was not an artillery officer, and said such an officer as Dreyfus could not make the mistakes he referred to.

Gen. Sebert entered into long explanations of his statements, pertinently pointing out that an artillery officer would have known the interesting parts of the firing manual, and would not have written in the bordereau "take what interests you."

GEN SEBERT EXONERATES DREYFUS.

The General again declared emphatically that the bordereau could not have been written by an artillery officer or by any one who had passed through the Polytechnic School. This declaration made a profound impression on the court, which was intensified when Gen. Sebert, who is a venerable-looking gentleman, concluded, fearlessly:

"I am happy to have had the strength to carry here my stone toward the edifice of reparation which the court is building so with so much care and confidence, while holding itself aloof from outside passions."

Major Ducros deposed that he commanded a field battery; that he knew Dreyfus and offered him certain information. But, he pointed out, Dreyfus never asked him a question, although he knew he (the witness) possessed most interesting information, especially particulars about the hydro-pneumatic brake.

Gen. Mercier here intervened, and said that at the time Major Ducros was speaking of, the Ducros field piece had been rejected in favor of the Deport cannon, and, he said, Dreyfus therefore could have no object in procuring particulars of the Ducros gun.

More support for Dreyfus was forthcoming in the deposition of Major Hartmann of the artillery, who expressed the opinion that the author of the bordereau did not know what he was writing about, since he spoke of the "120 short" gun when he meant the "120 long" gun.

The Major led the court through a maze of technical details about artillery, until Col. Jouaust asked him to refrain from technicalities as far as possible, evidently fearing that Hartmann might reveal secrets of the service. His evidence was directed entirely to show that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau, and that the artillery information mentioned in it was accessible to many officers of all arms in the Spring of 1894.

So far as the depositions were concerned, Dreyfus certainly had every reason to be pleased with to-day's proceedings.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The proceedings in detail follow: The court-martial opened to-day with the reading of an official report on M. Dubreuil. The report to-day was to the effect that he never was a horse dealer, as claimed by Maître Labori.

Maître Demange of counsel for the defense insisted that the judgment of the Court of Coutances in regard to M. Dubreuil should be read. The latter thereupon advanced to the witness box and announced that he had arranged for all papers in the case to be sent to the court. In the meanwhile M. Dubreuil read letters indorsing his character, and thanked the court for the opportunity to defend himself against the attacks of M Labori.

The prisoner was questioned as to the date of his relations with Mme. Bodson, and replied that it was in 1887, and M. Dubreuil, thinking that Dreyfus had said 1885, offered, amid laughter, to have the date verified by two of M Bodson's valets.

Dreyfus expressed intense indignation at the reference made in the court of his personal relations with Mme. Bodson.

"I emphatically reassert," said he, "that I never met any foreigners at M. Bodson's, and I beg the Court to make such inquiries as are necessary to ascertain the truth on this point." [Excitement.]

GERMAIN IS DISCREDITED.

Germain, a groom, one of the witnesses cited by Col. Jouaust, testified that he was at Mulhouse in 1886, where he was employed in a livery stable, which, he said, furnished a horse to the prisoner. Dreyfus, the witness claimed, attended the German manoeuvres at Alsace at that time.

* * * * * * * *

[Germain is one of the witnesses introduced by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire. Even according to the most intelligent of the anti-Dreyfus organs, M. de Beaurepaire has played a ridiculous rôle in the affair for nearly a year. He was President of the Civil Tribunal of the Court of Cassation while the case of revision was being heard before the Criminal Section. On Jan. 8, 1899, he resigned as a protest against the alleged "revisionist" partiality of his colleagues of the Criminal Chamber.

[Since the date of his resignation he has employed himself with attempting by private means to establish the guilt of Dreyfus. L'Echo de Paris has been the organ through which he reported the progress of his investigation. In July M. de Beaurepaire wrote that he had secured documentary evidence of Dreyfus's guilt, which he would shortly publish. He never presented it, however, for the reason that the man named "Karl" from whom he had expected it turned out to be a joker.

[M. de Beaurepaire finally took his budget of hearsays to Commandant Carrière, the Commissary of the Government in Rennes, who promptly told him that his material could not be used at the court-martial. M. de Beaurepaire on his return to Paris opened a court of his own at his home, 4 Place Possoz, and invited witnesses who had anything to say about Dreyfus to come to him. He received many visitors, and finally published their testimony in L'Echo de Paris.

[All Paris laughed at the ex-Judge. The nature of his evidence may be gathered from this example: One witness reported that he heard a Jew say: "Dreyfus's innocence must be admitted or France must be broken." This was deemed very significant by the ex-Judge.

[A great point was also made of a newspaper story that in certain cities in the United States the Jews held celebrations when revision was announced. On the order of Gen. Lucas, commanding the Department of Rennes, de Beaurepaire's witnesses received permission to testify.

[Germain and Villon, who testified yesterday, are two of them.]

* * * * * * *

WITNESS WAS A SWINDLER.

Col. Jouaust—Have you seen the prisoner since?

Germain—Yes, I recognized him in the Bois de Boulogne as Lieut. Dreyfus.

Col. Jouaust—How did you know that?

Germain—An officer named d'Infreville, a Major, told me.

Col. Jouaust—Do you recognize him in the prisoner?

Germain, (looking at the prisoner)—Yes.

M. Demange earnestly inquired whether the witness had not been prosecuted for swindling and had been acquitted?

Germain replied in the negative, but he subsequently admitted that he had been convicted of embezzlement June 17, 1893.

Counsel also showed Germain was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzlement in 1898.

M. Labori asked Germain if he was acquainted with M. de Beaurepaire, and the witness replied that he was not acquainted with him, but he added that M. Beaurepaire knew the facts to which he testified, through the witness's friends, and he also admitted having written to M. de Beaurepaire, giving information which the latter had published in the Echo de Paris.

In reply to the usual question, Dreyfus admitted that about 1886 or 1887 he spent a furlough at Mulhouse, adding:

"Every year, both while studying and attending the Gunnery and Artillery Training Schools, I passed one or two months at Mulhouse. But I can positively affirm that I never was present either in an official or semi-official capacity at the German manoeuvres. I was never invited to attend the German manoeuvres, and I never dined or lunched with any German officer. On each visit I called on the General commanding at Mulhouse with my regular passport, in accordance with my duty.

* * * * * * * *

[The indictment contains the following passage concerning Capt. Dreyfus's visits to Mulhouse:

["As regards the journeys of Capt. Dreyfus, it is clear from his answers under cross-examination that he could go to Alsace by stealth almost whenever he wished to do so; and that the German authorities shut their eyes to his presence there. This faculty of clandestine travel may properly be made a charge against him."

[On this point the Strassburger Post published Jan. 10, 1898, an official note which reads as follows: "In reality, Dreyfus asked for a permit to be in Alsace in June and July, 1892, and on both occasions his demand was rejected. In December, 1893, a permit was granted to him to be there for five days, because his father was seriously ill."

[Whenever Dreyfus, after he became an officer, desired to visit his old home he was obliged to apply to his superior officer, who forwarded a request to the German authorities for a passport. Had Dreyfus, a French officer, attempted to enter Alsace without proper authorization he would have been apprehended, with the possibility of being charged with espionage by the Germans.

[As is shown by the above note in the Strassburger Post it is only for extraordinary reasons that the German Government will permit French officers to visit Alsace.]

* * * * * * * *

NO MANOEUVRES AT MULHOUSE.

"I would like to point out, in regard to the manoeuvring ground to which reference is made, that the Mulhouse ground is not ground over which manoeuvres could be carried out. It is merely a small drill ground, nothing more than a clearing in the Hartz Forest on the road from Mulhouse to Basel.

It is true that in the course of my excursions in 1886 I might have seen regiments drilling. But I emphatically declare that while out riding in 1886 or 1887 I never dined or lunched with German officers, was never even invited to do so by foreign officers, and never spoke to foreign officers."

Replying to Col. Jouaust, Dreyfus said that while he was at Mulhouse he rode his brother's horse, and did not remember anything about the horse mentioned by Germain.

Kulmann, the livery stable keeper who employed Germain at this time, testified that he never rode with Dreyfus as stated by Germain; that he never went to the manoeuvres in company with Dreyfus, and absolutely denied all Germain's statements.

Germain, the livery man added, was in his employ, and possibly the groom accompanied Dreyfus. But the witness had no knowledge of it.

In conclusion, Kulmann emphatically reiterated that he never rode with Dreyfus. He said he was well acquainted with the whole Dreyfus family.

Major d'Infreville testified that he had known Germain since 1894. He added that Germain informed him that Dreyfus attended the German manoeuvres. Witness had never said that an officer Germain saw in Bois de Boulogne was Dreyfus, for the simple reason that he did not know Dreyfus.

Germain, on being recalled, asserted that he certainly thought Major d'Infreville told him the officer referred to was Dreyfus.

Capt. Le Monnier of the Headquarters Staff, who was a probationer at the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that while they were at the School of War in 1894 Dreyfus, in the course of a conversation referring to the covering of troops in the Vosges region and the movements necessary for the invasion of Alsace, said that he was well acquainted with a certain position to which the Germans attached great importance as a means of checking a French advance. This position, witness continued, was westward of Mulhouse, and Dreyfus said he reached this opinion after following the German manoeuvres on horseback.

DREYFUS SHOWS UP AN ERROR.

The prisoner at this point quietly pointed out that the position mentioned by Capt. Le Monnier was situated in an entirely different locality from where he, the prisoner, is supposed to have followed the manoeuvres. Dreyfus added:

"Capt. Le Monnier must have confused it with a position which I described from knowledge acquired when traversing the whole district on horseback while a youth."

The prisoner reiterated that he never attended the manoeuvres in question.

M. Villon, another of the friends of M. de Beaurepaire, declared that when in Berlin during the year 1894 he overheard a conversation of some German officers who were lunching in an adjoining room. One of the officers, the witness added, expressed indignation that a French officer was guilty of treason and his companion replied:

"It is a good thing for us. You know we are getting the plans of mobilization from Dreyfus." [Murmurs of assent and dissent.]

At the request of M. Demange, M. Villon detailed the alleged conversation, and said he had not mentioned the conversation in 1894 because Dreyfus had been arrested, and, knowing him to be guilty, the witness foresaw he would be convicted.

Special Commissary Fischer of the Eastern Military Railway System deposed that he was ordered to investigate a leakage in the Gunnery School at Bourges, and, he added, the results of his inquiries did not seem to incriminate Dreyfus.

Fischer asserted that he was not long in finding out that a former artilleryman named Thomas had communicated to a foreign power documents affecting the national defense. Thomas, he added, was sentenced to death for attempted murder in 1886, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

The witness went to Avignon and secured the convict's confession that he communicated sketches of "Shell 80" of the horse artillery and of the "120 siege gun," for which he had received 1,000f.

Replying to Col. Jouaust, the witness declared that, as Thomas was arrested in 1886, he could not have been a spy at a later date.

LIEUT. BERNHEIM ON THE STAND.

Lieut. Bernheim testified that, while in garrison at Rouen, he furnished Esterhazy with information and documents regarding the artillery, in which Esterhazy was much interested. The witness was never able to recover the documents. He supposed at the time that Esterhazy was anxious to increase his military knowledge.

* * * * * * * *

[Lieut. Bernheim testified before the Court of Cassation that in the Spring of 1894 Esterhazy asked him to lend him his Firing Manual, which appears as the fifth item in the bordereau.

[The manual was loaned, after permission had been secured from Bernheim's Captain. Esterhazy took it, and Bernheim declared to the court that he had never been able to get it back from him.

[When Esterhazy's career as one of the Pope's mercenaries was cut short in 1870, he received a commission in the French Army. Because of his knowledge of German and Italian, he was employed in 1876 in the General Staff. Later he rejoined his regiment, the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth of the line, and saw active service in Africa.

[From 1881 until 1897 Esterhazy, when ordered into the provinces, always petitioned the War Office to have him returned to Paris. When his petitions were not granted he invariably secured extraordinary leaves of absence, which permitted him to reside most of the year in the French capital. How he occupied himself is set forth in a letter written in May, 1898, by Gen. Talbot, the British Military Attaché in Paris, to Général le Marquis de Galliffet, now Minister of War. The opeinng passage of this letter reads as follows:

["My dear General, I know nothing of the affaire Dreyfus. All the time I have been employed in France I have never known him. But I am astonished to see the Commandant Esterhazy at liberty, because all we Military Attachés in France knew long ago that for one or two thousand franc notes Commandant Esterhazy used to procure for us any information which we could not ourselves directly procure at the Ministry of War."]

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Replying to M. Demange, Lieut. Bernheim said he had not testified at the Esterhazy trial because his testimony was then considered to be of no great value.

LIEUT. BRUGERE'S TESTIMONY.

Lieut. Brugere of the Artillery Reserve, the next witness called, said it was perfectly easy for any officer to closely inspect the "120 short" gun. Moreover, he added, detailed explanations and information regarding the brake were given to the officers present when the gun was fired. On two occasions, witness also said, when the gun was fired he noticed the presence of a group of non-artillery officers. Therefore, the Lieutenant pointed out, it was plain that access to the gun was quite easy.

In May, 1894, Lieut. Brugere continued, the new Firing Manual was distributed. A copy was given to each battery, and, as the Captains' lectures were not fully understood, other copies of the Firing Manual were printed, and all officers and non-commissioned officers so desiring could obtain as many as they liked. In some regiments, even the ordinary gunners secured copies, and among these favored regiments, Lieut. Brugere pointed out, was the Sixth Artillery, stationed at Rennes. [Excitement.]

The witness said he gave his copy of the Firing Manual to an infantry officer May 17, 1894. The Société de Tir A Canon of Paris also reprinted the manual and distributed it among its members.

Capt. Le Rond here interposed, saying that no batteries of the "120 short" gun were at the Chalons camp in 1894, and Lieut. Brugere retorted that he only referred to what he saw in the month of May. A lively discussion ensued, Gen. Roget and Gen. Deloye denying Lieut. Brugere's statements.

Gen. Roget asked Lieut. Brugere if he was not the officer who wrote M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, a violent letter tendering his resignation, and declaring it was a dishonor to serve in the French Army. [Sensation.]

Lieut. Brugere energetically protested against such a meaning being given to his letter, which was quite contrary in its effect.

Gen. Deloye, to whom Gen. Roget appealed, said he had been consulted by the Minister of War as to what ought to be done in connection with the letter, and witness read the report which he made on the subject to the President of the Republic, who, he added, immediately signed an order relegating Lieut. Bruyere to the Territorial Army.

After this Lieut. Brugere again arose, and emphatically maintained that he had made no statement in the sense indicated by Gen. Roget, but had only alluded to some personalities, and had not mentioned the French army. It would have been absurd to do so, he continued, since the French Army consists of all citizens over twenty years of age.

LETTER WILL BE READ IN COURT.

M. Labori said he thought it would be advisable to produce the letter in question, and Col. Jouaust promised to ask the Minister of War for the document.

Capt. Carvalho of the artillery also testified to the ease with which the "120 short" gun could be inspected. He said the gun was frequently operated in the presence of non-artillery officers, who were told everything that they desired to know, including a description of the hydro-pneumatic brake.

Regarding the 1895 firing manual, witness said copies were obtainable in 1894 in all the regiments of the army, and asserted that he had purchased a copy of the manual, which he placed at the disposal of the court. At this juncture M. Labori read a letter from a spy named Corningue, stating that he had copied the firing manual in the room of Major Panizzardi, the Italian Military Attaché at Paris, in the presence of Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché at Paris, referred to as A and B. He said he was not certain whether this was the 1894 or 1895 manual, and begged the President to question Col. Picquart on the subject.

Picquart said he believed it was the 18[illegible] manual, and that the copy was made in 1896 in Major Panizzardi's room in the presence of Major Panizzardi and another person. Col. Picquart added that Major Lauth ought to know something about a certain mark on the manual. All the manuals at the Versailles garrison were ordered returned to headquarters in order to see which one was missing.

Gen. Deloye admitted that he was not sure whether it was the 1894 or 1895 manual, and corroborated Col. Picquart's statements.

Major Lauth expressed surprise at the fact that Col. Picquart's recollections were so vague, and added that Picquart had relations with the spy, Corningue, who, he said, was a doubtful character.

Here M. Labori asked to what spy Major Lauth was able to give a good character, to which the Major replied: "Why, none." [Laughter.]

M. Labori then said Major Lauth insinuated that Corningue was trying to levy blackmail. Was that his idea?

Col. Jouaust refused to allow the question.

Addressing Col. Picquart, M. Labori asked: "When did you know that the firing manual was being copied?"

Col. Picquart—During the Summer of 1896.

M. Labori having remarked that this was all he desired to ask at present, Gen. Hippolyte Sebert, retired, of the marine artillery, deposed. He preceded his testimony by saying he did not think he ought to withhold the evidence he was able to give, as he felt it would contribute to the reparation of a judicial error.

SEBERT CRITICISES THE BORDEREAU.

The General then criticised the bordereau from a professional standpoint, pointing out that the writer must have been a low-classed man, negotiating directly with a correspondent on whose doles he was dependent. He said he was probably an officer, but certainly not an artillery officer, adding that this was proved by the employment of expressions an artilleryman could not have used.

* * * * * * * *

[On this point the indictment deliberately states: "The very nature of the documents addressed to the agent of a foreign power along with the bordereau shows clearly that it was an officer who wrote the bordereau and sent the documents, and also that this officer must belong to the artillery, since three of the notes or documents concern that arm."

[It will be recalled that these notes are designated as follows:

["1. Une note sur le frein hydraulique de 120, et la manière dont s'est conduite cette pièce." A note on the hydraulic brake of the 120 (millimètre gun) and on the way this piece behaved.)

["3. Une note sur une modification aux formations de l'artillerie." (A note on a modification of artillery formations.)

["5. Le projet de manuel de tir de l'artillerie de campagne—14 Mars, 1894." (The project of a firing manual for field artillery—14th March, 1894.)

[As has already been pointed out in these columns, an artillerist like Dreyfus would never have used the phrase "the way this piece behaved" for "how the piece is operated," which in the technical language of the artillery school would have been "la manière don s'est comportée la pièce."

[In the first note reference is made to a hydraulic brake. This can hardly refer to the one of 1889, which was well known and of which a printed description could be readily purchased for a franc in Paris. As Commandant Hartmann pointed out to the Court of Cassation, the writer evidently meant the new hydro-pneumatic brake or buffers of 1894, but he denoted it in the language that an artillerist would never have employed.

[Gen. Sebert probably told the court in regard to the "note on a modification of artillery," that it was simply a French adaptation of a formation which in 1892 had been adopted by the German artillery. This is a fact that it would have been impossible for Dreyfus to be ignorant of, while Esterhazy, an infantry and line officer, might not have been aware of it. At any rate, Schwarzkoppen's chief in Berlin had full information concerning item 3.

[It is shown by the testimony of Lieut. Bernheim above cited that information concerning item 5 was not difficult for line officers to procure. He himself loaned Esterhazy his Field Firing Manual in 1894. The writer of the bordereau says, however:

["The last document is extremely difficult to procure, and I can only have it at my disposal during a few days. The Ministry of War has sent a limited number of copies to the several corps, and these corps are responsible for its return, each officer in possession of one to return it after the manoeuvres. If then you would like to take out of it whatever interests you, and hold it afterward at my disposal, I will take it. Unless, indeed, you would like me to have it copied in extenso and then address to you the copy."]

* * * * * * * *

DENSE IGNORANCE DISPLAYED.

The witness gave a number of instances showing the dense ignorance displayed in gunnery technicalities by the writer of the bordereau, and, amid profound silence Gen. Sebert declared that his study of the case had led him to the conviction that the bordereau could not have been written by an artillery officer or by an officer belonging to a special arm of the service who had passed through the Polytechnic School. [Excitement.]

Gen. Sebert referred to the satisfaction he felt at knowing that the experts of the highest standing in handwriting had confirmed his opinion and had dismissed M. Bertillon's assertions, saying that on examination he, the witness, had easily found proof of the worthlessness of that demonstration.

"It is painful for me," added Gen. Sebert, "to express so severe an opinion on the man whose name is connected with the application of the anthropometric method, which has done the greatest service. But French science cannot give its authority to lucubrations so pretentious as those M. Bertillon brought here. I reassert most emphatically that the bordereau was not written by an artillery officer or by an officer who passed through the Polytechnic School.

"I have been sustained in giving my evidence by my firm belief in the entire innocence of Dreyfus, and I am glad I have had strength enough to bring here the stone which I have to lay on the edifice of reparation which you are constructing so carefully and conscientiously, while holding aloof from outside passions. This edifice is a work of appeasement and peace, which will restore the country to an era of concord and union." [Prolonged excitement.]

A brief suspension of the session followed.

When the session was resumed, at the request of M. Labori Gen. Sebert expressed his opinion of Valerio's evidence in support of M. Bertillon's system, saying that in spite of the latter's talent, he had not succeeded in converting a false theory into a true one.

M. Bertillon at this point exclaimed: "I beg leave to speak."

Col. Jouaust asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in reply to the witness, and the prisoner replied that he had not. Then Col. Jouaust, without taking the slightest notice of M. Bertillon, called the next witness, Major Ducros, of the artillery, who showed that Dreyfus had abundant opportunities in 1894 to obtain information relative to guns, but did not take advantage of them.

MERCIER BELITTLES EVIDENCE.

Gen. Mercier tried to belittle this testimony by saying Dreyfus was probably aware that knowledge of the Ducros gun was no longer of importance, since the gun had been rejected in favor of the Deport gun.

Major Hartmann of the artillery was the next witness for the defense. He asked permission to refer to certain of the documents which were produced during the secret session of the court yesterday, upon which, he said, he had reached important conclusions. But Gen. Deloye objected, as it was contrary to the instructions of the Minister of War.

The Major then asked the court to sit briefly in camera, and Col. Jouaust promised to render a decision later.

Proceeding, Major Hartmann testified on highly technical subjects, his evidence being the same as given before the Court of Cassation, and as already published early in the year. He spoke in loud, energetic tones, and occupied the whole of the balance of the session. The Major will continue his testimony to-morrow.

The court, at 11:40 A. M., adjourned for the day.

CARDINAL PLEADS FOR GUERIN.

Waldeck-Rousseau Replies that He Has Been Patient, but the Anti-Semite Must Yield.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, paid a visit to-day to Premier Waldeck Rousseau on behalf of M. Jules Guerin, the anti-Semite agitator, and his companions now besieged in the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, on the Rue de Chabrol, and urged a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The Premier, while expressing his sense of the value that attached to the visit of the Cardinal on such an errand, said the Government must take counsel of itself alone in settling the present crisis.

"We have shown great patience," M. Waldeck-Rousseau declared, "but all those who respect justice will hold that the law must prevail."

Two professional beauties, Mlle. Liane de Pougy and Mlle. Blanche d'Arvilly, made an attempt to revictual the "fortress." In a stylish landau they had concealed legs of mutton and other edibles beneath flowers, and they pretended to be dying with curiosity to see the Grand Occident, the name by which the building is known.

The police, however, were suspicious, especially with reference to a garland two yards long, which proved to hide a loaf of bread. The plan failed.

The police discovered and stopped a hole in the cellar of the house adjacent, through which food supplies had been conveyed to the beleaguered anti-Semites.

THEY ONLY DISCUSS DREYFUS.

There is one place in New York where at any time during the day the visitor may be certain of hearing—if he speaks French—comments on the Dreyfus case from those who know whereof they speak. The little dark wine cellar in Nassau Street, which has existed for years, is still frequented mainly by Frenchmen, who make of it, after the manner of their race, a sort of club, in which they sit and sip their absinthe, and engage in animated discussions with their compatriots.

There are many Frenchmen in New York who have, at one time or another, taken a more than passive part in the affairs of their native land. There is, for instance, a certain dealer in Oriental antiques on Sixth Avenue, who saved Gambetta's life in 1870, and knows more about the escape of the Empress Eugenie from Paris than he can ever be induced to divulge.

There are also in this cosmopolitan city many who left Paris in a hurry after the troublous times of the Commune out of a wholesome fear of Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet. These and others congregate in the Nassau Street wine cellar and just now talk about the "affaire Dreyfus" all day long.

The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused man takes, however, only a secondary place in the discussions. Frenchmen in New York regard him almost unanimously as guiltless, but a good half of them are glad to bet at even odds that he will be again convicted. This seemingly incomprehensible attitude is explained in various ways, the most general being a deep-rooted distrust of the Jesuits and the belief that they have all along been fostering the hostility to Dreyfus and the Jews.

The general opinion is that Dreyfus will be found guilty again, but the court-martial will recommend that, as he has already suffered partial punishment for his crime at the Ile du Diable, he shall be liberated.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—The Rev. Dr. R. Macdonald, Antigonish, Nova Scotia; Capt. Alfred L. Wheeler, R. A., London.

ASTOR—Dr. D. H. Fairbanks, Cleveland.

BUCKINGHAM—A. W. Mack, Somerville, N. J.

CAMBRIDGE—George Mitchell, Prescott, Arizona.

EMPIRE—Henry H. Johnson, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sir Thomas Lipton and party; F. J. Hearne, President of the Sewer Pipe Trust, Wheeling, West Va.; Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; E. R. Bartholomew, London; De Witt C. Tanner, Chicago.

GILSEY—H. W. Coleman, London; Robert T. Hill, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

GRAND—J. E. Powell, Washington.

GRAND UNION—Mendelssohn Parry, London.

HOFFMAN—Rudolf Lutz, Manheim, Germany; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; Pedro D. Martines, Havana.

HOLLAND—Philip R. Alger, United States Navy; George Armour, Princeton.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Charles A. Wheaton, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Ponsonby Ogle, London.

MARLBOROUGH—John S. Blair, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. A. Mosso, Turin, Italy; F. Percy Armstrong, London.

MAJESTIC—Judge G. M. Curtis, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—F. J. Duffner, Pittsburg.

NORMANDIE—A. B. Wallace, Springfield.

PARK AVENUE—Prof. W. Lloyd Bevan, Sewanee, Tenn.

PLAZA—H. Sheldon, Montreal.

SAVOY—J. H. Macdonald, New Haven.

STURTEVANT—Hooper Coyne, Baltimore.

WALDORF—A. M. Sage, Rio de Janeiro; the Hon. E. C. Buller, Elphinstone, Edinburgh, Scotland; Gen. H. Mitinsky, St. Petersburg; John F. Aspinall, Manchester, England; M. Le Comte, Marseilles; Andrew Aikman and D. Deuchar, Edinburgh, Scotland; C. A. Feterson, Honolulu; Capt. Fred Pabst, Milwaukee.

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FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

TROPHY POLES FOR DEWEY

Continued from Page 1.

and tapestries over the balconies, (weather permitting,) thus giving an additional color note to the scene, recalling the days of Venice of old, when she received her Admirals."

LAND PARADE ROUTE DISPUTE.

Business Men Want Pageant to Go Down Broadway from Twenty-third Street—Four Plans Now.

There is a growing public sentiment in favor of the alteration of the line of march of the military parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, and the matter will receive considerable attention at the next meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope on Wednesday. Property owners and residents along Fifty-ninth Street, as well as clubs which have their houses in that thoroughfare, have petitioned that the parade turn into that street from the Boulevard, instead of continuing on down to Fifty-seventh Street, and a number of prominent business men on Broadway have requested that the parade leave Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street and go on down Broadway to Waverley Place.

One of the chief champions of the Fifty-ninth Street route is Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who has received a large number of letters asking that that street be utilized, as there are several large hotels and a number of clubs, notably the Catholic and New York Athletic, whose houses face the street. The Park Department, which has not heretofore taken any part in the discussion, has also recommended the selection of Fifty-ninth Street because of the large sidewalk area which could be used by the public for sightseeing purposes, and because the stretch of Park land along that thoroughfare presents a solution of the problem of providing a sufficient number of stands.

PETITION OF BROADWAY MEN.

As to the proposition for using lower Broadway for a part of the route, a petition, of which the following is a part, was received by the Acting Mayor yesterday:

That part of Broadway lying between Twenty-third Street and Waverley Place possesses exceptional advantages for the accommodation of large crowds. It is lined with business establishments, some of which are the most noted in our city, as well as several large hotels, from whose windows thousands of people could advantageously witness the parade, and we are assured that the owners and proprietors of these buildings are anxious to place them at the disposal of their patrons and friends. It also passes through Union Square, where stands could be erected for the accommodation of many thousands more.

Fifth Avenue, on the other hand, is, practically speaking, a street of private residences, which will not be available to any but those who reside therein. It affords no accommodation for the general public. To these practical reasons we would add that an appropriate and interesting feature of the parade would be, to have it pass in review before the statues of those other National heroes—Washington, Lincoln, and Lafayette—in Union Square. We therefore earnestly request that you will use your good offices in preventing such a serious mistake as would be made by having the proposed procession diverted from its natural and proper course.

Among the signers of this petition are John Wanamaker, James McCreery & Co., Meyer Jonasson & Co., William Taylor, Marx Arnheim, A. Kirschbaum & Co., John B. Stetson & Co., Louis Fleischmann, Nugent & Jackson, Hackett, Carhart & Co., A. Powell & Co., B. F. Keith, Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Star Theatre, George Hilliard, H. H. Brockway, Whiting Manufacturing Company, Tiffany & Co., W. & J. Sloane, and William M. Bates for the Everett House.

FOUR PLANS TO BE CONSIDERED.

With the new routes proposed yesterday, there are four plans to be placed before the Plan and Scope Committee on Wednesday. The original route, from Grant's Tomb along Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Washington Square, it transpires, has a drawback in the torn up pavements on Broadway, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-second Streets. Copies of letters which had been exchanged between Highways Commissioner Keating and H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and A. J. Elias, President of the Third Avenue Railroad, were exhibited at the headquarters of the Executive Committee yesterday. These letters indicated that the streets which are torn up and over which the parade will pass will be unobstructed by the end of the month. Against the proposition to have the marching soldiers move up One Hundred and Tenth Street and down Fifth Avenue, it was argued that the committee desired to give the residents of the west side an opportunity to witness the pageant from their own houses. The committee feels that no matter what line of march is accepted there will yet be complaints, and it intends to divide its favors in such a way as to offend as few persons as possible.

Major Gen. Roe, the Chairman of the Land Parade Committee, refused to say which of the four routes he favored most. The original line of march, he said, was suggested by Gen. Butterfield, and until the latter's return, he did not care to discuss its merits or demerits or pledge himself to any amendment.

NO TROOPS FROM VERMONT.

Admiral Dewey's native State, Vermont, will not have any troops in the parade, owing to the fact that the State Guard is in process of reorganization. Gen. Theodore S. Peck, the Adjutant General of the State, called on Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, yesterday, and informed him that the Governor and his military staff, with a body of representative citizens, would take part in the demonstration. They have already engaged quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Jackson Rifles of Jackson, Miss., have signified their intention of coming here, either at their own or the city's expense. A number of other organizations have made similar promises, but until definite arrangements are made Gen. Roe is unwilling to predict the number of visiting troops expected.

Letters which have been received by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and the Executive Committee indicate that there is a misapprehension as to the distribution of the seats in the grand stands. The city will erect only five stands, one of which will be in front of the City Hall, while the others will be in the neighborhood of the Triumphal Arch, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The seating capacity of these stands will be only 20,000, and the larger part will be used for the members of the municipal committee, guests, and city officials. The remainder will be apportioned according to the direction of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

LAWSUIT OVER PROGRAMMES.

The contentions in regard to the right to publish the official programme culminated yesterday in a lawsuit, in which Alder & Green, who received the concession from the Committee on Plan and Scope, obtained from Justice Bookstaver a temporary injunction prohibiting all persons from using the word "official" in publications containing the programme of the ceremonies. George T. Parker, who received the sanction of Senator John Raines of the legislative committee for a programme, containing advertising matter, was made the defendant in the suit; but the injunction applies equally to all persons who have similar designs.

The tide of Dewey music which is flowing in upon the committee promises to become a deluge before the day of the celebration arrives. Among yesterday's offers was one from Mrs. Alice Stuart Rhone Mitchell, who said she once sang "The Liberty Bell" before 100,000 persons in Chicago, and who now wants to sing her latest piece, "Dewey's Banner Song," at any of the functions which the committee may designate. Another tender was from a music publishing house, which offered a dozen "Dewey" selections from "rag-times" to intermezzo for performance by bands or orchestras. All were referred to Frank W. Sanger of the Music Committee.

Work on the big Dewey arch is progressing most satisfactorily to those in charge. The greater part of the framework of the base is completed and the skeletons of the columns that are to mark the approaches from both sides are in place.

DEWEY DAY PREPARATIONS.

The Decoration of Private Houses and Private Illuminations Will Be on a Large Scale.

Decorators and manufacturere of fireworks, flags, and bunting are making preparations on a large scale for the demands of the Dewey celebration. The cost of the public displays, to be defrayed out of the city appropriation, is expected to be only a small fraction of the sum which will be expended by business men and householders for decorations and pyrotechnics. Men who are in a position to know say that the private decorations for the Dewey reception will excel any ever seen in this city.

The decorations for houses and other buildings will consist principally of American flags and red, white, and blue bunting, and immense stocks of these materials have been prepared by the manufacturers. With these will be used the American jack, or naval flag, and the Admiral's flag. There will also be many thousands of Dewey banners, mostly white, with the Admiral's portrait in colors. The cost of decorating the ordinary city house in an attractive way will range from \$10 to \$25, but many householders, especially on the portions of Fifth Avenue through which the parade will pass, have already submitted designs to decorators which will involve an expenditure of upward of \$500. The decorations of the principal hotels will cost from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each, and leading business houses on Broadway will expend sums nearly as large.

The expenditure for fireworks for the evening of Sept. 29, following the naval parade, is expected to be larger than for any previous celebration in New York. The fireworks makers and dealers have prepared special price lists for private displays. The articles for which the greatest demand is expected are red and green fire, torches, fairy lamps, and Japanese lanterns. No such supply of aerial fireworks has been manufactured for the ordinary Fourth of July display. Cannon crackers and similar abominations are wanting from the manufacturers' price lists. The general effect of the fireworks prepared for the occasion will be to produce a brilliant illumination of the city and harbor.

With this idea in view, a special contrivance for the burning of red and green fire has been prepared. It consists of a sheet-iron pan about three feet square and six inches deep, which is to be filled with sand. At one end of the pan is a wooden frame, to which are attached three immense sticks of the illuminating material. The sand in the pan is intended to catch all the falling sparks, and thus remove the danger of fire and prevent injury to lawns. The three sticks of fire are connected by fuses, so that when the first burns out, the second will be lighted. The three together will produce a bright illumination for half an hour, and as four frames go with each pan, the illumination can be continued for two hours.

BROOKLYN'S END IN A MUDDLE.

Outdoor Celebration Suggested Instead of Triumphal Columns.

Brooklyn's end of the demonstration in honor of the home-coming of Admiral Dewey, is in such a muddle that it is thought to be not improbable that the plans will be abandoned altogether. It became known yesterday that neither the Plan and Scope Committee nor the committee from the Sculptors' Society, had secured the consent of the Pierrepont estate for the erection of the triumphal columns which it is proposed to place on Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights.

There is a strong sentiment to the effect that the meagre appropriation allowed for the columns will make this feature inconsequential, and that the scheme should be abandoned. Instead it is suggested that an out-door celebration on the Prospect Park Plaza be held.

War Veterans in Dewey Parade.

The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association met at the Old Guard Armory last night to discuss details of its part in the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. It was announced by the committee in charge that a place had been assigned the association in the land parade, and it is expected that more than 3,000 veterans of the late war will march with the organization. Gov. Roosevelt has been asked to act as commandant of the body in the parade.

YOUNG MOORE DIED AT SEA.

Mrs. M. A. Moore of 861 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday received word from San Francisco that her son, Sergt. Benjamin G. Moore of the First Wyoming Volunteers, had died at sea while returning from Manila on the transport Grant. His death was due to dysentery.

Moore, who was a Brooklynite, went West three years ago after serving in the navy. He obtained employment on The Wyoming Press, published at Evanston, in that State, and was assistant editor at the time he enlisted for service in the Philippines, about a year ago. He was but twenty-one years old, but had been made Acting Sergeant Major on account of bravery in action, and his prospect of obtaining a commission was said to be exceptionally good.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Anderson Carriage Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Anderson, carriages; I. F. Anderson, carriages; Hotel Manhattan.
Adler Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, furnishing goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, embroideries; 438 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Baker & Ginsberg, Baltimore, Md.; S. Ginsberg, small wares; Broadway Central Hotel.
Becker, J., Battle Creek, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Butler, Alfred, Bellefontaine, Ohio; dry goods; Mrs. Butler; St. Denis Hotel.
Capitol Clothing Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. F. Metcalf, clothing.
Cox, Jesse, & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur N. Cox.
Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. D. Radcliffe, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Cohn, M., & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. Cohn, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; V. Gutermuth, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Gerard House.
Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; C. P. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Davis, J. L., Knoxville, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; 66 Grand Street.
Drake, L. C., Ticonderoga, N. Y.; general store.
Donaldson, A., West Sandlake, N. Y., watchmaker.
Dohne Jewelry Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Francis B. James, jewelry; Miss Florence Adamson, jewelry.
Donavin, George B., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; George B. Donavin, clothing.
Fosnaught John, Canton, Ohio, wall paper; Grand Hotel.
Fain, J. A., & Co., Weatherford, Texas; C. M. Fain, notions and dry goods; 10 Waverley Place.
Fitzpatrick, M., Shann, Penn.; John Fitzpatrick, dry goods.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dress goods an domestics; G. White, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; S. X. Goldberg, dry goods; A. L. Goldberg, dry goods; D. B. Goldberg, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Horne, Normecutt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, silks, millinery, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Hill, James W., Co., Manchester, N. H.; H. W. Flack, domestics and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ippel J. W., Saginaw, Mich., dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jones, J. C., & Son, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Rivers.
Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Van Zwoll, flowers; 96 Spring Street; Holland House.
Krionsen, J., Bradford, Penn.; Miss H. Brown, millinery; 237 East Forty-ninth Street.
Luttman, J., Bowling Green, Ky., dry goods.
Lederer, B., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. L. Ludwoser, millinery.
Lovemann, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. W. Berger, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street.
Levison, H., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mabley & Carew, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dolly Aspinwall, merchants; Grand Hotel.
Marks & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, cloaks, suits, laces, and millinery; ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 487 Broadway, Park Avenue Hotel.
Moore, Sturnson, Oil City, Penn.; Robert Moore, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, domestics, cloaks, corsets, and muslin underwear; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. H. Krakow, dry goods; Oriental Hotel.
Newton, J. A., Geneseo, N. Y., dry goods.
Newcomb Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Cogan, wall paper.
Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Ia.; A. Anderson, furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Paris, J. H., Sons, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Paris, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Rodgers-Pottinger Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Pottinger, jewelers; Marlborough Hotel.
Riesen, H. V., Beatrice, Neb., wall paper; Sturtevant House.
Romasky, J. L., Ponca City, Oklahoma Territory; general dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; C. F. Keiser, dress goods and woolens; 377 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.
Seasongood, Troy & Krouse, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Seasongood, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Salzenstein, A., Springfield, Ill.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Spear, S., & Sons, Galesburg, Ill.; S. Spear, hats, caps, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Springgate Dry Goods Company, El Paso, Ill.; R. C. Springgate, dry goods; 376 Broadway.
Smith, McCord Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. J. Smith, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schwartz Newman Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Haber, kid gloves; 43 Leonard Street.
Sencenvaugh, S. S., & Co., Aurora, Ill.; Mary V. Ford, dry goods.
Snyder, H. F., Latonia, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Sched, S. P., & Co., Delaware, Ohio; H. C. Sched, dry goods; C. Mitchell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Snowden Brothers & Keiser, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Charles F. Keiser; Hotel Cadillac.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. O. Dunn, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Wright, A. C., Icnia, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Wilson, A. M., Greenville, Ohio, dry goods; Osborn Wilson, dry goods; Bay State [illegible]

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5 A. M.—Westchester Avenue, near Globe Avenue; Morris B. Alt; damage, \$700.

10:30 A. M.—2,089 Third Avenue; Jacob Carvins; damage slight.

5 P. M.—231 West Fifty-seventh Street; Kate Mullane; damage slight.

8:00 P. M.—52 Ann Street; Harrison Brothers; damage, \$200.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, high temperature, fresh easterly winds.

The tropical storm was central at 4 P. M. yesterday south of and near Santiago de Cuba. It continues to move west-northwestward, and is slowly increasing in energy. Hurricane characteristics, however, are wanting. All shipping interests in Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo have again been advised to exercise every possible precaution. During the past twenty-four hours there have been showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and West Gulf States, the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and Colorado. A marked low pressure area is central in Manitoba, and as a result temperatures are high throughout the interior of the country. They have continued high in the South and Southwest, and have fallen 4 to 14 degrees in the lower lake region and Montana. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region generally fair weather has prevailed with high temperature, except moderate temperature on the coast. The eastward advance of the low area will cause high temperatures generally east of the Mississippi River for the next two or three days. Showers are indicated Saturday in New England, Florida, and the southern portion of the Gulf States, and Saturday night or Sunday in the extreme Northwest, with lower temperature in the latter district. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	75	70	73
6 A. M.	74	69	73
9 A. M.	79	74	84
12 M.	89	79	86
4 P. M.	90	75	85
6 P. M.	88	73	79
9 P. M.	84	72	77
12 P. M.	79	72	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	83
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at noon and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Whole Family in Pasteur Institute.

A family of five persons arrived in this city last night from their home in Hamesford, Ontario, and went to the Pasteur Institute to take treatment there, all having been bitten by a pet dog on Aug. 19. The father is George Holmes, fifty-one years old; his wife, Mary, and their three children, Eva, seven; Annie, eleven, and Maud, three years old. The father's hand is lacerated considerably, and all the others were bitten either in the hand or leg.

Dyspeptic People
should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't expect one spoonful to cure you, but give it a chance to get at your overworked stomach, lazy liver and impure blood. After a while you'll find your nerves strong and your digestion perfect. Use it faithfully, be you man or woman, and it will surely cure you. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the Bottle.
Don't Expect a Substitute to Help you
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Kennedy,
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Little wonder that our shoe store is busy with such tempting bargains.
Patent leather Oxfords,
3.49.
Russet Oxfords,
2.97.
All winged-tipped and new flat lasts, exact copy of custom work that sells at \$7 and \$8.
Another clearing sale 198 pairs.

Three hundred pairs of Russet, Wax Calf, Enamel and Patent-Leather Shoes, worth \$3 and \$4, marked at
\$1.98 pair.

A VITAL INSUFFICIENCY
of iron for blood formation is quickly replaced by
FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS
...A SCIENTIFIC IRON TONIC...
50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

WEBER PIANOS
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.

Choice Oriental Pearls
all sizes, of the extremely fine quality now so much desired but so difficult to obtain
264 FIFTH AVENUE
Howard & Co.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N.Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER,
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS.
ALL PRICES ⅓ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

COL. CHINN ANSWERS OWENS

The Kentucky Sporting Man Defends William Goebel.

THE SHOOTING OF SANDFORD

Chinn Says It Was Done by Goebel in Self-Defense—Goebel May Reply to Owens After Nov. 1.

Col. "Jack" Chinn of Lexington, Ky., now at the Hoffman House, was questioned last night relative to the possible outcome of the bitter personal attack made on Thursday by ex-Congressman W. C. Owens on William Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky. He said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who saw him in the rooms of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., at the Hoffman House, that the statement of Owens about the manner of the shooting of Sandford by Goebel was absolutely false.

"The fact in the case," said Col. Chinn, "was that Sandford asked Goebel if he were responsible for the article complained of. 'I am,' was Goebel's reply. Sandford then pulled his pistol and fired, but missed Goebel. The latter then drew, fired, and killed Sandford, who fell into the arms of two of his best friends, about the only witnesses of the shooting. They were Gen. Jack Hendrick, then Attorney General, and Frank Helm, Sandford's bank cashier and business partner.

Goebel was acquitted by the Coroner's jury. The Grand Jury failed to indict him. A second Grand Jury was specially instructed by Judge Perkins to find an indictment, but they failed to obtain sufficient evidence to indict him.

"Owens's charge that Goebel lied to Stone is a matter of veracity between Goebel and Stone. They had a contract in writing defining what Goebel and Stone were to do, and it was fulfilled.

"Owens was in that convention trying to steal the nomination for Stone or any one else against Goebel. The truth is that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with its attorneys and heelers, was in that convention to control it if possible, and if not to use a lot of tin horns in an attempt to break it up, and if they could not break it up, to bolt just as they have done.

"The people of Kentucky are tired of these harangues about Goebel and the killing of Sandford, about the convention, and about his lying about the gambling law. I think this persecution of Goebel will make him 5,000 votes in the State. Owens sprang nothing new. The charges have been hashed and rehashed. If Owens had a personal grievance against Goebel I think he should at least have met him personally and settled it in private. Owens knows he is perfectly safe in attacking Goebel now. Mr. Goebel is the head of the Democratic Party and is too busy to fight just now. Mr. Owens, I think, if he is spoiling for a fight, might wait until after Nov. 1, when Mr. Goebel will not be so busy.

"Owens rode into Congress from the Seventh District over the misfortunes of W. C. P. Breckinridge, and his persecution of his opponent, right on the top of the latter's troubles, almost caused his defeat. He had a very small majority, and could not secure a re-election. Owens is now trying to ride into notoriety on the misfortunes of another man. I don't see that Goebel has anything to fight about, and I certainly have no desire to pour oil on the flames. If a man called me a gambler I would not get mad enough to want to kill him. If a gambler is an honest man and pays his debts he is as good as anybody else.

"Owens sat in the convention and blew a tin horn. I have no confidence in a Democrat that you have to put blinkers on to keep him in the track. It is a question whether Owens is a bolter, a sulker, or a Republican. I am free to speak my sentiments. I never sought office, and would not accept it. When my party calls me 'all coons look alike to me.' If I have a grievance I go with it to the convention. If I am beaten there, I give up the 'pot.'

"Under the old law the election officers in 1896 in all cities with 10,000 voters were appointed by Republican or gold bug County Judges. There were forty-six precincts in Louisville where Bryan did not have an election officer, and Louisville gave McKinley 13,000 plurality. A year later the Goebel law was passed, and at the next election Louisville went Democratic by 4,000.

"Mr. Goebel is all right, and will be elected. He has no time to answer Owens now, but there are plenty of men in Kentucky who would in all probability readily do so."

Goebel People Plan a Barbecue.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—The regular Democrats have arranged for an old-fashioned barbecue, to be held at the Jockey Club grounds on Oct. 10. Bryan, Goebel, and Blackburn will speak to a crowd which the managers hope will reach 25,000 in number.

McLEAN DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Candidate of Ohio Democrats Will Fight It Out on State Issues—Is Opposed to Philippine War.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—John R. McLean, the Democratic nominee for Governor, in an interview to-day, said:

"The convention made the platform, as it did the ticket, and it stands as the unanimous opinion of the 470,000 Democrats of Ohio who voted for Bryan.

"My position on the silver question is well known. I favored Bryan and the Chicago platform. This, however, is a State campaign, and State issues must not be overlooked.

"No questions are of greater interest to the people of this State than those which affect the business administration of their State, county, and municipal affairs. These are issues which the bosses of the Republican Party are so anxious to cover up. They want a campaign on National issues alone.

"The issue is a plain one, and made plain in the platform. The City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County are in the clutches of Coxism and ring rule. The Republican Party is dominated, controlled, and dictated to by bosses. The issue among Republicans is plain. They are confronted by Coxism and Hannaism. They want to free themselves from this yoke.

"If elected, I will wage a relentless war against granting valuable franchises for long periods of time without the final consent of the people who own them. If elected, my administration will be a business one, Democratic as it should be, with no plan to use it for political preferment or as an adjunct to a National political policy.

"I am opposed to a needless war in the Philippine Islands. My record shows where I stand. During the war with Spain, while a war of humanity was being waged to carry the blessings of freedom to an oppressed people, I upheld the hands of the President and pleaded with the people to support the Administration, but when that war was over and peace was declared, I, with my party and my paper, was opposed to paying $20,000,000 to purchase another war which is being waged against people whom we armed to fight Spain, and, having armed them against their lawful sovereign, we now propose to destroy them because they ask of us the same freedom that they have fought for a hundred years to obtain from Spain. The money of the hard-working people of the United States has been used to bribe the Sultan of Sulu and helping him to maintain those twin relics of barbarism, slavery, and polygamy, and all this is being done under the flag of the free. I am opposed to war being waged by politicians for plunder."

Republican Primary Plans.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will hold a meeting at the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, next Tuesday afternoon. The committee is composed of the district leaders, and President Quigg has called them together, it is understood, to talk over plans for the approaching primary.

Tammany Files No Election List.

The extension of time granted by State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh to the leaders of Tammany Hall, in order that they might send in their list of candidates for the positions of Deputy Superintendents of Elections, expired yesterday, but Tammany Hall filed no list. In all the other boroughs the Democrats sent in lists. The Republican lists from all boroughs have been in for some time.

LABORING MEN AT POLITICS.

Meeting at Cooper Union to Ratify the Platform of the New Independent Party.

The hall of Cooper Union was well filled last evening with laboring men, who had assembled to ratify the platform of the new Independent Labor Party. There were a great many Socialists and Social Democrats present, as was evident from the cheers for those parties, and two of the speakers, John Chace, the Social Democratic Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and Joseph Barondess, announced themselves as social Democrats.

Samuel Prince, the President of the Central Federated Union, which had called the new party into being, was received with mingled applause and hisses when he arose to speak, and took his opponents to task for their discourtesy by remarking that decency, courtesy, and respect were traits of American citizenship. Then he said: "We have assembled here to talk politics, and we propose to start a political workshop of our own."

He proceeded to attack the politicians for the Ramapo grab, and, referring to William C. Whitney, denounced him for having refused to grant the demands of the trolley strikers.

"You voted for Whitney's party last year," cried a man in the audience.

"Put him out, put him out," shouted a hundred voices.

"I am not finding fault with Croker for being at the head of Tammany and the city," said Prince. "It was you who put him there."

"Did you not vote to put him there?" yelled the man again.

"Yes, I did," replied Prince, "and I'm sorry for it."

Mr. Prince went on to say that there were good men among both the Republican and Tammany officials. He cited Senator Ford as a good Republican, and then tried to explain that Mayor Van Wyck was a friend of the laboring men.

Chairman George McVey then told the audience that John Chase, Mayor of Haverhill, was on the platform, and would speak. A tremendous outburst of applause followed, and some one proposed cheers for the Social Democracy.

When Mayor Chase was introduced he prefaced his remarks by saying that he stood there as a Social Democrat, and then went on to say that his organization did not claim to be the only labor party in the country. His party hailed the birth of the Independent Labor Party, and wished it success, and would do all it could to help it along. The Social Democrats in Haverhill had a platform that greatly resembled that of the Independent Labor Party, municipal ownership, and the abolition of wage slavery.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE HEARING.

Postponed to Sept. 8 to Allow the Company to Examine Papers.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—At a hearing yesterday upon the report of David H. Keefer, Assistant Actuary of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, in relation to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of the City of New York before State Superintendent Payn, the matter was adjourned to Friday of next week, the 8th inst., to enable the association to examine the schedules attached to said report and file its answer thereto.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

A. Culberson, Cousin of the Senator, Is Shot by Capt. Boyle.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 1.—News has reached here of a killing at Atlanta, Tex., thirty miles south of here. Capt. R. E. Boyle shot and killed A. Culberson, his brother-in-law. The men up to a few days ago had been on the best of terms.

Culberson was a prominent attorney, a nephew of Congressman David Culberson and a cousin to United States Senator Charles A. Culberson. Boyle is Mayor of the town.

They met yesterday and had a few hot words, and began fighting, but were separated. To-day they met again in front of the post office and the killing occurred. After the shooting Capt. Boyle surrendered to the officers and refused to discuss the affair.

INSURANCE SUITS THREATENED.

Injunction May Be Asked for Against Tariff Association.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—Several days ago the Southeastern Association announced its intention of opening a stamping office at Jackson, Miss., in order to stop rate cutting and other evils existing. W. N. Campbell of Shreveport, La., was sent there to take charge. His first act was to notify the agents of all fire insurance companies, whether members of the tariff association or not, that they must henceforth send him their daily reports for approval.

The non-association agents indignantly refused to conform to association rules. Then Mr. Campbell threatened them with a rate war if they did not comply. This brought the Business League of Jackson into the affair, and to-day that body made urgent demand upon Attorney General Nash to apply for an injunction restraining the Southeastern Tariff Association from enforcing its rules in Mississippi, on the ground that it is a trust, and therefore prohibited under the State law. It is generally believed the injunction will be asked for and granted. If so, other trusts will become involved.

RUNABOUT GAVE HIM AWAY.

Department Store Employe Drove It and Is Now Held for Larceny.

Michael J. Scanlan, twenty-three years of age, of 359 West Sixteenth Street, until recently in charge of the grocery department of a Sixth Avenue department store, was held in $2,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Mott, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. The complaining witness against the young man was the detective of the store.

The detective stated that he noticed that Scanlan was driving a fast horse and had a pneumatic-tired runabout, in which he was accustomed to take his friends driving. The detective stated that he watched Scanlan, and on Aug. 29 saw him change the slip of groceries, to the amount of $121.85, to $1.85. In order to get the goods out of the store Scanlan had to raise the slip again.

When Magistrate Mott asked Scanlan why he did it, he said: "I cannot tell Judge. I have a good home and plenty of money. It must be that pneumatic-tired runabout. It cost me so much to have the punctures fixed." He waived examination.

Death of James Schoonmaker Suydam.

James Schoonmaker Suydam died yesterday at his home, 216 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of one of the oldest Dutch families on Long Island. He was born in 1829 in an old homestead owned by his father, Moses Suydam, in the Bedford district of Brooklyn.

When young he entered the firm of M. Morgan & Sons, stockbrokers, at 39 William Street, Manhattan. Afterward he became Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, Brooklyn. Later he was Secretary of the Atlantic Trust Company of Brooklyn.

About two years ago he retired from active business, but continued as a Director in the National Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn, the Christopher Street Railroad Company of Manhattan, and the Yellow Pine Lumber Company of Brooklyn. He was also Treasurer for the Lakewood (N. J.) Association and was interested in the Waumbeek Association of Jefferson, N. H.

He was a member of the Montauk Club and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn, and was an elder in the First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter. The funeral will be held from his residence at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Boy's Story Causes Father's Arrest.

William Bailey, the eight-year-old son of William J. Bailey, who is said to be a broker in pawn tickets, unwittingly caused his father's arrest on Thursday. The family live in a flat at 316 West Thirty-second Street, on the second floor. A fire started there Thursday night and was put out after doing some $100 damage.

When the firemen and police began investigating, Mrs. Bailey said her boy had caused it by hunting under the bed with a lighted match for a lost penny. Bailey said he was down town at the time. But the boy told Detective Farrell that his father was in the room three minutes before the fire started. Farrell investigated, found Bailey had lately increased his insurance, and arrested him. He was arraigned in the West Side Court charged with arson yesterday, and remanded till to-day.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HERE

Continued from Page 1.

to build the best boat England could produce."

When asked if he had been correctly quoted in a speech at Rothsay to the effect that the Valkyrie III. had cost £25,000, while he had already spent four times that on Shamrock, he said that he had not said anything of the sort. Valkyrie had cost much less than the figure quoted. The construction of the Shamrock, on the other hand, was a very different matter than that of any previous racing boat built in England.

"But," said he, "whether it cost half a millions or three millions or five millions, it had to be done."

Then he added, laughingly: "If I get short of money, I think my friend, J. Pierpont Morgan, would come to my help. He has plenty."

Referring to the excursion boats and the Sandy Hook course, Sir Thomas said:

STANDS UP FOR THE EXCURSIONISTS.

"I got a cable from the New York Yacht Club agreeing to change the course to suit me. I wired back that I would race only over the same course which the other cup races had been sailed on. I say, let the crowds come and have the enjoyment. I consider it a great compliment that they should desire to come and look at us. Only of course the craft should be careful not to interfere.

"I am delighted at the assurances that are given me that no boat ever came to this country under conditions of better feeling. I said to the gentlemen in the delegation who greeted me: 'I am going to fight for the cup, but the good feeling of America I value more highly than any cup or trophy that exists.'"

Sir Thomas was asked if he had been correctly quoted as saying that he was confident that the Shamrock would win. He denied that he had said anything of the kind. "I hope she will win," he added. "I am trying to have her win. I am here to win if possible. But in view of past experiences, if I were going to bet, I should certainly think it a proper thing that I should get odds."

Sir Thomas then said that he expected to make the Fifth Avenue Hotel his headquarters when ashore, but that he would be up betimes and aboard the Erin or the Shamrock much of the time, and it would, therefore, be difficult to make appointments to meet any one at the hotel. He explained, laughingly, that he would have to put up at the hotel.

"The elevator boys would miss me if I did not go there," he said, smilingly. He remarked that he would probably board the Shamrock at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

MR. FIFE WOULD SAY NOTHING.

Will Fife refused to be interviewed. He said: "I have come over to work, not to talk."

Thomas Ratsey, the Southampton sailmaker, was more communicative. He said that he had made two sets of sails for the Sharock. One set, which she had worn in the races with the Britannia, was the one she has now on. The other set is much larger. All of the sails are not here yet, he said, but the remainder are coming on the St. Paul, due to-day. Six of his men are also aboard the St. Paul. Regarding cross-cut sails, which are preferred here, Mr. Ratsey said that they had experimented with them in England, but were satisfied that there was no material advantage to them.

When the gaff of the Shamrock was spoken of as being 62 feet 4 inches long, Mr. Ratsey looked puzzled and said it was about right, as he did when he was told that it had been figured out here that her sail plan was about 13,800 square feet.

He said that Britannia was not doing as well as she had done in former years, but that Shamrock beat her so easily that he felt no hesitation in saying that she was the fastest boat ever built in England.

As the Campania was nearing her pier most of those in the saloon arose and drank the health of Sir Thomas and the success of the yacht Shamrock.

Some of the clubs extending courtesies to Sir Thomas during his stay here are the Democratic, Authors', Union League, Union, Knickerbocker, Lotos, New England Society, Larchmont Yacht, Players, Racquet, Tennis, Seventy-first Veterans, Manhattan, University, Engineers', Westchester Country, Army and Navy, Calumet, Lawyers', New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Loyal Legion, and the Newspaper Club.

Sir Thomas received another ovation when the Campania docked.

"Upon my word, I did not expect this," said he, as Messrs. Fife and Ratsey and two policemen made a way for him through the crowd.

"We like you, Sir Thomas!" shouted a voice.

"I'm glad to hear it, by Jove! I rather think I will be sorry to take that cup after all."

"We will give you a good run for your money!" shouted some one.

"I don't doubt it," answered Sir Thomas. "You've always done that. You're a jolly crowd; that is what you are."

Then Sir Thomas was hurried past the gate and the customs officers, and was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SHAMROCK LIES AT ANCHOR.

Cup Challenger Does Not Go Out for a Trial Spin and Disappoints Many Enthusiasts.

The British racing craft Shamrock again disappointed a large number of Staten Island enthusiasts and a swarm of experts yesterday by not "spreading her wings" to get in practice for her momentous effort. Instead, she remained quietly at her anchorage off Tompkinsville, receiving her final rub-down prior to the arrival of her owner.

The fact that a number of her sails had been broached on Thursday had given rise to the rumor that with a favorable breeze yesterday the racer would put on some of her "clothes" and sneak down the bay at some convenient hour just to test the going and to "straighten out the creases," so to speak. This belief became a settled conviction in the minds of many enthusiasts, and consequently several tugs and small sailing craft with yachting sharks on board were astir early in the morning, ready for the event, each determined not to be caught napping by the Britisher.

Some of these boats slunk along the Brooklyn shore on a sort of still hunt, and lay in wait about the Narrows, with whole batteries of binoculars of every pattern ready to turn upon the game should it appear. Other craft came out boldly and coaxingly circled about the visitor. These suspiciously early morning visits may have been seen through by the Englishmen and caused a change of plans, for, although there was great activity aboard the Shamrock early in the day, many of the crew were withdrawn from her decks before noon and the remainder were set at work laying a coat of paint on the deck.

At this time the float containing the Shamrock's spare sticks, which has been moored at the Tompkinsville docks for three days, was hauled out into the bay and anchored, and a big gang of sailors was set to work scraping them. This float makes a fleet of four craft now attending the racer. This fleet will be largely increased during the next few days.

Mr. Barrie, the business representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, when seen aboard the yacht Erin, said that to-day he would relinquish all his authority over the Shamrock to Designer Fife. He said he did not know just when the yacht might be taken out for a trial sail.

INSURANCE ON THE SHAMROCK.

Large Number of Applications from Yacht Owners for Policies.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock was insured before leaving England at Lloyd's, London, for one year, in the sum of £38,000. The premium charged was £1,900, or 5 per cent. of the face of the policy. One of the conditions of the insurance was that the underwriters should assume no liability "for spars or sails carried away while racing."

During Shamrock's voyage the underwriters took out reinsurance at 5 and 6 guineas per cent. The small margin of possible profit remaining will, however, be realized in the event of a safe voyage on the return trip.

The coming contest for the America's Cup has led to an abnormally large number of applications for yacht insurance. On account of the uncertainty of such risks, many of the marine underwriters have been charging 2 per cent., and in several cases 3 per cent. and 4 per cent., for this hazard. The chief elements of the hazard are the weather uncertainties.

Most of the yacht policies thus far issued, however, have also contained the collision clause, so that, while the underwriters may ultimately obtain as rich a harvest of clear profits from yacht owners during the cup races as they derived from "war risks" just previous to and during the war with Spain, the outlook is regarded as uncertain.

An unusual feature in the present yacht-insurance market is the issuance of many policies on steamboats, insuring them against marine perils during the week of the races. Few steamboats not making ocean trips are ordinarily insured, except against fire, and then by fire insurance companies, which cannot assume "deep-sea marine" risks. Part of this present steamboat insurance is being placed with fire companies, authorized to transact harbor and "inland marine" business, and part with the strictly marine offices.

SLOOPS AWAIT THE SIGNAL.

Columbia and Defender at Newport Are Ready for the First of the Decisive Trial Races To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—All preparations for the formal trial races between the Columbia and the Defender are completed, and the first race will be sailed to-morrow. These races are for the purpose of enabling the America's Cup Committee to make its official selection of the yacht which will meet the Shamrock in October. They will be sailed, however, under the auspices of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club. Two races will certainly be sailed, and possibly three. To add to the interest of the occasion, special prizes have been offered. To-morrow's will be a cup offered by W. Gould Brokaw, owner of the crack schooner Amorita, and Monday's race will be for another offered by Harrison B. Moore, owner of the Marietta.

The races will be started off Brenton's Reef Lightship at 1 o'clock, subject to postponement for the day at the discretion of the Challenge Committee, or at the request of either of the competing owners. There will be four signals, so that no mistakes are likely to occur. A preliminary signal consisting of the firing of a gun and the hoisting of the yacht ensign will be given ten minutes before the starting signal. Five minutes later a second gun will be fired, the yacht ensign lowered, and the blue peter set. Five minutes after this a third gun will be fired, the blue peter lowered, and a red ball hoisted. This will be the starting signal, and two minutes will be allowed for crossing the line.

The handicap signal, the firing of a gun and the dropping of the red ball, will be given. It is of course not known yet what to-morrow's course will be. The yachts will sail over fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return over a triangular course of ten miles to each leg. The Regatta Committee will decide on the course before giving the preliminary signal, and will inform the yachts by the international code. The letter B will signify the windward, A the leeward course, and the letter C the triangular. The compass courses will also be signaled to the yachts by the international code.

The Regatta Committee will be on board the flagship Corsair. Capt. Pepper of the Light House Station at Tompkinsville is expected here, and will go out on the flagship to consult with the Regatta Committee in regard to placing the buoys on the course off Sandy Hook for the cup races.

Both yachts are at anchor in the cove near Fort Adams to-night and are in perfect condition for to-morrow's race. After the contests here both will get to New Rochelle and remain there till it is time to make the final preparations on the champion for the cup races. The usual party, consisting of Newberry D. Thorne, Herbert C. Leeds, and Woodbury Kane will accompany Mr. Iselin on the Columbia to-morrow, and in addition to these she will carry her designer, Nat G. Herreshoff and his brother Francis.

There is a large fleet of yachts in the harbor, and all those propelled by steam, as well as several excursion steamers, will go out for to-morrow's race.

JAPANESE DELEGATES TALK.

Capt. Sakamoto Tells of the Work of the Peace Conference.

Among the passengers on board the Campania of the Cunard Line, which arrived last night, were Capt. T. Sakamoto and Mr. Tamaki, Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague. When asked what the effect of the conference was, Capt. Sakamoto said:

"You know what the result was. The fact is that while the conference had no real, tangible result it will have the effect of giving a preference for arbitration. I mean that powers will be more apt to be slower in going to war."

He said that Japan did not figure conspicuously in the convention, though its representatives made some suggestions. He thought the proposition of the United States relative to trading vessels in time of war being exempt from seizure was a good one. Capt. Sakamoto did not care to discuss the Eastern or the Philippine question. He thought that there was no foundation in the rumor that Japan and China had come to an agreement.

BANK JANITOR TRIES SUICIDE.

Loomis Taken from the Seamen's Bank to Hudson Street Hospital.

Frank J. Loomis, twenty-six years old, janitor of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall Street, attempted to kill himself in his room over the bank at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by shooting himself twice in the head. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital a prisoner, and may die.

Loomis lived with his wife, who was awakened by hearing two shots, and found her husband on the floor in an adjoining room with blood coming from a wound in his temple and another in his face. She summoned Dr. E. W. Turner of the Stevens House, who did what he could to make the wounded man comfortable, and then notified the police of the Old Slip Station, who called an ambulance and had Loomis taken to the hospital, where the surgeons failed yesterday to locate the bullet.

Loomis, while drunk two months ago, the police say, fired two shots at his wife, but was discharged at the station house because she would not make a complaint against him. She said yesterday that he had been despondent lately, and she thought it was because of financial trouble.

MRS. MOHAN TOOK MORPHINE.

Daughter of a Once Rich Planter Went to Bellevue.

Mrs. Etta Mohan, a handsome woman, twenty-eight years old, of 322 West Eighteenth Street, was taken from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station yesterday morning to Bellevue Hospital. She had taken an overdose of morphine, and was suffering from alcoholism. The police, thinking she had endeavored to commit suicide, had her removed to the hospital as quickly as possible and placed in the prison ward. Later she was arraigned in the East Fifty-seventh Street Court, where she was discharged at 1:30 P. M.

Mrs. Mohan said her husband, John Mohan, had until recently been employed in one of the large department stores, but that he had been thrown out of work. Mrs. Mohan was not known at her boarding house to be addicted to either the morphine or the liquor habit. She had not returned to the house when a reporter called there last night. Mr. Mohan was surprised to learn that his wife had been taken to Bellevue and that she was found to be suffering from an overdose of morphine. He said that she was the daughter of a once wealthy cotton planter near Charleston, S. C.

TO WEIGH ALL MAIL MATTER.

Data to be Collected for Special Congressional Committee.

Under instructions from Postmaster General Smith, every ounce of mail matter passing through the New York Post Office between the 3d of October and the 6th of November will be weighed, and a record kept of the amounts. This order affects every Post Office in the country, and is made for the purpose of obtaining datea for the information of the Special Congressional Committee which is investigating the postal service.

This will be the first time in twenty years that the mails have been weighed. The railroad and other transportation companies who have the contracts for carrying the mails have done the weighing, and rendered bills on their own figures. The information secured by this investigation will furnish ground for deciding whether or not the Government has been overcharged by these companies.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that the projected plan of establishing a parcels post service in this country was, in his opinion, impracticable. If a uniform rate of say 12 cents a pound were to be established, it would cost 60 cents to send a five-pound package from this city to Philadelphia, whereas the express charges would be only about half that sum.

The Government would have to carry the same parcel to San Francisco for 60 cents while the express charges would be about 90 cents. The express companies, Mr. Van Cott explained would get all the business on short-distance routes, while the Government would have to carry packages long distances at a considerable loss.

WANT AMERICAN CANDY.

Regarded in South Africa as the Best, but Little Obtainable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Consul General Stowe of Cape Town thinks there is a good market in South Africa for fine American candy. In a report, just made public by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, he says:

"I find that the few candy makers here (manufacturers of what is known as fine candy) state that American refined sugar will boil by common fire and make whiter, cleaner, and better candy than that raised in Natal, Mauritius, and, in fact, all other countries."

Despite this fact the importation of American refined sugar and candy has declined since 1895, while that of Germany, Holland, and Belgium has increased.

"One does not find here," says the Consul General, "the superior candies that are known in America, and no effort seems to have been made to introduce them. Recently, through the work of this Consulate, a trade has been opened up with manufacturers of the United States, and several heavy shipments are now on the water. I present these facts to show that there is a market here, if prices are right."

GERMANS WANT OUR FRUIT.

Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce Protests Against Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—German fruit dealers and consumers are not as much opposed to American fruit as has been usually supposed, according to a report from Consul Pettit of Düseldorf, which is published here by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State. This Consul says that the Chamber of Commerce of Düseldorf has made a report on the "prohibition of the importation of American fruit waste" in reference to the edict of the Imperial Government restricting the importation of American fruit and fruit waste. He quotes this document as follows:

"The Chamber of Commerce was requested by the Royal Government of Prussia to give its opinion as to whether the interests of the German jelly manufacturers are properly represented by the horticultural division of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia and the Association of German Jelly Manufacturers, and also with respect to the aims of both of these organizations, since they had petitioned for the issuance of an order prohibiting the importation of American fruit waste. We have replied that the division of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia should not be regarded as the proper representatives of the German jelly manufacturers, but as the representatives of the German fruit growers, and that they therefore had an interest in preventing the importation of American fruit waste to the utmost of their ability. Nor can the Association of German Jelly Manufacturers be regarded as the proper representative of their branch of industry, as several important manufacturers—among them Rath & Co., the largest concern in the business—are not members of that combine and do not approve the position taken by said association.

"The petition of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia must therefore be regarded only in so far as it aims to protect the interests of the Rhenish fruit growers, who, however, are not prepared to meet the entire demand by their own products. This is illustrated by the fact that the two factories in this city, even if they abstain from using dried American fruit, are consuming from 3,000 to 5,000 centners (330,000 to 550,000 pounds avoirdupois) of German fruit and 19,000 to 21,000 centners (2,090,000 to 2,310,000 pounds) of fruit from Holland. While we by no means deny the danger of bringing in the San José scale, we believe that this peril is being greatly exaggerated by the fruit growers. The American drying methods, exposing the fruit to a heat reaching 100 degrees Celsius guarantees a thorough destruction of the pernicious insect. This is confirmed by the fact that in the examinations ordered to be made at the boundary for the San José scale, none has as yet been found.

"A total prohibition of the importation would greatly harm our domestic commerce, and would merely transfer the manufacture of jelly from American fruit waste to foreign countries, and the demand would no doubt be supplied with the foreign-finished product, instead of from the raw material purchased outside. This would have as a consequence another drawback which would affect our agriculturists, for there would soon be a reduction in the sale of their potatoes, employed for the manufacture of glucose, extensively used in making several brands of jelly. A prohibitive order would, therefore, mean a restriction of the nation's labor, and we would beg that the proposal submitted by the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia be rejected."

UNION PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Reported to be Discussing Closer Alliance with Oregon Short Line.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—President Burt and several other leading officials of the Union Pacific are holding an executive conference here to agree upon a plan of consolidating the system by a closer alliance with the Oregon Short Line.

It is generally believed in railroad circles here that the alliance will come soon.

Woman Found Dead on a Stoop.

The body of an unknown woman was found last night on the stoop of 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. In the clothing was found the address, "Margaret Grey, 151 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street." Nothing, however, was known of the woman at that place. The dead woman appeared to be forty-five years old; was of medium height and weight; had mixed gray hair, and wore a black dress, black veil, and gold-rimmed spectacles. Death was apparently caused by heart disease.

Cooper's Circus Train Wrecked.

TOINER'S STATION, Tenn., Sept. 1.—A special train bearing Cooper's Circus was wrecked here to-day by the bursting of an airbrake hose. Twelve persons were injured and circus property and animals were scattered in all directions. No doctors were obtainable, and it is impossible to tell the extent of the injuries. No one is known to be fatally hurt.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:26	Sun sets	6:33	Moon rises	3:01

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:40	Gov. Isl	6:26	H. Gate	8:22
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:50	Gov. Isl'd	6:32	H. Gate	8:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	....	....
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mesaba, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	....	3:30 A. M.
Rembrandt, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Andrew, Antwerp	....	....
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.		
Iroquois, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. §5 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 2.

Angola, Shields, Aug. 19.
British Trader, Antwerp, Aug. 20.
Buceros, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
Comal, Galveston, Aug. 26.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Aug. 19.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 18.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.
Vincenzo, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, Aug. 28.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 31.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Crewe, Hamburg, Aug. 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.
Irrawaddy, Port Spain, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 20.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 24.
Tuscarora, London, Aug. 22.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Manitou, London, Aug. 24.
Strathleven, Gibraltar, Aug. 22.
Vienna, Liverpool, Aug. 22.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 29.
Rabat, Havana, Aug. 30.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 26.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 25.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 1.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 31.
Servia, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Aug. 25.

Arrived.

SS Arkadia, Dyer, Arecelbo Aug. 20 and San Juan 26th, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS (supposed) Arkadia, Dyer, St. Johns, P. R., Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:40 P. M.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Genoa, &c., Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Page, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whittor, Hull Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Glenmorven, (Br.,) Potos, Venice, &c., July 30, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reessing, Hamburg, &c., Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 31st.

SS Carib, Garvin, Azua, &c., Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 P. M. 31st.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans Aug. 26, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Daggray, (Nor.,) Staubo, Gonaives, &c., Aug. 16, with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Bellena, (Br.,) Iverson, Santos, &c., Aug. 5, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Henry L. Gaw, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Aug. 24 and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:05 P. M.

SS St. Paul, (Am.,) Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. East of Fire Island at 1 A. M. Sept. 2

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Aug. 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:27 P. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg Aug. 24, Southampton and Cherbourg 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Trattles, Amsterdam Aug. 17, with mdse. to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Vieiera, Oporto, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Kurrachee, (Br.,) Liddle, Genoa, &c., Aug. 10, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Wischhausen, Bremen Aug. 19, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher Savannah Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 1, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.
SS Dulwich, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Star of England, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS A. R. Thorne, (Nor.,) for South Amboy.
SS Wineland, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Beverly, (Br.,) for Port Limon.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

Spoken.

Ship Ellen A. Read, (Br.,) Cann, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken July 20 in lat. 3, lon. 29.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—SS King David, (Br.,) Capt. Ritch, which arr. here yesterday from Sabine Pass via Norfolk Aug. 15, lost part of her deck load and her mainmast in gales encountered on the passage.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, (from Hamburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, from Hamburg for New York, passed Cowes to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keilre, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipond, from Greenock for New York, passed Rathlin Head to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Michaelson, from New York via Aarhuus, &c., arr. at Cronstadt Aug. 28.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Swinemunde Aug. 29.

SS Comorin, (Br.,) Capt. Holman, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Vortigern, (Br.,) Capt. Fairweather, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Aug. 27.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Finance, of Panama Railroad Line, left Colon Aug. 30; due to arrive in New York Sept. 6.

SS Athos, of Panama Railroad Line, arrived at Colon Aug. 30.

When You Go Home to-night, don't forget to take with you a package of the new delicacy — **Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer.** It will please the little folks, and provide a dainty nibble for the older ones.

Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer

makes delightful eating for everybody—something entirely new and tempting. A crispness and delicacy that you can only find in the celebrated **Uneeda** products. The bakers make them crisp: the air tight, moisture proof box keeps them so.

By the way, do you know Uneeda Biscuit yet ?

"THE POPULARITY OF Apollinaris ("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS") **is chiefly due to its irreproachable character."** *The Times.*

"DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons." *Boston Journal.*

Bear in Mind

that Whiskies made by the Hand-made Sour Mash Process are positively superior to those made by any other process. Also that Kentucky Whiskey is the best, and that

Old Crow Rye

has the benefit of all these features, and has never been equaled.

H. B. Kirk & Co., N. Y.

"Cluett" **Linen Collars 25c. Linen Cuffs - 40c.** The Finest Procurable **CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.** Makers Also "MONARCH" SHIRTS

"CAMMEYER" Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit, Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

The "New" Anti-Rusting Tinware Guaranteed not to rust. **LEWIS & CONGER,** 130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

Wanamaker's

The store will be closed from noon, to-day, until Tuesday morning.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, $10 to $45—Double-breasted or fly-front jackets, fashionable and perfect fitting; many silk-lined. Long graceful skirts in newest patterns, percaline lined; some lined with silk. All new for Fall.

GOLF CAPES—The most approved styles of a most approved garment. Soft, rich, warm; unusually attractive. Imported, $17 to $30. Of domestic manufacture, $5.50 to $13.50.

IMPORTED DRESSES AND WRAPS—An early Autumn display—earlier and more brilliant than is customary. Every desirable sort of costume and wrap; and the most distinguished of every sort. Inspection will interest you.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS—All new and correct. Of black unfinished worsted, silk lined, full faced, a $22.50 coat for $15. Of Oxford Vicuna, a $25 coat for $20. And many others quite in line.

MEN'S TROUSERS—For $3.50 you may choose among several hundred values that average double that price. They are trousers of English striped cheviots and fine, stylish worsteds. Some were $5. Many more were fairly priced at $6. Not a few were $7.50. Now $3.50 each.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Percale and madras shirts, stiff bosoms, regularly $1 and $1.50, now 50c. each. Suspenders, 50c. Unmatchable in point of durability. Ascot Ties, white pique and fancy-striped cotton crepe; regularly 25c. and 50c.; 12½c. now. Scarfs, latest fashions, minimum value, 50c.; price, 25c. each.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS — Light-weight black or tan cotton, with white polka dots, 25c. a pair. Also fast black fine cotton or lisle thread. Same price. Both are regularly 35c.

WOMEN'S VESTS—A lot at 12½c. each. Better Vests by a good deal than the price would indicate. Light cotton, ribbed.

THE NEW BRILLIANTINE WAISTS—Fine, lustrous, black waists of the weight suitable for immediate successors to the Summer waists. Various attractive styles and prices. $1 to $3.75.

WOMEN'S SCARFS, 50c.—English squares in new colors and patterns; of embroidered silk or printed satin; 50c. each.

BICYCLES—More Pennsylvania Flyers, the new name for an old favorite. A sale for former late-comers. $13.50.

HEBREW NEW YEAR CARDS—An unsurpassed assortment. 2c. to $1.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW YORK WINS CHESS TOURNEY

Beats Pennsylvania in Inter-State Match by Four Games.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—New York won the match with Pennsylvania to-day at the meeting of the New York State Chess Association by the score of 26½ to 22½ in forty-nine games played in the seven rounds. Lipschuetz of Manhattan wins the prize of $35 for the best individual score.

At the business meeting to-day resolutions were passed thanking the proprietors of the United States Hotel for the accommodations accorded to the association, thanking the President of the Manhattan Chess Club, Aristidez Martinez, for the gift of a silver smoking set for the prize game, and thanking the President of the association, E. H. Underhill of Albany for his services in making the meeting so successful. The results of the final rounds of the team match were:

Sixth Round—Kemeny defeated Hanham, Stuart drew with Roething, Marshall defeated Young, Voigt defeated Halpern, Lipschuetz defeated Bampton, Shipley drew with Karpinsky, Weeks defeated McCutcheon.

Seventh Round—Weeks drew with Kemeny, Hanham defeated Stuart, Roething defeated Young, Marshall drew with Voigt, Bampton drew with Halpern, Shipley drew with Lipschuetz, McCutcheon drew with Karpinsky.

In the adjourned games Hanham drew with McCutcheon and Voigt, Stuart drew with Halpern.

The score of the team match by rounds is:

First Round—New York, 2½; Pennsylvania, 4½.
Second Round—New York, 4½; Pennsylvania, 2½.
Third Round—New York, 3½; Pennsylvania, 3½.
Fourth Round—New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 3.
Fifth Round—New York, 4½; Pennsylvania, 2½.
Sixth Round—New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 3.
Seventh Round—New York, 4½; Pennsylvania, 2½.
Total—New York, 26½; Pennsylvania, 22½.

The individual scores are: New York—Lipschuetz won 6½, lost ½; Marshall won 4½, lost 2½; Halpern won 4, lost 3; Weeks won 3½, lost 3½; Roething won 3, lost 4; Hanham won 2½, lost 4½; Karpinsky won 2½, lost 4½. Pennsylvania—Kemeny won 4½, lost 2½; Shipley won 4, lost 3; Bampton won 4, lost 3; Voigt won 3½, lost 3½; Stuart won 2½, lost 4½; McCutcheon won 2, lost 5; Young won 2, lost 5.

Kemeny and Marshall divide second and third prizes, and the fourth and fifth prizes were shared between Shipley, Halpern, and Bampton.

The final game in the contest for the Chess Association Cup was played to-night, Lipschuetz defeating Marshall, and the cup is now the property of the Manhattan Chess Club.

In the first class of the general tournament W. J. Ferris of Delaware won first prize and the Farnsworth Cup. Weeks and Waller tied for second and third prizes.

EUGENE BEZENAH KNOCKED OUT.

"Joe" Gans of Baltimore Finishes Him in the Tenth Round.

Eugene Bezenah of Chicago met his Waterloo last night at the Broadway Athletic Club in the tenth round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round bout at 133 pounds with "Joe" Gans, the colored boxer, of Baltimore. Bezenah was heralded as a shifty boxer and a hard hitter, with a style somewhat like "Kid" McCoy's, but instead he proved to be awkward and clumsy. He can hit hard, and several times his lucky punches almost brought the colored boxer to his knees.

In the first round Gans sent the Chicago man to the floor with a hard right-hand smash on the jaw, and in the second round the colored boxer played with his man and hit him at will. Bezenah got in a lucky swing with the right hand on the jaw when Gans was off guard in the third round, and the colored boxer went to his knees. He recovered, and before the round was over punished Bezenah severely.

From this point on the fight was clearly Gans's. He hit the Chicago man at will, and the latter kept going down to avoid punishment, until with a right-hand swing on the jaw in the tenth round Gans sent Bezenah to the floor uconscious.

Date for Jeffries-Sharkey Fight.

"Jim" Jeffries and "Tom" Sharkey will fight for the heavyweight championship of the world at the Coney Island Sporting Club on Oct. 23. This date was decided on yesterday by the managers of both pugilists. Only two bids were received for the contest. The Coney Island Club offered 66⅔ per cent. of the gate receipts, with a guarantee of $30,000, and deposited a certified check for $2,500 as a forfeit.

The Carolina Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced around Conanicut Island this afternoon for a sweepstakes, with the wind moderate from the south. The start was made at 2:41 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, P. Jones	6 28 23	3 47 23
Asahi, L. Warren	6 27 54	3 47 54
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6 31 21	3 50 21
Mai, J. C. Brewster	6 35 04	3 54 04
Vaquero III., I. H. Duryea	6 37 59	3 56 59
Wawa, R. Brooks	6 39 24	3 58 59
Racoon, J. R. Drexel	6 39 41	3 58 59
Puck, E. D. Morgan	6 43 40	4 02 40
Dorothy	Did not finish.	
Esperanza	Did not finish.	
Pollywog	Did not finish.	
Veda	Did not finish.	

The Mai raced with the Newport fleet for the first time to-day.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Jockey McCue Did Not Appear Eager to Win with K. C. B.

IMP TOOK THE TURF HANDICAP

Inconsistent Mare the Only Winning Favorite—Rush, Reported Lame, Made a Runaway Race.

When the Stewards at Sheepshead Bay make up their minds to mete out a little punishment to the jockeys, as those at Saratoga did, Jockey McCue, who rode, among other horses yesterday, K. C. B., the favorite in the second race, will probably be one of the first to come in for some attention. At no stage of the race did McCue seem a bit anxious to capture first money with his mount. Emigre and Klondyke got off together in front, and the former cut out a stiff pace. Then K. C. B., who had been trailing, started on the back stretch to go up to them, and by the time the head of the stretch was reached he was easily within striking distance. He had clear sailing in front, but McCue apparently disliked the rail and brought him out to the middle of the track. He could have gone into the lead from there, but again McCue changed his mind and sent him over to the rail again. The colt came so fast that even then he came within half a length of beating Klondyke, who took the lead at the head of the stretch and held it to the end.

John E. Madden's colt Gulden carried off the Sapphire Stakes, at five and one-half furlongs, in handy fashion, and, incidentally, in this race Sadducee was again seen in his proper class. He was made a top-heavy favorite, but was not accorded much support on account of his race a few days ago. For the first half mile he was in front and was apparently going easy, but on the elbow that leads from the Futurity course to the stretch, where Gulden challenged him, he dropped back beaten, and continued to fall back until the race was over. Gulden, once in the lead, came on without much effort and landed the stakes, beating Coburg, who came fast at the end, by half a length. Hindus got third money by a neck from Montanic.

The Turf Handicap, at a mile and a quarter on the turf course, was captured by Imp, who has justly earned the name of being the most inconsistent mare on the turf to-day. Some days she can run a mile and a quarter like a grand stake horse, as she did yesterday, and then at other times when the public, judging on form, expects most of her, she has not speed enough to carry her more than a mile. But Imp was in a winning mood yesterday—in fact, in much better fettle than she was a few days ago, when she barely managed to beat Charentus at a mile. She jumped to the front at the fall of the flag as if the good price of 3 to 1 that was quoted against her had imbued her with renewed speed, and she fairly ran away from the others. She won by three lengths, eased up, but she might have won by ten. Decanter got second money by four lengths from Bon Ino.

Incidentally, Imp was the only favorite of the day to win. The Bobby, the choice in the first race, failed, and Smoke captured first money. Then in the mile handicap for three-year-olds Toluca, the favorite, had to be content with second money. Rush, a "good thing" from the West, went to the post as lame as one of "Father Bill" Daly's cripples, but she lost her lameness at the post, and having received a flying start made a runaway race of it and won by ten lengths from Toluca. It was a lively race for a lame horse, especially for a lame one that was backed as strongly as this one was.

A selling race for all ages at three-quarters of a mile brought two two-year-olds together with two older horses in the fifth race, and Maidstone and Vendig, the two-year-olds, ran first and second as named.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.
1—Smoke, W. Showalter's ch. f., by Order-Alfalfa, 104 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..(Slack)
2—Dunblane, W. B Jennings's ch. c., 102, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..........(Wilson)
3—Federalist, L. S. Burridge's ch. c., 104, 5 to 1..........(Maher)
Posthaste, 105, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Ceylon, 104, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Decimal, 94, 20 to 1, (Brennan;) Prosit, 107, 10 to 1, (Hennessy;) Laureatea, 109, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) The Bobby, 99, 3 to 1, (Odom,) and Her Ladyship, 94, 7 to 1, (Wedderstand,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. Purse of $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.
1—Klondyke, E. P. Sutton's b. f., 3 years, by Longstreet-Cantolet, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Maher)
2—K. C. B., J. E. Seagram's b. c., 3, 112, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(McCue)
3—Marmarica, Bromley & Co.'s b. m., 4, 114 4 to 1..........(O'Connor)
Emigre, 109, 10 to 1, (Wilson;) Locochee, 109, 4 to 1, (Odom;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lowna, 109, 50 to 1, (Booth;) Jonah, 114, 50 to 1, (Kennedy;) St. Sulpice, 114, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Amorita, 109, 40 to 1, (Mackey,) and George Le Bar, 114, 20 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:08 2-5.
1—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 118 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Odom)
2—Coburg, J. E. Seagram's b. c., 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(O'Leary)
3—Hindus, George J. Long's b. c., 118, 15 to 1..........(McCue)
Montanic, 115, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Elfin Conig, 125, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Runaway Girl, 105, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) The Chamberlain, 108, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Sadducee, 115, 8 to 5, (Clawson;) Templar, 108, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Primrose Day, 115, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Musette, 115, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) and Lady Uncas, 115, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won handily by half a length; a lenght between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.
1—Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., by Wadsworth-Reine d'Or, 113 pounds, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10..........(Spencer)
2—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 114, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Clawson)
3—General Mart Gary, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 108, 4 to 1..........(O'Leary)
4—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robinson's ch. c., 115, 3 to 1..........O'Connor)
Won in a gallop by ten lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.
1—Maidstone, Newton Bennington's ch. f., 2 years, by The Bard-Maumee, 90 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(O'Connor)
2—Vendig, S. Levy's ch. c., 2, 97, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(McCue)
3—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., aged, 3 to 1..........(Taral)
4—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 3, 119, 3 to 1..........(Maher)
Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second, and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:07 1-5.
1—Imp, Haines & Brosnan's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 128 pounds, 1 to 5 and 4 to 5..........(Clay)
2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4, 117, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(O'Leary)
3—Bon Ino, J. E. Seagram's br. m., 5, 97, 12 to 1..........(Wilson)
Laverock, 112, 4 to 1, (Bullman;) George Boyd, 100, 15 to 1, (Clark,) and Half Time, 105, 3 to 1, (Clark,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
The Roman	121	The Star of Bethlehem	110
Glorian	120	Miss Marion	109
Tinge	117	Sir Christopher	108
Heliobas	115	Lindula	105
Lady Lindsay	113	Claroba	105
L'Alouette	111		
Blarneystone	110		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Liebe	107	High Gala	99
Kamara	103	Beautiful	99
Edith Mac	103	Allaire	94
Tristan Belle	101	Belle of Lexington	94
Maie Hanlon	101	Jamaica	94
Fleuron	99		

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

Maribert	120	Pupil	115
David Garrick	115	Lieutenant Gibson	115
Missionary	115	Motley	112
Prince of Melbourne	115	Kilogram	105
Plucky	115	Petruchio	105
All Gold	115	Nanine	102
Doublet	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Kinley Mack	121	Maxine	114
Swiftmas	110	Kinnikinic	113
Previous	110	MacLeod of Dare	113
Martimas	114	Charentus	109
Admiration	114	Azucena	104
Thomas Cat	114	Maid of Harlem	95

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Trillion	159	Merlin	136
Article	148	Aurelian	135
George Keene	147	Calliope	135
Tantris	142	Van Ship	135
Dareall	137		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Maximo Gomez	112	Leando	102
Flax Spinner	111	Lindula	99
Hardly	108	Handcuff	97
Myth	108	Sir Hubert	97

MR. LORILLARD BUYS MARIBERT

Pays $12,000 for the Two-Year-Old Colt—Fair Prices for Other Horses at Sheepshead Sale.

Before the races began at Sheepshead Bay yesterday a number of horses in training, the property of C. Fleischmann's Sons and George E. Smith, were sold at auction in the Easton sales paddocks. Most of them brought big prices and bidding for the animals was brisk.

Pierre Lorillard, through A. J. Joyner, paid $12,000 for Maribert, a good performer this year. Mr. Lorillard says he is anxious to have at least two good three-year-olds next season, and he believes that with David Garrick, which he bought from John E. Madden recently, and Maribert he has what he wants.

"Pat" Dunne of Chicago paid $7,000 for Sakharat, and Louis V. Bell, who bought extensively at the yearling sales this Spring, paid $6,100 for Mischievous and $3,500 for Midsummer. The summaries:

Colonel Roosevelt, ch. c., 2 years, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn, by Pat Molloy; W. Midgley.......... $5,800
Mischievous, br. c., 2 years, by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, by Virgil; L. V. Bell.......... 6,100
Sakharat, ch. c., 2 years, by Star Ruby-Falsalara, by Falsetto; P. Dunne.......... 7,000
Maribert, b. c., 2 years, by Albert-Miss Mary, by Mr. Pickwick; A. J. Joyner, for Pierre Lorillard.......... 12,000
Avatar, br. c., 2 years, by Hindoo-Calphurnia, by Julius; J. Pangle.......... 450
Somerset, ch. c., 2 years, by Great Tom-Miss Ryan, by Enquirer; L. V. Bell.......... 1,000
Midsummer, b. c., 2 years, by July-Lady Middleton, by Hurrah; L. V. Bell.......... 3,500
Millstone, ch. c., 2 years, by Juvenal-Nell, by King Ernest; F. Brown.......... 1,000
Wolhurst, b. h., 5 years, by Vantilator-Nutbrown, by Uncas; S. L'Hommedieu.......... 1,800
Lothario, br. c., 3 years, by Longstreet-Brunette, by Bonnie Scotland; W. C. Daly.......... 3,800
Ahom, br. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Roseville, by Reform; Sydney Paget.......... 3,400

CHARTER OAK HARNESS RACES.

Sport Is Slow, One Contest Going Seven Heats.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—The sport at Charter Oak Park was long drawn out to-day, only two races on the card being called. The interest was in the 2:09 pace, in which Hal B. was the favorite at 100 to 50. It took seven heats to close up the contest, Exploit and Hellena Duplex each taking one and The Maid two. Hellene Duplex broke to a distance in the fifth heat after having won in the fourth, and was out of it. Hal B. had a good deal in him, and by careful management Geers, who was up, managed to get him the race.

In the 2:23 trot Fleetwood was favorite, but lost a tire off her sulky wheel at the turn in the first heat and was distanced. Princess then came in as a favorite, but was unequal to do the winning. Richland took the race, Paul Pry second, Princess third, and Annie Burns fourth.

D. A. Snell of New Bedford drove his stallion Jupe to beat his record of 2:10¼. The mile was made in 2:07¼, the quarters in 0:32, 1:03, 1:36, 2:07½. Summary:

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Richland, b. g., by Son of A. W., (McDowell)	5	1	1	5	1
Paul Pry, g. g., by Nantucket, (McCarthy)	3	4	4	1	3
Princess, b. m., (Doble)	1	5	3	4	5
Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson)	2	2	5	2	4
Lasso, b. g., (Geers)	4	3	2	3	2
Cello, b. g., (Drinkwater)	6 dr				
Fleetwood, ch. m., (——)	dis				

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:16¾; 2:20½.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $3,225.

Hal B., b. h., by Hal Dilliard, (Geers)	7	1	1	8	2	8	1
Exploit, gr. h., by Clay, (McCarthy)	2	2	5	4	1	2	2
The Maid, b. m., (Curtis)	1	3	2	5	4	1	3
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	4	8	7	2	5 ro		
Ace, b. h., (Kelly)	3	7	8	7	3 ro		
Moth Miller, ro. g., (Trant)	5	6	3	8 dr			
McJoe, b. g., (Bass)	8	4	6	6 dr			
Hellena Duplex, b. m., (Walker)	6	5	4	1 dis			

Time—2:06¼; 2:06¾; 2:07; 2:08½; 2:11; 2:14½; 2:13¾.

GOOD PLAY AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Clark and Robertson Win Semi-Finals in Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 1.—To-day's play in the Stockbridge golf tournament consisted of the semi-finals for the Stockbridge Cup and the finals for the Consolation Cup. In the former T. Markoe Robertson of Shinnecock easily defeated Alexander Moten of the Country Club of Westchester by a score of 6 up 5 to play. George H. Clark, Jr., of Shinnecock defeated Malcolm McBurney of Stockbridge 5 up 3 to play.

Clark and Robertson both played strong games and much interest centres around their final match to-morrow. Thirty-six holes will be played and it is difficult to pick a winner. Robertson is the present holder of the Stockbridge Cup, and should he win it again it will become his personal property.

In the consolation contest Bement of Stockbridge won in the morning round from W. R. Tuckerman 6 to 5 to play. In the afternoon Wolcott Tuckerman of Stockbridge defeated Bement in a close and exciting contest by 2 up. Tuckerman played an excellent game and won the cup.

NORTHEAST HARBOR GOLF.

Herbert Jaques Won Finals in the Handicap Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—Herbert Jaques of Boston won the finals in the handicap tournament at the Northeast Harbor Golf Club to-day, defeating J. Woodward of Denver, Col., 6 up and 5 to play. Jaques is a member of the Kebo Valley Club of Bar Harbor. It is noteworthy that a Northeast Harbor man, J. G. Thorp, went to Bar Harbor last week and won the Hinkle Cup, while this week a Bar Harbor player carries away the trophy of the Northeast tournament.

This morning a team of six ladies from the Kebo Valley Club of Bar Harbor defeated a similar team from Northeast by the score of 20 to 2. The Northeast team was weakened by the absence of two of its best players. The Bar Harbor team, however, was especially strong, and the golf put up by several of its members would be hard to beat under any circumstances. Miss Frances Hinkle, Mrs. Condon, and Miss McLane played splendidly for the Kebo team, while Miss Richardson did the best work for Northeast.

The Kebo team was made up of Miss Frances Hinkle, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss F. G. McLane, Mrs. G. Bergner, Miss Hoy, and Mrs. Goff. On the Northeast team were Miss Grace Marvin, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Edith Roberts, Miss Adelaide Jordan, Mrs. Adams, and Miss Richardson. A return match will be played at Bar Harbar next Wednesday.

SOUTHAMPTON TENNIS TOURNEY

Secretary Root Among the Spectators That Watched the Play.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 1.—The fifth annual tennis tournament for the Ruggles Cup commenced here on the Meadow Club's courts to-day. The semi-final round will be played during the morning concert to-morrow, which will be the last of the season. The finals will take place on Labor Day.

The play to-day brought out some surprises, especially in the match between James W. Barney and Stewart Walter, which lasted nearly three hours, and was replete with brilliant plays. Walter improved gradually, and killed his opponent's lobs with ease and took the two sets, 8—6, 6—2.

Secretary of War Elihu Root, who arrived here to-day for a short visit, was among the spectators. Some of the others present were B. Aymar Sands, Miss Ethel Post, E. Willard Roby, Miss Helen Morris, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Mrs. S. C. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, the Misses Cryder, C. K. Beekman, Mrs. Wilbur K. Matthews, S. S. Boardman, Miss F. Violet Stewart, Miss Fanny Howland, R. Herbert, Miss McCormick, H. Holbrook Betts, Miss Ellis, and Miss Cecil Boardman.

The scores of the day's play are as follows:

First Round—Henry F. Trevor beat Ogden Cryder, 6—1, 6—2; Stewart Walter beat J. W. Barney, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2; W. S. Coffin beat E. D. Godfrey, 6—4, 6—0. The match between T. Markoe Robertson and J. C. Parrish, Jr., was defaulted, neither being present.
Second Round—Stewart Walter beat Coffin, 6—4, 6—3.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Easily Win Two Games from the Clevelands.

VISITORS WEAK IN BATTING

About 3,000 Persons Seek Washington Park and See Good Fielding—Benefit for "Dickey" Pearce.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	78	36	.684
Boston	71	44	.617
Philadelphia	72	46	.610
Baltimore	66	46	.589
Cincinnati	63	50	.558
St. Louis	66	53	.555
Chicago	60	57	.513
Pittsburg	57	58	.496
Louisville	50	64	.439
New York	49	63	.438
Washington	41	73	.360
Cleveland	19	102	.157

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 2. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 1. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 5; Louisville, 3.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 7, Baltimore, 6.
New York-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

The Brooklyns easilv defeated the Clevelands in two games at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, thus increasing their lead for first place. About 3,000 persons turned out for the two games for one admission, but, except for seven innings in the first game, did not see much that was interesting in the baseball line. In the first game it looked as if the Brooklyns were due for a beating at the hands of the tail-enders. When the Brooklyns took their seventh turn at the bat it was easy sailing for the home team.

Hughey outpitched Dunn and the Clevelands outplayed the Brooklyns for six innings. There was some clever fielding in this game, Dahlen and Kelley making the star plays, both difficult running catches.

In the second game the Brooklyns started off with a winning lead. The game was called after the Clevelands had their seventh inning to enable them to catch a train. The sharp fielding of the Brooklyns in the second game made the Clevelands appear like a lot of novices. McJames, the Brooklyns' pitcher, was a puzzle to the visiting batsmen. Colliflower, on the other hand, allowed enough base hits in the early inning to give the Brooklyns a victory.

The Brooklyns will play an exhibition game at Orange, N. J., this afternoon. A benefit game for "Dickey" Pearce, the once famous fielder, will be played at Washington Park this afternoon, when the Metropolitans of Staten Island will oppose a nine composed of ex-stars, among them Pearce, "Big Chief" Roseman, "Jack" Burdock, "Con" Dailey, "Ed" Stein, and "Bob" Nelson.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Dowd, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Keller, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kelley, lf.	0	0	6	0	0	Hemphill, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	6	0	Sullivan, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Dahlen, ss.	1	3	1	1	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0
Casey, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0	Lockhead, ss	0	0	1	2	0
McGuire, c.	2	1	2	0	0	McAllister, c	0	1	4	2	0
Dunn, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Hughey, p.	0	0	2	0	1
Total	7	10	27	10	0	Total	2	7	24	10	2

Brooklyn..........0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2 ..—7
Cleveland..........1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases Brooklyn, 8; Cleveland, 5. Base on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Hughev 4. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Hughey, 1; Home run—Hemphill. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Dowd, Tucker, McGuire. Three-base hits—Jennings, Dahlen. Stolen bases—Daly, Dahlen. Double play—Daly and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Dowd, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Jenni'gs, 1b.	2	2	5	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Hemphill, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	3	5	6	0	Sullivan, 3b.	1	2	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Lockh'd, ss.	0	2	2	3	0
Farrell, c.	1	0	2	3	0	Duncan, c.	0	0	1	1	2
McJames, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Colliflo'r, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	5	9	21	10	0	Total	1	7	18	11	4

Brooklyn..........2 0 2 1 0 0 ..—5
Cleveland..........0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

First base by errors—Brooklyn 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 4. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 2; off Colliflower, 2. Struck out—By McJames, 2. Two-base hit—Sullivan. Stolen bases—Keeler, Farrell, Lockhead. Double plays—Tucker, (unassisted;) Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—St. Louis won a hard-fought game from Baltimore to-day. It came near ending up in a fight, when Smith of Baltimore jumped on Childs at second base. Childs tried to strike Smith, but was prevented by other players. Score:

St. Louis..........1 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 .—7
Baltimore..........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Cuger; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Manassan and Connolly.

Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 5.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Frazer's wildness, coupled with good hitting, gave the Cincinnatis an easy victory to-day. Hawley pitched the last three innings for Cincinnati. Score:

Cincinnati..........0 0 0 1 5 0 4 0 ..—10
Philadelphia..........0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips, Hawley, and Peitz; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Hits were not required to win from the Bostons to-day. Their fielding was wretched, Nichols contributing two runs by a wild pitch and a wild throw. Score:

Chicago..........2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 ..—5
Boston..........1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—4

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Boston, 9. Errors—Chicago, 8; Boston, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Washington, 5; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—The Washingtons made seven of their eleven hits in two innings while Weyhing kept the Louisvilles' hits scattered through the game. Score:

Louisville..........1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
Washington..........0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0—5

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Washington, 11. Errors—Washington, 5. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer; Washington, Weyhing and Roach. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

INTER-CITY CRICKET GAME.

New Yorkers Who Will Play Against Philadelphia Team.

Henry Martin of the Manhattan Cycle Club, R. St. G. Walker of Staten Island, and James D. Boyd of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the committee appointed by the Metropolitan District Cricket League to make all arrangements for the game between All-New York and All-Philadelphia, which is to be played Sept. 15 and 16, met yesterday and selected the following team to represent New York: N. S. Walker, Jr., H. E. Jackson, W S. R. Ogilby, and A. W. Boultbee of the Staten Island, M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, C. P. Hurditch, H. C. Wright, J. F. Currar, and C. H. Clarke of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and J. E. Roberts of New York.

The game will be played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, and S. N. Walker, Jr., has been selected to captain the team. This is the first match which will be played between representative teams of New York and Philadelphia in several years. The New York team is considered as strong as it was possible to get out, but considerable regret is expressed over the then forced absence of J. Adam and A. V. Clarke, neither of whom could play owing to business engagements.

LORD HAMILTON ARRIVES.

Noted English Nobleman a Passenger on the Campania.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamship Campania last night was Lord Ernest Hamilton, uncle of the Duke of Marlborough, brother of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, and of Sir Frederick Hamilton, editor of The Pall Mall Magazine, and of the Duke of Abercorn. Lord Ernest is a literary man, but his visit to this country is to look after his mining property in Arizona, Wyoming, and Alaska.

Another passenger was Jesse Collings, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, known for his book "Three Acres and a Cow."

NEW ORLEANS HURDLE RACES.

Jockey Club Arranges for a Series of Contests for Jumpers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—President Bush of the Crescent City Jockey Club has announced that the club will inaugurate steeplechasing as a feature of the Winter meeting in New Orleans. The management is now building and will have completed before the opening of the meeting a first-class steeplechase course and one or two races for this class of horses will be given each week, weather permitting.

This decision of the club will be hailed with delight by horsemen all over the country. With the exception of a few who find employment out in California, steeplechasers have hitherto been forced to eat the oats of idleness during the Winter months. But the Jockey Club management is not going to depend entirely on the timber toppers which have been performing East and West this season.

They have taken a new departure which is sure to attract some high-class performers from the flat and infuse new blood into cross-country ridings. This is to give a series of races on the flat, under steeplechase weights, open only to horses which have been inside of the money in some jumping event.

The laying out of the course will be under the direction of Percy Taylor, who has already had much experience in that line, having built the steeplechase course at Hawthorne and Harlem tracks.

The conditions of two stakes have already been arranged. Others will follow in due course of time.

FRUIT IN DEMAND IN CHINA.

Native Product Does Not Compete with Imported Goods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The opening of the markets of China is revealing every day the great possibilities of the trade of that vast empire. Consul Johnson, in a report issued here by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, says there is a promising field in China for the sale of American fruits. He says that he has received numerous inquiries from "manufacturers and dealers in fruits," and answers them as follows:

"The condition of the fruit crop in China has little or no effect upon the importation. The tropical fruits do not come into competition with the product of the United States, and in the more northern districts where northern fruits might be grown, the quality of the products, owing to the ignorance or indifference of the people, places them outside the pale of competition with good fruits.

"The only exception to this rule, possibly, consists of grapes grown in the north of China, some varieties of which are excellent.

"There is a steadily increasing demand among the natives for foreign fruits, whether canned, dried, or preserved. The European population look to these imported fruits almost exclusively to supply their tables. Tinned pears, peaches, and apricots come principally from America, while preserved fruits, jams, and dried fruits still come largely from Europe. The reason is apparent. The American manufacturer will not, or does not, meet the conditions required. Since there are no peaches or pears in Europe which can compete with those of California, the Oriental merchant has no choice; in other lines he is not so restricted. Prunes and raisins are largely used. The dried fruit is put up in bottles and sealed. In no other way can it be shipped to the tropics without great loss, as the humidity of the climate or insects will soon render it unsalable. No fruits, biscuits, crackers, or any other food product can be safely shipped to Central or Southern China or the Philippine Islands without being sealed in glass bottles or tinned. The English and Continental merchants and manufacturers understand this and put up their fruits accordingly. If tinned, the tins are either painted or varnished to prevent rust and consequent loss to the merchant.

"The American manufacturer has found a market for his product without these extra expenses, and is slow to meet the demand; hence dried fruits, jams, and tinned fruits are usually bought in other countries, where these necessary details are looked after.

"American oatmeal finds little market here except via England, where it is put up in tin boxes of two to four pounds each.

"If our exporters of fruit expect to hold the market in the Philippines or to gain a better footing in China, they should begin by studying the conditions and promptly meeting them.

"Prices realized in China for fruits justify the expense necessary to put them up so as to insure their being in good condition when they reach the consumer."

AFRICAN MARKET FOR SHOES.

Good Demand for American Makes in Mozambique, but No Supply.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In a report made by W. Stanley Hollis, Consul at Laurenco Marquez, Portuguese East Africa, which is issued to-day by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, he says:

"At present there are, to the best of my knowledge, no American shoes, either for men or women, for sale in the entire province of Mozambique. I am confident, however, that good lines of men's and women's shoes of American manufacture would be well received here, and would meet with a ready sale.

"France, Austria, Portugal, and England have for a number of years supplied all the shoes worn on this coast, and it is a matter of considerable surprise to me that the American shoe manufacturers have not long ago looked into this trade.

"The people here have had to put up for years with the poorest qualities of shoes, and have always been glad to get anything that was an improvement on what they had been, for lack of better goods, forced to wear. There are two American firms here that sell shoes at retail; but, strange as it may seem, at neither of their establishments can a pair of American shoes be found. I have had several talks with these people and have persuaded them to add American shoes to the lines they already carry.

"As the climate of this country is hot and dry, and as the rainfall is very scanty, light boots and shoes are mostly worn by the inhabitants. I am confident that light shoes of American make, made of black calf, russet calf, white canvas, and patent leather, on the ordinary broad and medium toe lasts, will meet with a ready sale here. Laced boots and shoes seem to be preferred to all other kinds.

"In shipping goods to this port American manufacturers should draw upon the consignees for the amounts due. The drafts should always be attached to the bills of lading, to be delivered by the local bank after the draft has been paid.

"For the convenience of our shoe manufacturers who may wish to send price lists, &c., here, I give a list of names and nationalities of the various local importers of boots and shoes: Charles Woolf, American; Bendahan, Abejdid & Co., American; J. Danon, French; Isaac Benoliel, Brazilian; Oswald Hoffman, Portuguese; Bazar Baptista, Portuguese; Tayob Suleman & Co., Indian."

New Branch Post Office Opened.

Branch Post Office N, in the Nevada apartment building at Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, was opened for business yesterday morning. It is one of the best equipped branch offices in the city, and will relieve the pressure of business at the branch stations at Broadway and Fifty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The new station, which has a floor space of 5,000 square feet, is fitted up with the most improved appliances, including a canceling machine, and 100 lock boxes to be rented to applicants.

Capt. Cosgrove an Expansionist.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1.—Capt. H. J. Cosgrove of Company I, First Nebraska, to-day tendered his declination of the nomination for the office of Sheriff of this county, made while he was at San Francisco, by the Democrats and Populists. He gives as his principal reason the fact that he is not in sympathy with his party on the question of expansion, as he favors the retention of the Philippines.

EPIDEMIC AT KEY WEST

Seventeen Cases of Yellow Fever and Two Deaths Reported.

RIGID QUARANTINE ORDERED

Disease Has Also Appeared at New Orleans and Vincennes, Ind.—One Death at Each Place.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—A physician who arrived here to-day from Key West reports seventeen cases of yellow fever there and two deaths. Major Davis has consulted with the Marine Hospital service regarding measures to prevent the importation of the disease from Key West, and it is probable that steamers from Tampa and Miami will be asked to come direct, without touching at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has telegraphed the War Department that four cases of yellow fever have appeared at Key West, and asked instructions. In reply Gen. Miles sent telegraphic instructions directing the removal of the garrison at Key West to such point as Gen. Frank may deem best, but suggesting Fort McPherson on account of the ample quarters at that post.

Gen. Frank decided to send the garrison there.

The garrison at Key West is composed of batteries B and N, First Artillery.

The Acting Assistant Surgeon at Key West has also reported to Gen. Sternberg that four cases of yellow fever have appeared in the town. There are no cases among the troops.

Owing to the reports of yellow fever, the Navy Department decided to-day to withdraw the force at the naval station there, leaving only one or two caretakers who are immune. The station is small, and two tugs constitute the craft there.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 1.—Communication with Key West by the rest of the world has been cut off by the orders of Dr. J. Y. Porter, executive officer of the Florida State Board of Health, on account of two deaths and several cases which have been diagnosed as yellow fever. The order was issued late Thursday evening by Dr. Porter on the report of the existence of the disease in Key West from Dr. Charles B. Sweeting, agent of the Board at Key West and Sanitary Inspector of the port. No one will be allowed to leave the island until Dr. Porter arrives.

The dead are Dennis Eagan, Jr., Deputy Collector of the Customs at Key West, who was taken sick early in the week, and a boy named Cosgrove. Both were buried this morning. Five cases additional have been diagnosed as yellow fever, and seven suspicious cases are under surveillance.

By Dr. Porter's order, State Senator Hunt Harris has been appointed to assist Dr. Sweeting in maintaining a strict quarantine, and from his energetic nature it is certain the measure will be carried out.

The board officials have established a launch quarantine patrol at Miami, and have appointed additional Inspectors to guard against possible infection from Key West. At Tampa the quarantine station and patrol are considered to be sufficient protection as all vessels coming in are compelled to stop at this station.

The news of the fever in Key West was received in this city with no alarm. There is no excitement.

FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

One Death Reported and Rigid Quarantine Is Ordered.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 1.—The State Health Department to-night received information of one death from yellow fever at New Orleans this afternoon. State Health Officer Blunt at once ordered a rigid quarantine against New Orleans on passenger and freight business, to continue indefinitely, and all border stations were notified to refuse admission to any person or freight from that port.

YELLOW FEVER CASE IN INDIANA.

A Man Just Back from Cuba Dies of the Disease at Vincennes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Indianapolis says the State Board of Health to-day received a report of the death of a man at Vincennes from yellow fever.

The man had lately returned from Cuba, and though sick when he reached New York, was permitted to come on to this State. The case is pronounced certainly yellow fever, the patient having all the symptoms, even to turning yellow and having the black vomit. His name was not given.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—A dispatch from New Orleans says that an autopsy held today on the body of F. Udolph, who died yesterday, revealed the fact that death was caused by yellow fever. The case was reported to the authorities four days ago, but Dr. Murray of the Marine Hospital Service did not think the case was yellow fever.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 1.—Owing to the reported death by yellow fever in New Orleans and two other cases declared there, Mobile County authorities proclaimed tonight a quarantine against all persons, baggage, and freight from New Orleans entering Mobile County. The night train from New Orleans, due at 12:10 o'clock, was prohibited from discharging New Orleans passengers or baggage here. A detention camp will be established to-morrow. Quarantine is also proclaimed against Key West.

TABLETS FOR HISTORIC SITES.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1.—The last important celebration of "Old Home Week" was held at Boscawen to-day. The feature was the dedication of nine bronze tablets marking historic sites within the town limits. These were the birthplaces of Gen. John A. Dix, William Pitt Fessenden, ex-Gov. Moody Currier, and Charles Sargent Coffin; the first law office of Daniel Webster; the residence occupied by him, and afterward by his brother Ezekiel; the sites of the old fort built for protection against the Indians, of the first church in town, and the first pastor's residence.

NEBRASKA AFTER THE TRUSTS.

Attorney General Tries to Bar the School Furniture Combination.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—The petition filed in the District Court by Attorney General Smythe declares the existence of a school furniture trust, and asks that the alleged unlawful combination be prohibited from doing business in Douglass County or in the State of Nebraska.

The defendants in the suit are twenty-two school furniture companies, nearly all located in Ohio and Michigan, which the Attorney General states have formed a combination under the title of the American School Furniture Company.

The petition alleges that this unlawful combination has set aside the sum of $500,000 to be used in driving out competition.

RAILROAD STRIKE THREATENED.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 1.—E. E. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, General Chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and R. S. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Order of Railway Trainmen, have been summoned to this city for consultation with the committee of these orders representing men employed by the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, who have for several days been conferring with Superintendent Russell about a scale of wages, number of hours to constitute a day, and other matters.

At to-day's conference between the committees and the Superintendent a dispute of some kind arose, and the Grand officers were sent for to confer with the men about the action they should take with reference to the matter in dispute. Clark and Morrissey will be in the city Sunday.

GUATEMALAN OUTRAGE CASE.

Minister Hunter to Investigate the Richards Claim.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—John B. Richards, an American citizen, who was summarily expelled from Guatemala about two months ago, is in Washington, and has filed a strong statement with the Secretary of State. In view of this statement, Mr. Hunter, United States Minister at Guatemala City, has been directed to personally visit Zacapa and make a full and complete investigation, in order that the Department of State may definitely determine its future course in the matter.

Mr. Hunter had previously made the investigation usual in such cases, and the Guatemalan authorities asserted that they were in possession of abundant proof to justify their order of expulsion. Such ex parte evidence as has been adduced is regarded by the department as insufficient.

BOY KILLED BY A HORSE CAR.

Run Down on Tenth Avenue and Died After an Operation.

Melville White, six years old, of 503 West Fifty-seventh Street, was run over by a Tenth Avenue horse car at Fifty-sixth Street last night, and his right leg was so mangled that it had to be amputated when the boy was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. The boy died soon after the operation.

Driver Michael McNulty of 515 West Forty-eighth Street, who was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, said he did all he could to stop his car. The boy was playing in the street and ran in front of the team while the horses were going at a brisk trot. He was knocked down by one of the animals and the first wheel of the right side of the car passed over his leg.

SHINBONE ALLEY PUBLIC.

Justice McAdam Differentiates Its Case from That of Cross Lane.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision affecting the public status of two of old New York's well-known thoroughfares, Shinbone Alley and Cross Lane. The former, Justice McAdam declares, is an open and public thoroughfare, but he decides that Cross Lane is a private street.

The decision is the result of injunction proceedings brought by Albert Friedlander of 1 and 3 Bond Street, against A. L wyn & Co. Mr. Friedlander asks that the defendants be restrained from the exclusive use of Shinbone Alley and Cross Lane. In his decision Justice McAdam says that Shinbone Alley was opened by William Israel in 1825. Israel owned considerable property in the locality and dedicated this alley to the service of his property.

The property now occupied by the defendants was for over forty years occupied by the Bank of Savings, says Justice McAdam, and it acquiesced in the use of the alley by the plaintiff. The Justice holds that it is clearly shown that the defendants have no greater rights than the plaintiff, or than the general public, for that matter.

As to Cross Lane, Justice McAdam says that Samuel Jones, in 1806, authorized the laying out and opening of Cross Lane on his property for the sole use of himself, his heirs, and assigns. As far as that strip of land is concerned, says Justice McAdam, the rights of the parties, as remote grantees of Jones, are identical.

QUALIFIED FOR A PENSION.

Santiago Hero Was Persuaded by Wife and Doctor.

A Brooklyn National Guardsman, who went to Cuba with his regiment soon after the fall of Santiago, last year, became a victim of malarial fever and came home last Winter sadly emaciated and quite different in appearance from the strapping young fellow his friends remembered. But a few weeks in his native climate, with good food and a doctor's care, soon brought him around, though from time to time he continued to experience a slight attack of the malady contracted in Cuba.

The young soldier left a sweetheart behind when he went to Cuba, and a few weeks ago the pair were married and chose a Catskill resort in which to spend the honeymoon. Soon after they arrived the young husband felt a touch of malaria, though he insisted that a little quinine would make him all right again, the bride sending for the nearest country doctor. The doctor came, and from the young wife heard, of course, the full story of her hero's experience in Cuba.

Now, it happened that this doctor was a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners, and he no sooner heard the story than he saw a vision of an official fee in addition to the regular professional one. The "veteran" scorned the notion that he was so much of a physical wreck as to be entitled to a pension, but he yielded when his thrifty bride added her persuasions to those of the doctor. And so, before the couple came home, a regular application was made out and forwarded to the Pension Bureau.

The pension has not yet been granted, but the young man is looking forward to a regular addition to his income as the result of his wedding trip.

Fire Opposite Dr. Clendenin's House.

The rear of a two-story frame building on the west side of Westchester Avenue, near Glede Avenue, occupied by Morris D. Alt as a Raines law hotel, was damaged to the extent of $600 by fire yesterday. The blaze was discovered by Policeman Todd of the Westchester Station, who awakened the inmates of the house, all of whom hurried to the street. The building was opposite the residence of the Rev. F. H. Clendenin, pastor of St. Peter's Church, which was recently destroyed by fire.

Norway's National Theatre Opens.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 1.—The Norwegian National Theatre was opened this evening in the presence of King Oscar of Norway and Sweden and a brilliant audience, including Dr. Henrik Ibsen, Prof. Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, Edward Grieg, the composer, and other prominent people. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The programme included portions of two of Baron Ludvig Holberg's comedies and music by Grieg, Svensden, and Halvorsen.

Indian Kicked His Sister to Death.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Sept. 1.—Joseph Martin, a half-breed Indian, living twenty miles southeast of here, kicked his fourteen-year-old sister to death to-day to prevent her marrying Albert Ball, to whom he objected. Martin escaped. There is talk of lynching or burning him at the stake.

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Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

FILIPINOS MUST BE BEATEN

Gen. Funston Says It Is the Only Solution of the Problem.

CAN BE DONE WITH CAVALRY

In This Way It Would Be Easier to Capture Aguinaldo Than It Was to Take Apaches.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Of the troops about to return to the United States the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania, and the Nevada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the next week. Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlisting. Three officers and thirty men of the Kansans were killed and nineteen officers and men died from disease during the smallpox epidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wounded.

Of the Washingtons, 875 men are embarking, while 8 officers and 206 men will stay, most of those remaining re-enlisting in the new regiments being formed here. One of the officers of the regiment was killed, one was wounded, and one died from disease; 24 of the men were killed, 128 were wounded, and 9 died.

Gen. Frederick Funston and Mrs. Funston are with the General's regiment. Gen. Funston has undergone an operation necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban Army with Gen. Gomez.

In the course of an interview Gen. Funston remarked that he would not mind staying in Luzon. He dislikes war, but, inasmuch as there is fighting, he would like to remain and aid in bringing it to a close. Speaking of the future, he said:

"The only solution of the problem will be through whipping the insurgents. I do not think they will surrender. When we begin active operations against them on a large scale in the Autumn we will scatter them into small bands, and I think when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued they will throw away or hide their arms and return to the pursuits of peace.

"A year hence small bodies of armed men will be able to go anywhere in Luzon. The island was always infested with bandits and was never safe for Europeans to travel in. Probably after the end of the fighting the highwaymen will be more numerous because the members of Aguinaldo's army, who have lived for years with guns in their hands, have acquired a taste for bush life and would rather continue as highwaymen than return to work.

"Cavalry is greatly needed here. The country, when dry, is superb for cavalry operations. The insurgents have none. One of their strong points is their ability to retreat rapidly. Cavalry could overtake and hopelessly scatter and punish them, and could subsist largely on the country. When cavalry is once here it should be given a chance to go ahead and not be kept in towns for guard duty.

"Our greatest successes have been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to quickly follow up the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans, operating freely and commanded by officers of dash and energy, could badly break up the enemy. The capture of Aguinaldo by cavalry would be a less difficult proposition than the capture of the Apache chiefs in Arizona."

BURIAL OF COL. HAWKINS.

Tenth Pennsylvania's Commander Interred with Military Honors.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The remains of Col. Alexander Leroy Hawkins, commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died on board the transport Senator, July 18, while en route to San Francisco from Manila, were buried with military honors in the family lot in the Washington Cemetery, at Washington, Penn., this afternoon. A provisional regiment, composed of three companies each of the Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Regiments, Pennsylvania National Guard, under command of Col. William J. Glenn, headed the funeral cortège. Following the hearse was the Colonel's horse, and then came the members of the bereaved family, in carriages, the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Barnett, members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and a number of civic organizations. The services at the cemetery were in charge of Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter of the Tenth Regiment. Fully 20,000 people were present.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—In accordance with Adjt. Gen. Corbin's suggestion, a memorial service was held to-day at the graves of the Pennsylvania soldiers at Paco Cemetery. Chaplain Sutherland eulogized Col. Hawkins.

FILIPINO DENOUNCES AGUINALDO.

Says the Rebellion Is Fostered for Personal Ends.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Something akin to an insurgent "round robin" has recently come to the attention of War Department officials, in the budget of mail advices received from Manila. This is in the form of a published letter from Isabel Artacho, who is described by the Manila papers as a man of importance and the "former partner of Aguinaldo." In his statement made under oath July 19, he says that the present rebellion, far from aiming at the true emancipation of the country, is carried on to gratify personal, political ambitions, mean and spurious affectation in order to perpetrate with immunity under the guise of a so-called political system established under the name of a republic, acts eminently barbarous, treacherous, and despotic, and crimes unknown in the code of penalties throughout the world.

He further says that the present movement does not have the support of the best elements among the inhabitants of the island.

SPANISH SURVIVORS RETURN.

Thirty-five Men, Who Held Baler, Reach Barcelona.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The Queen Regent today signed a decree calling out 60,000 men of the 1899 class for military service.

Thirty-five Spanish soldiers, survivors of the garrison that long held Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, against the Filipinos, arrived at Barcelona to-day, and were enthusiastically received by the populace.

Commander Taussig Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Commander Edward D. Taussig has been relieved of the command of the gunboat Bennington by orders of Admiral Watson and ordered home from Manila. He is said to have differed with the Admiral as to the management of the fleet, and his criticisms led to the action above noted. Unless the officer, upon his arrival in the United States, should seek to pursue the matter and ask for a court of inquiry, it is likely there will be no further steps in the matter.

RECOMMENDS CUBAN FREEDOM.

Gen. Lee Thinks the Time for Independence Is Ripe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has made an elaborate report on prevailing conditions in the territory in Cuba under his jurisdiction, and takes strong grounds for an independent Government for the Cubans under an American protectorate.

Gen. Lee says conditions in Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces are making rapid progress toward a state of peace, good order, and prosperity. His report indicates that there is not much suffering from want of food, as is often asserted in unofficial reports.

Turning to recommendations, Gen. Lee urges the taking of a census as a first step toward the establishment of self-government. He thinks that the next step should be the careful consideration of the question of suffrage for the Cubans.

He recommends an independent republican Government with a President, Vice President, and a Congress. He would have this established soon and advises the holding of a general election for the selection of these officers. He lays stress upon the need of a system of jurisprudence suitable for an independent government, and so guarded as to secure justice to the people.

Even after relieving the Cubans in part of American protection, he would have United States troops maintained in the island to protect Americans and other aliens.

TO CLEAR OUT CUBAN PIRATES.

The Transport Ingalls to be Converted Into a Gunboat.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The United States transport Ingalls, formerly the Clearwater, will be converted into a gunboat for work against the pirates along the south coast and also to prevent smuggling.

Lieut. Commander Lucien Young, Captain of the port, who has charge of providing her armament, has made requisition upon the Ordnance Department for two six-pounders and a Colt automatic thirty-eight-calibre gun, the latter to be used with the Ingalls's launch.

AID FOR THE PUERTO RICANS.

More Money to Help the Sufferers from the Hurricane.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged, $30,295.89; Rawlins County, Kan., $8.75; John W. Weed, New York, $10; through New York Observer, New York, $2; "F. A. F. G.," North Asbury Park, N. J., $2; through Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., $10; James G. Brown, Millington, N. J., $10; "A. L.," Gramercy Park, New York, $20; S. Saltus, New York City, $50. Total, $30,408.64.

These subscriptions were received by the Merchants' Association:

Previously acknowledged, $20,866.66; Congregational Church of Brandon, Wis., through Mrs. F. A. Goodell, $5; Miss M. I. Allen, Woodside Manse, Troy, N. Y., through North American Trust Company, $5; W. H. Parsons & Co., $100; Sanchez & Haya Company, $25; "Cash," through Dr. James H. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, $2; A. B. Allen, Oberlin, Ohio, $5. Total, $21,008.66.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received the following contributions: Previously acknowledged, $7,530.82; Miss T. Bergh Brown, $10; Charles C. Wehrum, $25.

HEAVY FRESHET AT PONCE.

Frightened People Seek Shelter in Public Buildings.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 1.—Heavy rains have caused an unusual freshet, and the people, frightened on account of the recent hurricane, are leaving their houses and are being quartered in the public buildings.

The soldiers, police, and firemen work all night. The fords are impassable, but no further serious damage has been done.

A SERVICE FOR THE MARIETTA.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio Presents It in the Town's Name.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, in behalf of the citizens of Marietta, presented a silver service to the gunboat Marietta at the Charlestown Navy Yard today.

The presentation was made at 11 o'clock. Gov. Bushnell and more than a score of Marietta citizens reached the navy yard just before that hour. He was greeted with a salute of seventeen guns, and, under escort of marines, proceeded to the dry dock in which the vessel lay, decorated with flags and bunting.

The crew of the Marietta, officers of the navy yard, and the invited guests were assembled on the deck. Gov. Bushnell presented the gift. Commander Gheen of the Marietta responded, and short addresses were made by Rear Admiral Pickering, Commandant of the navy yard; Col. J. Payson Bradley, representing Gov. Wolcott, and Mayor Quincy of Boston.

TO SUCCEED ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

Either Remy or Farquhar, It Is Said, Will Be Named.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—At the conclusion of the Dewey celebration at New York, Admiral Sampson will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. This action is to be taken at the request of the Admiral, who has already had much more than his portion of sea service in his grade. After a short leave of absence he will be assigned to shore duty, probably in command of one of the navy yards.

In considering the selection of Admiral Sampson's successor as commander in chief of the North Atlantic station, the Navy Department has practically narrowed the field down to two names.

It has been laid down as the policy to be followed that the commands of fleets and stations shall be reserved, wherever practicable, for the nine Rear Admirals of the first grade. It has been found that of these officers who are not already on sea service or about to retire shortly, there are three names—Remy, in command at Portsmouth; Farquhar, commandant at Norfolk, and Schley, President of the Retiring Board.

Farquhar has been longest on continuous shore duty, and it is indicated here that either he or Remy is to succeed Sampson.

Accident to the Cruiser Newark.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The cruiser Newark met with a mishap as she was coming into port on Tuesday, the news of which has just leaked out. When off Angel Island one of the piston rods of the port engine broke in two and the piston smashed through the cylinder head. The engine was stopped as soon as possible and the cruiser proceeded up the bay on her other engine. The repairs will probably be made at Mare Island.

Capt. Goodrich Goes to the Iowa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Capt. C. F. Goodrich of the cruiser Newark has been detached from that command and to-day will assume command of the battleship Iowa, relieving Capt. Terry, who is ordered home on waiting orders. At the same time the command of the Newark will devolve upon Capt. B. H. McCalla. It is expected Capt. Terry will soon be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Sampson's Squadron Leaves Newport.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The North Atlantic Squadron sailed to-day from Newport for Philadelphia, where the ships will be one of the features of the Grand Army demonstration. Owing to the deep draught of the battleships they probably will remain well down the bay.

Thomas F. Smith to Succeed Sexton.

It was announced yesterday at the City Hall that Thomas F. Smith has been selected by Richard Croker as the successor of Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, to whom has been promised the shrievalty nomination. Mr. Smith, who is Clerk of the City Court, private secretary to Mr. Croker, and Secretary of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and the Tammany Society, has been in politics for a number of years, and is regarded as one of Mr. Croker's favorites. At present he is conducting the campaign against John C. Sheehan for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth District. As Clerk of the City Court, Mr. Smith receives a salary of $4,500, while the office of Police Commissioner pays $500 more a year.

Nassau County Court House.

A motion to continue a temporary injunction obtained by William H. Hamilton, a taxpayer of Nassau County, restraining the Board of Supervisors of that county from issuing $100,000 in bonds for the building of a new Court House at Mineola, which was to have been heard by Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, was adjourned for a hearing next week before Justice Jenks. Some Jamaica residents hope to get the Legislature to take Jamaica out of New York City and make it part of Nassau County, and say that if they succeed the Court House at Jamaica will be all that is needed.

Reusen Oil Lands Leased.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept 1.—One of the largest oil deals consummated in Ohio was made between G. Reusen of New York City and Taylor, Bryson & Co. of Wellsboro, N. Y. Reusen sold, through R. A. Beatty, his agent, leases on 234 acres of land in Wood County, with seventeen wells, netting a production of 180 barrels a day, for $76,000 cash. There are locations for twenty more wells on the leases, and they will be put down at once.

Two Yonkers Women at War.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Emma E. Davis, wife of Dr. A. H. Davis, a New York oculist, appeared with her lawyer in the City Court to-day and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Mrs. Charlotte Borcher, wife of August Borcher. The families are next-door neighbors and well-to-do. The charge is slander. A detective went to the Borcher house to serve the warrant, but Mrs. Borcher was not at home.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Sir William R. Kennedy Believes the Matter Will Be Settled Without Any Trouble.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—In an interview this evening on the Alaskan boundary dispute, Sir William R. Kennedy, Judge of the High Court of England, who is in attendance at the conference of the International Law Society, said that it was generally believed in England that the matter would be settled without any trouble or even the straining of the friendly relations that now exist between the United States and Great Britain.

When asked if the dispute was viewed in England as a matter of national concern, or a matter that is rather local to Canada, Sir William replied:

"Oh, its England's affair of course. Canada is England, and any matter that affects her affects the Kingdom."

Questioned as to whether it was likely that Great Britain would settle the matter with the United States in order to remain on friendly footing even if Canada's interest might be sacrificed, Judge Kennedy said:

"England never sacrifices anything. You may be assured that she will stand by Canada to the very last."

TALK OF ANOTHER GLASS TRUST.

The National Company Finds It Has a Strong Rival.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Notwithstanding the fact of the combination of the glass table ware companies into the National Glass Company, there is a probability of a new trust being formed.

At a meeting to-day it was decided to reduce the proposed capitalization from $7,000,000 to $3,000,000, and form an organization under the original name without the co-operation of the United States Glass Company—the stumbling block in the way of the first plan.

The promoters of the latter scheme say they do not expect the United States company to change its position, but they feel confident the organization will be consummated.

J. N. HILL'S SONS PROMOTED.

One Is Made Vice President of the Great Northern Railroad.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—To-day James N. Hill, eldest son of President James J. Hill, became Third Vice President of the Great Northern Railroad Company, a position newly created.

Louis W. Hill, another son, became Vice President of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota.

The title of General Manager is not attached to that of the new office of Third Vice-President, although J. N. Hill will perform most of the functions of a General Manager. He will have control of all the operating matters, including construction and engineering, and to him will be referred all matters from these departments. The promotion of the two sons of the President is accepted by most railroad men as an indication that Mr. Hill is desirous of gradually transferring some of the responsibilities and details of administration upon the shoulders of his sons.

PARROT KNEW THE CONDUCTOR.

Passengers on a Brooklyn Trolley Car Hear Bird's Tirade.

There is a parrot on the corner of Twentieth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, that is making life very uncomfortable for Conductor Maher, who has charge of one of the Third Avenue cars, running between Coney Island and the bridge. Conductor Maher seems to have been singled out by the parrot from all the other conductors who pass during the day, and whenever he comes in view the passengers aboard his car are treated to a tirade which causes much amusement at the expense of the man who stands on the rear platform manipulating the trolley rope.

"Hello, pard; how's your pulse?" screamed Polly a few mornings ago as Conductor Maher hove in view on the rear of his car and drew up to let off a passenger.

"Mr. Conductor, did you get a ball this morning?" and the bird burst forth into the merriest peals of derisive laughter. The conductor said not a word, while the passengers began to laugh and look around at him.

"Hello, whiskers! Johnnie get your hair cut, ha-ha-ha."

This was a little too much for Conductor Maher, for it is a fact that he is about the only conductor on the line that wears a heavy, bushy beard, with some slight tendency of redness. He muttered something to himself while the passengers kept on laughing.

"That bird seems to 'have it in' for you," finally remarked one of the passengers.

"In for me—well, I reckon. Every time I pass here that bird jabbers at me like that. It's all very funny, but a man gets mighty tired of it in the long run. Some people say them birds are mere imitators, but I don't believe a word of it. I've heard enough from that critter to make me know that she is not talkin' in her sleep. She knows me, and every time I come in sight she begins her kiddin' just as you have heard."

TORPEDO UNDER STREET CAR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Another riot broke out at 9:30 o'clock to-night on Central Avenue, near Giddings Avenue. A small torpedo exploded under the wheels of a Central Avenue car and a large crowd of foreign workingmen assembled. They soon began to throw stones at the passing cars and at a patrolman, who ordered them to disperse.

After fighting his way through a crowd, the officer telephoned for help. Three officers responded, and later a patrol wagon arrived with Capt. Rowe and six more men. They charged the crowd and clubbed several men severely. As the rioters broke away the police made ten arrests.

During the rioting the crews of several street cars that passed fired revolvers over the heads of the mob. With two exceptions the prisoners are foreigners scarcely able to speak English.

It has just been learned that the Rev. William Thomas, a Congregational minister of Akron, Ohio, was severely beaten by a gang of ruffians last Saturday evening upon alighting from a boycotted car in the South End.

GOING TO THE ORIENT.

Fifteen Episcopalian Missionaries for Japan and China.

There was a special communion service in the chapel of the Church Mission House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday, for a class of fifteen missionaries who are soon to start for fields of work in Japan and China. Four of these, however, are merely returning to Japan after a vacation trip to America. They are the Rev. John C. Ambler, Miss Emma Williamson, and the Rev. John Lindsay Patton, and Mrs. Paton. One of the others, the Rev. B. T. Sakai, is a native Japanese. Of those who go to the Orient for the first time, the following are assigned to Japan: The Rev. H. St. George Tucker, John A. Welbourn, James J. Chapman, and Allan W. Cook, and the Misses A. Theodora Wall and Clara J. Neely. These go to China: The Revs. Benjamin L. Ancell, Cameron F. McRae, Miss Eliza L. McCook, and Miss C. Warnock.

The services yesterday were conducted by Bishop John Scarborough of New Jersey, assisted by Bishop George Worthington of Nebraska, Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware, and various other clergymen. The missionaries are being sent out by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Joshua Kimber, Associate Secretary of the Society, was one of the officiating clergymen. Bishops Thomas U. Dudley of Kentucky and James S. Johnston of Western Texas were in the congregation.

The Rev. Beverly D. Tucker of Norfolk, Va., whose son was one of the missionaries present, preached the sermon. He said that every one of those about to start for the Orient might find all the work he or she could do for Christ right here in New York, and such a fact was bound always to cause a certain amount of criticism and opposition to foreign missions. That work, however, he said, was part of the mission of the Church. The preacher congratulated the society upon the fact that this year it is sending out a larger number of missionaries than at any time in the seventy years of its history.

The fifteen missionaries will not leave New York in a body, because most of them are going to stop off at various points on their way to San Francisco, to visit relatives and friends.

A Lecture by Rev. John P. Chidwick.

The Rev. John P. Chidwick, Chaplain in the United States Navy, will deliver a lecture at Suffern, N. Y., on Sunday, the 24th inst., for the benefit of the Church of St. Rose de Lima of that place. A number of the Maine's victims came from Suffern.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Prospects of Filling Some of the Vacant New York Pulpits.

ACTION EXPECTED THIS FALL

Three Men Talked Of for the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Pastorate—Dwight L. Moody and the Late Dr. John Hall's Pulpit.

The choice for occupants of prominent New York pulpits is narrowing down, so that there is reason to believe that some selections will be made this Fall. In the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, the pulpit of which was made vacant by the election of the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce to the Presidency of Brown University, three men are under consideration by the officers of the church. These three men are the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Robert McDonald, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, pastor of the South Congregational Church, Springfield.

Officers of the Brick Presybterian Church expect that the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will begin his work at Princeton with the opening of the university this Fall. He will go to Princeton for one day each week and will continue to preach in the Brick Church until his successor is chosen. When that will be depends upon when the right man is found.

President Stryker has a work at Hamilton which he feels that no one but himself could now take up. It has to do with endowments, not of the whole, but of certain parts of the college work. The task is almost completed. When it is wholly completed, it is believed that he will be available for some such pulpit as the Brick Church has to offer. There is a disposition on the part of the congregation to hold on to the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, and it may do so until President Stryker is ready to succeed him.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian pulpit committeemen are in frequent consultation with Dwight L. Moody. There have been conferences with both the Rev. F. B. Meyer and the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan about coming to this pulpit permanently, and the Rev. Mr. Morgan is to be heard again, probably just before he sails for home at the end of October. The people of this church are waiting with some expectancy to hear the Rev. William Watson to-morrow. He comes highly recommended, but seems never to have been heard by any officers of the congregation. Some of the members thought that with the death of Mr. Bonner there would be less emphatic feeling that a foreigner should be called. Such does not seem to be the case, for there is a strong belief that the successor of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall will come from a pulpit across the Atlantic.

The choice of a successor to the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander at the Harlem Presbyterian Church seems to be running toward the Rev. John Lewis Clark, at present the pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Chicago, but formerly assistant minister at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, in this city. The Rev. Mr. Clark preached during July in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and was heard by many members of the Harlem church. His work in the pulpit is said to be liked, but his record as pastor is what is being urged in his favor. It is held that diligent pastoral work is needed in Harlem.

A curious condition of affairs prevails in the West Presbyterian Church. It is a waiting condition. There is a Presbytery committee waiting to be heard. Some officers who resigned are waiting to see whether the pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, goes or stays. If he goes they stay. If he stays, they go—where, they say they do not know. Meanwhile new officers of the church say the pastor has no idea of going; that everything is prosperous. The church reopens on Sept. 17.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Sept. 10.

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SUBJECT—Encouraging the Builders.—Haggai, ii., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you."—Haggai, ii., 4.

The laying of the foundations of a material temple and the upbuilding of the superstructure are two very different things. The one is a comparatively simple operation, and is quickly performed, although everything depends upon it. The other is a matter of engineering skill, careful elaboration, patient industry, and much time. It is that, moreover, upon which all eyes are fastened, while the foundation attracts but very little attention. In like manner the laying of the foundations of the spiritual temple and the building of it present to us very different phases of truth and experience.

Last week we saw how the foundation of the Temple in Jerusalem was laid by those who had returned from their captivity in Babylon. Now we are to consider how they completed it. It was a slow and tedious work, constantly interrupted, and at the best carried on with difficulty. It demanded all the authority of Zerubbabel, the zeal of Joshua, the exhortations of Haggai, and the encouragements of Zechariah, to carry it on to completion and at last "bring for the the headstone thereof with shoutings, crying Grace, Grace, unto it." (Zechariah, iv., 7.) And that was not done until more than twenty years after the foundation had been laid.

Nearly every event during this period had a bearing upon the progress of the work. Seven years after the foundation was laid, Cyrus, King of Persia, was killed in battle. He left two sons, Cambysees and Smerdis. The elder, Cambysees, succeeded to the throne 529 B. C. To secure it more perfectly to himself, he had his brother secretly slain. He is the King referred to as "Ahasuerus," in Ezra iv., 6. During his absence with his army in Egypt a revolt occurred at his capital, headed by Gomates, the Magian. He pretended that he was "Smerdis," who had so mysteriously disappeared from public view a few years before. When Cambysees heard of this revolt, instead of hurrying home to crush it, he became disheartened and committed suicide. He had reigned seven years and five months. (Smith's Dictionary.)

The false Smerdis was thus left, 522 B. C., to rule without opposition. He is the "Artaxerxes" of Ezra iv., 7. His government was distasteful to the people, and his deception was soon more than suspected. Then a revolt again occurred, led by "Darius, the son of Hystaspes, a Prince of the blood royal, who probably stood in the direct line of succession, failing the issue of Cyrus." (Rawlinson.) By him the "Pseudo-Smerdis" was slain after reigning only seven months.

Then Darius-Hystaspes succeeded to the throne in B. C. 521, and proved a very able ruler. He reigned for thirty-six years. He is the King spoken of by Haggai, and in Ezra vi., 1. On the third day of the last month in the year, the month of "Adar," (Esther iii., 7,) of the sixth year of his reign, the Temple was finished and dedicated. (Ezra vi., 14-16.)

TWENTY-TWO YEARS IN BUILDING.

Thus the time occupied from the laying of the foundation to the completion of the building was nearly twenty-two years, and yet the building when completed, although larger than that built by Solomon, was "not larger than an average parish church of the last century. (Smith's Dictionary.) Its importance lay in the fact that it was God's dwelling place, and not in its size or in its wealth of adornments.

RECAPITULATION.

	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.
Cyrus—after the foundation of the Temple was laid, reigned......	7	0	0
Cambysees—his son, or Ahasuerus (Ezra, iv., 6,) reigned..........	7	5	0
Pseudo-Smerdis — or Artaxerxes (Ezra, iv., 7,) reigned..........	0	7	0
Darius-Hystaspes—when the Temple was finished, had reigned..	6	11	3
Time of building the Temple.	21	11	3

During all of this time constant difficulties and hindrances arose to prevent the progress of the work. They came from two sources—one from without, the other from within. They are apt illustrations of the power of the world without, and of the corrupt nature within to prevent in every child of God the upbuilding of an earnest, holy, consecrated, Christian character.

The first hindrance to which our attention is called came from without. (Ezra, 4.) It came from their nearest neighbors on the north—the Samaritans. These Samaritans were the descendants of those heathen nations whom the King of Assyria had transplanted from his own land. "They feared the Lord, and served their own gods." (II. Kings, xvii., 24-41.) They were the children of God only in name. They had no real desire to build the Temple, or to see it built by others. It was very evident to them, however, that those who were building were enjoying the favor and patronage of the King. Even the revenues of Samaria, according to Josephus, were paying the expenses of the building, and they were aware of it. It was therefore to them a matter of pecuniary interest and of social standing to be associated with God's people. So they came forward promptly with the offer of their services. "Let us build with you," they said, "for we seek your God as ye do."

"But Zerubbabel and Joshua and the rest of the chief of the fathers of Israel" at once saw through their duplicity, and that their companionship would add nothing to either the strength or the earnestness of the builders. So they answered promptly and decidedly: "Ye have nothing to do with us to build an house unto our God, but we ourselves together will build unto the Lord God of Israel as King Cyrus, the King of Persia, hath commanded us."

The result of this refusal was that "the people of the land weakened the hands of the people of Judah, and troubled them in building, and hired counselors against them to frustrate their purpose all the days of Cyrus, King of Persia, even until the reign of Darius, King of Persia." Spiritually, they did not cease even then, for they are just as active in our day as they were in the days of either Cyrus or Darius, and it is just as true to-day as it was in those days that affiliation with the world weakens the children of God. Even more than that. The Apostle says, "whosoever will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" himself. (James, iv., 4. As has been well and often said, the ship may be in the water in perfect safety, but if the water begins to enter into the ship, at once danger is to be feared. If there is attempted any co-partnership between the believer and the world, the believer will very soon become a very silent partner, and in his upbuilding as the child of God his hands will be weakened and his work stopped.

WORK ON THE TEMPLE SUSPENDED.

This "weakened" and "troubled" condition continued in Jerusalem for seven years. Then Cyrus died, and God's people themselves were subject to those who cared nothing for Him, or for them, or for the building of His Temple. Then those who had once offered to assist them as their friends showed themselves to be their open enemies. Their accusations and appeals to Ahasuerus and Artaxerxes were successful. They were founded on the past records of the builders, and when search was made it was "found that this city of old time hath made insurrection against Kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein." (Ezra, iv., 6-24.) The records proved the truth of the accusations.

So the work on the Temple was forbidden, and for more than seven years very little was done. So it has often been with the building of the spiritual temple. Once under the dominating influences of the world, and reproached by a conscious sense that the records of their own past lives will not bear examination, many of God's children, in every age, have utterly ceased to build for him. They have become like the world around them.

But when Darius-Hystaspes ascended the throne the people of God again passed under the authority of one who was of the lineage of Cyrus. They did not, however, with glad eagerness, at once resume their work on the Temple, or even appeal to him for permission to do so. As they had been, at the first, weakened and hindered by the world around them, now they were weakened and hindered by the world within them. They had become themselves indifferent. Their own personal and physical comforts absorbed all of their attention. The times were hard, for the crops had failed, and their houses were not much more than mere shelters, so they had no thought for anything but how they should live from day to day. As always in such times, however, some had accumulated wealth, and they spent it in building larger and better houses and filling them with attractions and conveniences.

"In the second year of Darius" (Haggai, i., 1,) however, there was an awakening. "Then the prophets—Haggai, the prophet, and Zechariah, the son of Iddo—prophesied unto the Jews that were in Judah and Jerusalem in the name of the God of Israel." (Ezra, v., 1.) Haggai was an old man. He was probably one of those who wept as well as rejoiced when the foundation of the temple was laid. (Ezra, iii., 12.) Zechariah was much younger. He was the son, or the grandson, of a prophet Iddo. (Comp. Ezra, v., 1, with Zechariah i., 1.) He was probably born in Babylon soon after the captivity began, and must have been about the same age as Zerubbabel.

FAITH WAS LACKING.

They saw at once that the real difficulty in building the temple then—as it has been ever since in the upbuilding of every spiritual temple—was not want of liberty to build, or of the means by which to build, but it was in their own indifference and want of faith. They had been so long under the influence of the world about them that they had no real spiritual desires.

The excuse of the people, however, for their supineness was that they were not in any condition to build. They were poor and weak. Besides, they had no authority or even permission to built as yet. Ezra, iv., 21.) "The time is not come," they said, "the time that the Lord's house should be built"—(Haggai, i., 2)—we must wait until we have more strength, or at least permission to do it. This argument has been repeated by many an indifferent soul over and over again from that day to this.

With all earnestness and indignation, Haggai answered it. "Thus saith the Lord of hosts," he said, "Consider your ways; ye have sown much, and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink; ye clothe you, but there is none warm, and ye that earneth wages, earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."

Why?

Because "ye looked for much, but when ye brought it home I did blow upon it."

And why did I blow upon it?

"Because of Mine house that is waste, and ye run every man unto his own house. Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste? Therefore, the heaven over you is stayed from dew, and the earth is stayed from her fruit." (Haggai, i., 4-10.)

All this they had never realized. Men very seldom do. They thought, as men in every age have thought, that their spiritual indifference was justly due to their outward circumstances, and not that their outward circumstances were actually due to their spiritual indifference.

These earnest appeals of Haggai met with a warm response in the minds and hearts of Zerubbabel and Joshua. Without waiting for permission from the King of Persia, and without any consultation with the surrounding authorities, they at once organized work on the unfinished temple. (Ezra, v., 2.) The people thus led, entered with enthusiasm into it themselves. (Haggai, i., 14.) They went up into the mountain and brought wood, (v. 8,) and they "builded with great stones and timber." Even their enemies said: "This work goeth fast on, and prospereth in their hands." (Ezra, v., 8.) Apparently it took just twenty-four days to awaken this activity. (Comp. Haggai, i., 1 with v. 15.)

Then the attention of the world about them was aroused and "Tatnai, the Governor on this side of the river, and Shetharbosnai, and their companions," began to inquire into it. (Ezra, v., 3.) They met with very little satisfaction, however. The builders simply said, "We are the servants of the God of heaven and earth," and that they were building according to authority received rom Him through Cyrus the King. (Ezra, v., 11-16.) This their neighbors could neither believe nor contradict. So they brought the matter before Darius, and search was made in the royal archives for the decree of Cyrus. It "was found at Achmetha, in the palace that is in the province of the Medes," or, as it is in the margin, at "Ecbatana." (Ezra, vi., 2.) It was based on the proclamation of the king, and had nothing whatever to do with their personal character. At once Darius issued directions not only that the work should go on, but that all the resources of his kingdom should be used to further it, and all of his people about Jerusalem were directed to give every aid possible to the builders.

While all this was going on, the prophet Haggai filled the people with courage and zeal, assuring them that they were not dependent upon their own strength or on the strength of any man, but on the Lord alone. A month after they had thus begun to work in earnest, he appeared before them again, saying, "Be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord; and be strong O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest; and be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts. And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts. The silver is Mine, and the gold is Mine, saith the Lord of hosts. The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts." (vv., 4-9.)

It was a grand prophecy and promise. It is just as assuring to every believer to-day as he strives to grow in grace as it was to Zerubbabel and Joshua, as they built with great stones and timber.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said concerning the laying of the foundations and the upbuilding of a temple?

What characterized the upbuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem, and what did it demand?

What different rulers sat upon the throne of Persia while the Temple was in building, and what is said of each?

From what sources did difficulties in the way of building arise, and of what are they illustrations?

From whom did the first hindrance come—what was its nature, and how was it met?

What was the result, and what is the lesson for us?

How long did this "weakened" and "troubled" condition last, and what is said of the accusations brought against the builders?

Why did not the people resume the work on the Temple when Darius Hystaspes ascended the throne?

By whom were they awakened, and what was the real difficulty with the builders?

What were the excuses of the people, and how did Haggai meet them?

What is said of the relation of outward circumstances to spiritual indifference?

What was the effect of Haggai's appeals upon Zerubbabel, Joshua, and the people?

What was the effect upon the world about them, and what was the result?

How did Haggai still further encourage the builders, and what is said of God's promises as applied to us?

Archbishop's Visitations.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday sent out his list of canonical visitations for the final four months of the current year. During this month most of his appointments are outside of the city. Ordinations are set for the 21st inst. at the cathedral, and the 23d at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie. Five new churches are to be blessed, on dates as follows: St. Joseph's, Mongaup Valley, Oct. 15; St. Peter's, Haverstraw, Oct. 23; St. Agnes's, Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, Oct. 29; St. Francis's, Timoneyville, Nov. 19, and the Holy Rosary, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Pleasant Avenue, Harlem, Dec. 9. The meeting of the Archbishops of America takes place in Washington on Oct. 12, when the new Commissariat of the Holy Land, which is to take the place of the one in West Ninety-fifth Street, this city, will be blessed.

Vicar of St. Ambrose Chapel.

The Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society has appointed the Rev. Mr. Stephen Inness vicar of St. Ambrose Chapel, on the corner of Thompson and Prince Streets, New York. The work at this chapel will, under the charge of Mr. Inness, be put on a University Settlement basis, and the general plan is to have two or more clergymen resident in the neighborhood who will visit among the people, organize clubs and societies, such as are common in college settlement work, and conduct day schools, industrial schools, kindergarten, and, of course, the Sunday school and the church services. The Rev. Mr. Inness is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary and was ordained to the diaconate last Trinity Sunday. St. Ambrose Chapel has been owned by the City Mission Society for about a dozen years, and was previously an independent parish.

Gospel Tent Services.

It is to be a field week at the Gospel Tent, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, beginning to-morrow afternoon. The preacher for the entire week is to be the Rev. John Robertson, pastor of City Temple, Glasgow, Scotland, and editor of The Christian Scotsman. His general topic is to be the Gospel, but he divides it into its application to particular men, the biographies of whom are found, more or less in detail, in the New Testament. For example, one topic is "The Man Who Missed It," another topic; "The Man Who Hit It," &c. The Rev. John Robertson, who has been heard much in this country during the past three years, belongs to the Keswick school.

New Franciscan College.

Official announcement has been made at the headquarters of the Franciscan Fathers in Washington that the dedication of the College and Commissariat of the Holy Land, which has been erected on ground adjoining the Catholic University, will occur on Sunday, Sept. 17. The services, which will begin at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, will consist of the usual dedicatory ceremonies of this order, both in the interior and on the outside of the building. The arrangements for the event are under the guidance of the United Councils of the Knights of Columbus of Washington.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON preaches Sunday morning and evening in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

A NOTED EVANGELIST, REV. JOHN ROBERTSON, Glasgow, Gospel Tent, Broadway and 56th St., 4:30, and each evening.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—John Van Schaick, Jr., will preach at 11, a sermon for Labor Day, "The Man with the Hoe."

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Henry van Dyke, Pastor. Services Sunday, September 3d, at 11 A. M. Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH. Corner Broadway and 34th Street. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. will be resumed Sept. 10. The pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning subject, "Renewed Consecration." Evening subject, "A Basket of Summer Fruit."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St. —Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. William Watson, M. A., pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church of Birkenhead, England, is expected to officiate.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor-elect, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister. Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "As an eagle stirreth up her nest," and 8 P. M., subject: "And Jesus Said I Am."

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. J. A. De Baun, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Saturday night, Sept. 2d, reorganization of volunteer chorus choir by Le Roy Wood, Director. New members invited to practice Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus," which will be given at a special musical service Sunday morning, Oct. 8th.

OLD-FASHIONED REVIVAL EVERY NIGHT, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., Dr. Eelcher and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.—Large meetings; many conversions. Come.

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 86th St.—Rev. E. S. Osbon, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary. No evening service. Prayer service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. Rev. Herbert Ford will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

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THE POPULAR SOUND STEAMER "SHINNECOCK." (2,000 capacity.)

Will leave Pier 15, E. R., foot Wall St., for Greenport and Sag Harbor, 9:00; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:30 A. M. Due Greenport 4:30; Sag Harbor, 5:30 P. M.

Passing en route Plum Island, Orient, Gardiner's Island, Shelter Island and through Peconia Bay.

Excursion tickets, $2.00; on sale at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway, N. Y. Good only on Sept. 4th—going by steamer, return by train leaving Greenport at 7:47 and 9:00 P. M.; leaving Sag Harbor 7:35 and 8:15 P. M. Sale of tickets limited. Music and refreshments on boat.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Coney Island Jockey Club Racetrack.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * run Saturday only and Sept. 4.

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DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M. FARE, 15 CENTS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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WELL?

The "anti-imperialists" will make as much as they can of the views of Admiral DEWEY as reported by the correspondent of The London Daily News. And, with all due allowance for probable error in such a report, these views are interesting and, so far as they go, important. But in the direction of pointing the way to any policy different from that so far pursued by the President they do not go very far.

The passage in the interview to which the opponents of the President give most weight is the following:

> I have never been in favor of violence toward the Filipinos. The islands are at this moment blockaded by a fleet, and war reigns in the interior. This abnormal state of things should cease. I should like to see autonomy first conceded, and then annexation might be talked about. This is my opinion, and I should like to see violence at once put a stop to. According to me, the concession of self-government ought to be the most just and the most logical solution.

How the present state of things should be made to "cease," how "violence" should "at once be put a stop to," how "autonomy" should be established, what autonomy consists in, how far it must go, what duties, responsibilities, and powers it would leave with the Government of the United States—all these points, and they are absolutely essential to even an understanding of the Admiral's reported desires, are left wholly undefined. One thing, however, is made plain. The Admiral is quoted as saying: "The recent insurrection is the fruit of the anarchy which has so long reigned in the islands." It will be noted that the trouble is called an "insurrection," and that it is not charged to the cruel despotism of the American Government. "The insurgents," the Admiral continues, "will have to submit themselves to law after being accustomed to no law at all." There can be but one meaning to this, and that meaning is wholly contrary to the notion that we must cease all efforts to establish order and leave the natives to such leaders as they choose to follow and such conditions as these leaders choose to prescribe. And the Admiral, while not opposing, but practically indorsing, the policy of the Government, "believes and affirms" that "the Philippine question will be very shortly solved," and that the solution will be the concession of "self-government" to the Filipinos. Every sensible American will ardently hope that the expectation of Admiral DEWEY will be promptly realized.

Another point the "anti-imperialists" make much of—the election of a Democrat in the late Mr. BLAND'S district in Missouri on an anti-imperialist platform. They regard it as a sign of popular disapproval of the President's policy. It may be. It is not a very definite sign, for a single Congressional election, with all the complications of politics inseparable from it, may turn out quite differently from a National election on the same issue. But grant that so far as it goes it indicates that Mr. BRYAN on the same platform would defeat Mr. MCKINLEY, what would be the result in the Philippines? What has any Democratic candidate yet put in nomination, or likely to be, said that the Government ought to do in the East? So far as we are aware, nothing. If Mr. BRYAN could be put in the White House on the 4th of December, with a Democratic House and Senate, with the distinct responsibility of framing and carrying out a policy as to the Philippines, we gravely doubt whether any policy would be adopted essentially different from that now being pursued. Nay, more, if Mr. ATKINSON could be given full power, with the editors of The Evening Post to advise him, we doubt if even they would radically change that policy. Criticism is one thing. Action, with the sense of accountability which every American is sure in the actual use of power on great questions to feel, is a very different thing.

THE "CHINESE" CIVIL SERVICE.

One of the favorite gibes of the Tammany office jobber or office seeker these later days against the merit system of appointments is the declaration that it is "Chinese." If they knew more about the affairs of China they would see that their epithet is a misfit. The fundamental principle of the Chinese service is precisely that which Tammany lives to apply. It is known in the familiar tongue of the mass of English-speaking Chinese officials of the lower class as "squeeze."

The term is expressive and accurate. "Squeeze" is the profit which each placeholder expects to get from his place. It represents compensation for the amount that he has paid for his place, which in turn is the "squeeze" of the appointing officer. It also includes all the gain that the incumbent can obtain from the exercise of the powers of his office beyond what he has been compelled to pay for it. For instance, the money that is paid in the City of New York for the privilege of running a liquor saloon contrary to law or of maintaining a gambling place or of operating a house of evil resort furnishes in turn the "squeeze" of the patrolman on the beat, the detective in the district, the Captain of the precinct, and so on up to the managers of Tammany Hall with whom rests in practice the decision of appointments and promotions, so far as the civil service law, as interpreted and enforced, will permit. The system is the same as that in operation in the venerable City of Peking. The only element of difference is that in Peking there is lacking that fine profession of love for the people and that sneaking hypocrisy which the conditions of modern civilized society seem to make necessary in New York.

It is only fair to say that the "squeeze" is not peculiar to Tammany any more than the gibe as to the Chinese civil service is confined to that relatively outspoken organization. It is the underlying principle of all spoils politics and has at times received as artistic application by the Republicans as has ever been known. It was the motive for the pressure that secured the recent order of President MCKINLEY for the restoration to the spoilsmen of several thousand places in the Federal service. The effect was immediate. By means of the judicious and unscrupulous use of the "squeeze," actual and prospective, thus made available, Mr. HANNA was enabled to quiet the factions in Ohio and to carry out his plan for getting an indorsement of the Administration in the President's State. In Ohio to-day there is not a sordid place hunter, not a single occupant of a comfortable position at the public trough, that is not a zealous advocate of the President's policy, which, as a rule, they do not even understand, and of the President's re-election, the consequences of which to themselves they understand perfectly.

Happily, we need not dread the effects of the system of "squeeze" in the United States that have proved so disastrous in China. In the first place, we have not the excessive centralization which places all the offices in the control of a small class. In the second place the politics of our country is not relatively so important as it seems to those engaged in it in the lower walks. Our chief politicians, as a rule, are not dependent on their political power for their wealth. Mr. CROKER, perhaps, in the sources of his fortune, may be compared to LI HUNG, but he is an exception. Mr. HANNA and Mr. MCLEAN, to take Ohio examples, have shown their capacity to make money outside of politics, and the outgo of each in this direction is probably far beyond his income. Moreover, in spite of the backsliding of Mr. MCKINLEY and the present domination of HANNA in Ohio and of CROKER in New York City, it is the merit system and not the system of "squeeze" that is making progress. The Chinese principle cannot stand against the conscience and the sense of the American people.

"RUNNIN' EMPT'IN'S."

There is a quaint New England and Middle States phrase which describes better than any more literary locution the condition to which the persecutors of DREYFUS, the military hierarchy of France, have been reduced. The prosecution is "runnin' empt'in's."

First there was the bordereau, about the authorship of which the court-martial has taken testimony it had no authorization to take, that question having already been decided by the Court of Cassation. The authorship of the bordereau had been definitely established. It had been proved in two ways, and in each way conclusively, that DREYFUS was not the author. Difficult as it proverbially is to prove a negative, it had been clearly proved affirmatively that Capt. DREYFUS was not and could not have been the author of the bordereau. That is one mode of proof. The other is to show, as the cheerful officers of the General Staff are so fond of asking, "If DREYFUS did not write it, who did?" That question also has been answered. It was ESTERHAZY, who has been acquitted after what in the French Army passes for a "trial," and had walked out of court "without a stain upon his character," but who has the misfortune to be known all over Europe and America as a liar, blackguard, traitor, and hired spy.

The truth about the business of the bordereau being settled, and it not having been proved that DREYFUS communicated the documents mentioned in the bordereau to a foreign power, the business of the court-martial at Rennes was in fact completed. There was nothing for that court-martial to do but to report this finding of fact and adjourn. That it did not perform this manifest duty is not to be explained except upon the ground that its members still "sought occasion" against DREYFUS. They were, they are, at the same time Judges and unscrupulous prosecutors. The "secret dossier," into which they were not authorized to inquire, was their next "occasion." The secret dossier is found to be nothing more than a windbag inflated by MERCIER and his subordinate liars. It consists of nothing but forgeries and perjuries, and these forgeries and perjuries, as soon as they are brought out into the light and the open, are seen for what they are. As soon as it is forced to be produced and examined the secret dossier disappears, leaving behind it nothing but a marked unfragrance.

But it is hard to baffle resolute patriots like MERCIER and DU PATY DE CLAM and JOUAUST. When the second charge disappears, arises a third charge of the same character, the charge, namely, that DREYFUS made a confession. He made a confession, it would seem, at the same time and in the same sentence in which he was protesting his innocence! That was the cheerful testimony of LEBRUN-RENAULT. But when LEBRUN-RENAULT is brought into the open and confronted with the sense and wit of LABORI and with the eloquent scorn of DREYFUS, we have seen what becomes of his testimony. The confession is of no more account than the secret dossier, or than the bordereau.

What is left? The testimony yesterday shows what is left. It is "empt'in's." Appears a groom, who has the air of a hired perjurer, to swear that he saddled a horse for DREYFUS at the manoeuvres which DREYFUS denied that he had attended. With the usual infelicity of liars he proceeded to "give an air of verisimilitude to what would otherwise have been a bald and unconvincing narrative" by mentioning the name of the officer who on a subsequent occasion identified Capt. DREYFUS. Promptly appears the officer in question and swears that he does not so much as know Capt. DREYFUS.

Then there appears a waiter, apparently another hired perjurer, to swear that he overheard two unnamed German officers, in a café at Berlin which has since disappeared, exchanging views about the obligations under which the German Army expected to be to DREYFUS.

Fancy this stuff, of which the fabricated and perjured quality is not more evident than the fact that it is mere drool and drivel, being admitted as evidence into a court which calls itself of justice. How many fools in France are expected to swallow this stuff? Does not the French Government perceive how frightfully the "grande nation" is suffering in the estimation of mankind from the performance of this court-martial? Can it not give Col. JOUAUST and his colleagues a hint that the best thing they can do to save "the honor of the army" is to decide at once the one question that was submitted to them and put a stop to the exhibition? A year ago last Spring Lord SALISBURY gave great offense in Madrid by making a speech in which he said, without mentioning any names, that the living nations were bound to prevail over the dying nations. If he should make a speech now about moribund nations would anybody doubt to what nation he referred, and would he not give great offense in Paris?

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

In spite of the indiscreet talk of a good many British newspapers, the conviction is making its way in Great Britain that the conquest of the Transvaal is a very serious undertaking. A British invader would have to keep open a line of supplies of a good many hundred miles through a population a large part of which is not friendly. What is called by the British jingoes the "treasonable" conduct of Mr. SCHREINER, a Minister of Dutch descent, in Cape Colony, simply represents the feelings and opinions of every "Afrikander," that is to say of every man of Dutch descent and affiliations, in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. The British Government will encounter the active or passive hostility of all these people if it makes war on the Boers.

This is saying nothing of the hostile tribes of natives, which can mostly, it seems, be arraigned against the British. The opposition is very formidable. And it is not only physical, but moral. The "Afrikanders" of Cape Colony and the Orange Free State are the best informed judges of the merits of the case between England and the Boers. If they are all convinced that Great Britain is wrong in pushing to open war the troubles in the Transvaal, the fact ought to count in the general judgment of the civilized world. It at least furnishes another reason why Great Britain should "go slow."

WHERE ARE THE ARCHITECTS?

The busy scene at Madison Square inside the stockade that nearly blocks Fifth Avenue is only a foretaste of what is coming. Every day that DEWEY'S ship is on the Atlantic will add to the breeze of excitement running through the city; many people who are now standing round with their hands in their pockets will be wondering why they did not bestir themselves sooner in order that the procession might be more of a success.

The fact is that New York has not begun to realize what is expected of her on this occasion. According to all forecasts the reception will be National rather than municipal; a majority of the States of the Union may be represented by their Governors with staffs, and it is by no means unlikely that the President will attend. Such being the case, it will never do to confine the decorations and other festivities to the appropriations made by the municipality.

A public subscription should be started at once to defray the expense of decorations and other matters necessarily connected with such a celebration.

So far only two organizations of artists have come forward with plans to help the festival—the sculptors and mural painters. We have many others who might be asked to suggest and carry out plans of a different sort. Where are the architects? They are the largest and wealthiest body of men in the city who aspire to the title of artist. They have two organizations of long standing—the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural League. They wish to be considered, professionally, something finer than the builders. Can they not devise some form of street decoration which will emphasize the naval character of the victory and do honor to the grand oceanic gateway, that is, New York? There is still time to do something of a quick, temporary sort on the line of Riverside Drive, which will mark the fact that architects can be artists as well as patriots. There is no city in the Union that has done more generously by the architects than New York; nowhere are their fees larger or their fame less hidden under a bushel; here is an occasion to do something in return as a body of professional men who are able to make use of their organizations in the interest of the public.

In this country we are handicapped, when we undertake festivals and processions, by the lack of uniforms and the infrequency of public ceremonies. Take the Governor of the State, for example; he happens to be a good rider and adores the military, but the mistaken precedent of the Governor's office forbids him wearing a uniform and would gladly prevent his bestriding a horse. He is a bold man in many particulars; it might be well if he defied the past and established once for all a precedent—the Governor of the State when acting as Commander in Chief of the State's forces appearing in a uniform that indicates his rank as such. The crowds that will fill grand stands and sidewalks might do the festival honor by sporting the navy colors—white, blue, and gold. Thus each in his or her small way would contribute something to the scene, the resultant effect whereof might be something marvelously fine.

But for the present what is needed is volunteering on the part of art societies to carry out comprehensive schemes of decoration at certain points on the line of march indicated by the Land Parade Committee. There are the National Academy, the Society of American Artists, the Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, the Water Color Society, and others; there are the clubs that give much attention to art, like the University, the Aldine, and Lotos, which are on the line of march; the Century, Salmagundi, City, and St. Nicholas, which are not far away from Fifth Avenue. These are organizations some of which might respond if they were encouraged to believe that their aid was needed, but it is hardly to be expected that they will volunteer unless some advances are made to them by the Land Parade Committee.

There can be no doubt whatever that these art associations and private clubs are full of men who are quite as ready to devote time and thought to the problem as those that have been already asked. The Land Parade Committee is probably shy of calling on any other groups of artists because of the lack of funds. This hesitation should be put an end to in the way indicated above, a public subscription, based on the plea that New York must make the Dewey reception worthy of the man and the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An English interviewer quotes our great Admiral as prefacing a confident assertion that the Filipinos have all the qualifications for immediate self-government by the statement: "I know them intimately." Admitting the accuracy of the interview, and, of course, disclaiming any intention to treat lightly the words of a man like Admiral DEWEY, we are tempted to express a little surprise that he should have made a claim so broad as this one. "Intimately" is not "thoroughly," indeed, but as used, the difference is neither large nor important, and therefore it is fair to call attention to the fact that the Admiral must have acquired his knowledge of the Filipinos in a single year, during much of which his associations with the natives of Luzon were the reverse of close, while at no time did he have an opportunity even to see more than a very small and very unrepresentative part of the island population. Others have lived in the Philippines more years than Admiral DEWEY has months, and yet declare their utter inability to comprehend either the character or the capacity of the Tagal mind, while the remoter and more savage tribes still await any careful study by foreign observers. Mr. JOHN FOREMAN, for instance, who must be recognized as an authority on the Filipinos, even if those portions of his book that relate to the destruction of the Maine and the battle of Manila are full of the queerest mistakes, candidly admits that long experience with the islanders leaves him sure, in regard to them, only of the fact that they are absolutely incomprehensible to Occidentals. So, in all respect, we hesitate to accept off hand the Admiral's judgment as conclusive, and, for a while at least, will hope that the English interviewer left out a few qualifying adjectives in rehearsing the hero's remarks.

—English is a language so big, taking its dead and living parts together, that it is somewhat unsafe to hail as new even the most unfamiliar words and those in appearance most distinctively foreign. Take "dossier" for example, to which we recently referred as a contribution to our tongue made by the Dreyfus trial. That term, though it comes among us now in the guise of a perfect stranger, is really quite at home on English tongues and pens, for this is by no means its first journey across salt water. Away back in BEN JONSON'S time, and both before and after it, the same, or at least a very closely related word, was in commonest English usage. "Dorsel," "dossel," and "dosser" were among the forms it took, and it meant a pannier or basket shaped for carriage on human or animal backs. Fish, among other things, were carried in "dossers," and, though modern French "dossier" is adapted for different contents, still they are sometimes as malodorous as was ever the most neglected "dosser" on an English wharf. On both sides of the Channel the word, despite variations of spelling, was the same, and then as to-day recognized the Latin "dorsum" as its direct ancestor.

—In outlining her scheme for a National liberal theatre, Miss BLANCHE WALSH enumerates as one of the novelties of her plan the establishment of a weekly critical art paper. This periodical is intended to exercise a sort of critical jurisdiction over the pictures to be exhibited by the theatre and to publish criticisms of an utterly independent and original kind. Miss WALSH is sanguine in her views of the future of this yet unborn paper. She thinks that the writers of its criticisms could be chosen from the large number of rising young American artists and sculptors. It is possible that Miss WALSH can get such writers of criticism, but it is hardly likely that their productions will be just what she expects. The art criticisms of the new paper will probably be filled with harsh language and with acerbity of many sorts. And if any one of the writers does chance to make a personal success as a critic, it is much to be feared that Miss WALSH'S paper will lose him, for it is a notorious fact that the daily papers have a trick of getting the best men away from the weeklies. But we shall expect to see the first number of the paper when we see the National Liberal Theatre.

FRANCE IN WRONG CATEGORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite Gen. Mercier's indignant protest against foreign comment on the conduct of the Dreyfus court-martial, does not the case possess a large degree of purely personal interest for the citizens of this and any other civilized nation which is quite apart from any sympathy that may be felt for Dreyfus? France has been for ages considered a civilized nation, and as such has been accorded the privilege of trying foreigners, in both civil and criminal cases, in its own courts. This is a privilege conceded upon the supposition that a litigant or accused person in France shall have the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, and shall not be mulcted in damages or convicted except upon clear proof of liability or guilt. It is a privilege which is yet deservedly withheld from some nations which are comparatively civilized, and it is only lately that Japan, by its treaty with the United States, obtained the right to subject American citizens in Japan to the jurisdiction of the native courts.

The question arises, is the system of French jurisprudence, as exemplified in the Zola trial, and the present Dreyfus court-martial, such as to render it prudent or safe to permit American citizens to be tried by French courts? And, if not, what is the duty of the United States under the circumstances? Is it not, so far as Americans are concerned, to place France back in the category of nations from which Japan has just emerged? The French, as a people, are admittedly polite and gracious to strangers, but will French courts and French Judges treat foreigners any better than they do French citizens? LEX.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

Our Flag Here and There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have refrained from criticising the Administration during the Spanish-American war and the Filipino insurrection so-called) as I feel that every good citizen should uphold the Government in times of war. But I must, at the risk of being classed as a traitor along with my good friend Mr. Atkinson of Boston, take notice of statements which, as the Bowery gamin would say, "don't gee" with the alleged policy of the Administration. A very prominent member of the Government is quoted in a morning newspaper as saying:

"Our flag stands for liberty and humanity. What that flag has done for us we want it to do for those countries which through the fortunes of war have come under our jurisdiction. [Cheers and prolonged applause.] That flag (pointing to the decorations of the auditorium) does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba or Puerto Rico. [Cheers.]"

Now, I understand that the treaty or arrangement with the Sultan of the Sulus (or Jolos) Islands is that provided he flies the American flag on land and sea he shall retain the right to the Mohammedan religion (including polygamy) and the right to hold slaves, provided they (the slaves) are unable to purchase their freedom. The prominent member of the Government may be right in saying that "That flag does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba or Puerto Rico," but it would seem that it does mean "one thing" in Utah and south of Mason and Dixon's line and "another thing" in the Sulus (or Jolos) Islands.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BROWN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

Civil Courts for the Military.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time that a strong effort should be made for the enactment of a law by Congress that members of the army and navy should be tried by the civil courts instead of by courts-martial, whenever it is practicable so to do?

We all understand how it was that courts-martial had their origin, and how it was that they have been continued up to the present time. But as Mr. MacVeagh showed in his brief in the Carter case, and as the editorial in to-day's TIMES also states, a court-martial is manifestly unfit to deal with legal questions. The trial of Dreyfus at Rennes is a parody on justice. And how could it be otherwise? It may well be that some minor offenses might be tried before a court-martial, but its power to inflict punishment should be limited. It might also be proper to vest a court-martial with authority to try cases in time of war in foreign countries. But there is no reason whatever for the trial of a case such as Carter's before a court-martial in this country, no war being pending. LEX.

New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Inconvenience of It.

When a man gets up to his ears in debt he can hear nothing but the clamor of his creditors.—Galveston News.

A Seasoned Politician.

"You say he is a seasoned politician?"
"Yes, but he is so crooked that I think he must have been warped in the seasoning."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Essential.

Because a man has been a friend of the poor once in his life that is no reason why he should forever remain poor, just to show his sympathy.—Dallas News.

Away Off.

Yeast—The north pole seems to be away off, doesn't it?
Crimsonbeak—Yes; and so do the fellows who think they can find it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Parried.

"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the woman who was engaging a servant.
"Why did your last girl leave you?" was the prompt retort.—Chicago Post.

AU SABLE CHASM.

John Jerome Rooney in The Catholic World.

Whose hand of power carved deep this mighty gulf?
In what dim aeon of uncounted days
Fell the swift blow or slowly chiseled stroke
Cleaving the rocks, as woodmen cleave a tree?
Was it some giant of primeval time
Smiting the earth in rage of deadly wrong,
Or making here a plaything for his brood?

Tier upon tier the rugged bastions rise,
Now, stone on stone, so cunningly arrayed
That skill of mortal hand can only hope
To humbly follow, now grown grim and sheer
Like some dark fortress of the castled Rhine:
Here, in the wall's descent, a yawning cave
Hewn midway in the forefront of the rock,
As if the spirits that had wrought the thing
Had cut a place to rest in from their toils.
In grotto such as this swart Pan, of old,
Sat sheltered from the burning noontide heat
Piping sweet ditties to the river sprites.

Below—the rushing of the arrowy stream—
Gentle at first, as is a lover's sigh,
With now a slumber in a sheltered cove,
Then issuing forth upon the swift descent.
Down—down the legions of the waters come
With many a shout of battle-breathing joy,
With many a cry for triumphs to be won;
Down—down they rush, to throw their foaming steeds
Upon the rock-ribbed phalanx of the foe,
Then, with a mighty sweep, the warriors ride
Into the peace and rest their valor won.

Oh, thou, who thro' Life's Chasm art rushing now,
Who, thro' the granite walls of Circumstance
Hast cut thy way as by a thousand strokes,
Tho' but a flake upon the swirling tide,
Tho' over thee may tower the flinty rock
Tho' under thee the bed seem adamant
And round about thee range a myriad foes—
Know that thy course is onward—onward still,
That naught of earth can bar thy forward way,
That, tho' the cliffs may rise on either side
And bid thee sink into Oblivion's gulf
Thyself—thyself—strong with our Pilot's power,
Thyself, with Him, can lay the mountains low,
And, rushing onward thro' the vale of Life,
May reach thy peace within the Eternal Sea!

GOVERNOR ON CANAL NEEDS.

Civil Service Reform, He Says, Will Prevent Mismanagement—Denies Corruption Charges.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt and party arrived here at 8:35 this morning on their special car. A drizzling rain was falling when the train pulled into the station, but the inclemency of the weather did not prevent a large and enthusiastic crowd from assembling at the station to greet the Governor.

As the party stepped from the platform they were met by Senator Elon R. Brown of this city. The Governor's appearance on the platform was a signal for a ringing cheer of welcome from the crowd. The party was conducted to Senator Brown' carriage and was driven to his residence, where they breakfasted.

This afternoon Gov. Roosevelt, escorted by the Thirty-ninth Separate Company and its band, was driven to the Jefferson County Agricultural Society's grounds, where he addressed a crowd of 20,000 people.

In the course of his speech Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I am going to take this opportunity of saying a word to you about what has been one of the most puzzling questions I have had to face—that of the administration of the canals. You all remember the very ugly accusations about the canal management last year, accusations not merely of slackness, of inefficiency, of improper intrusion of politics into the management of the canals, but accusations of downright corruption in the grossest form.

"When I took office I looked carefully into the question, and I found it had three sides.

"There was, first of all, a question as to whether the contractors had done their work in certain cases with such slovenliness or with such indifference to the terms of the contract as to warrant our refusing to pay them. I became convinced that in certain instances, at least, this was true. Wherever there had been good reason to believe that a contractor did not perform his duty as it should have been performed Mr. Morgan has refused to pay.

"Secondly, there came the question as to whether or not any State officials, and in particular the then State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works, had been guilty of any criminal misconduct; whether there was any testimony against them which would warrant the attempt to secure their conviction for malfeasance in office before a court. This was, of course, a legal question."

Here the Governor sketched the work of the employment of counsel to investigate the alleged canal frauds, and the result was the report that nothing had been done which would justify bringing an action against any public official. Continuing the Governor said:

"The third aspect of the case is the question as to whether or not, even if there had been no criminal mismanagement, and no corruption among high officials, the canals had been so handled in point of economy and efficiency as to leave no room for a change for the better. I have been perfectly frank in telling you I think the charges of corruption were baseless, and were discreditable in the highest degree to those making them. I will be equally frank in telling you that I do not think the canal management had been what it ought to have been.

"In particular, I came to the conclusion that political considerations had sometimes been given an altogether undesirable prominence. I found that during the four years before I took office the canals had been distinctly better managed than during the antecedent eight years. I became convinced that there was more room for improvement."

Gov. Roosevelt here referred to the appointment of Col. Partridge and also Mr. Bond, to whom he paid tribute in words of praise.

"Not a piece of work has been undertaken," he continued, "save because the needs of the State demanded it; no man has been appointed or employed unless he was thoroughly fit to do his work, and unless it was absolutely necessary that the work be done. No political influence has been able to secure the doing of a single piece of work unless the interest of the State demanded it, and if a man was needless he was dismissed.

"I am thankful to say that I can point you to tangible results. Not only has the work been better done than ever before, but more cheaply than ever before.

"There is one thing, gentlemen, that I want to insist upon: Ultimately you will have to make up your minds that you can run this canal to the utmost advantage only when you run it with absolute indifference to politics. A great many practical men, who pride themselves upon being called practical men, sneer now and then at civil service reform. One of the best things the last Legislature did was to pass the White civil service bill and the principles of civil service reform—that is, the principles of employing a man only because he is needed, and because he can best do the work, retaining him so long as he does that work well—must be applied to the canal department if it is to be managed as it should be managed. This policy will be followed out persistently and wholly without regard to complaints during my term of office. It will rest with you and those like you to decide whether or not the custom shall be made permanent."

Governor Will Be Home To-day.

Gov. Roosevelt will reach this city from his tour up the State at 6 o'clock this morning. He will proceed at once to his home at Oyster Bay, where he will hold a conference during the day with the State Tax Commissioners and Attorney General Davies on the franchise tax law. The Tax Commissioners will soon be called on to promulgate rules and regulations for the enforcement of the new statute, and they will submit to the Governor the result of their labors to date so as to receive the benefit of his criticisms and suggestions.

STATE MORTALITY FIGURES.

Two-thirds of Deaths in Maritime District in July Occurred Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The tabulated report of the State Board of Health of the mortality in New York State for July, just published, shows that of the total of the 11,291 deaths the maritime district furnished 7,324, and of that number Greater New York's deaths were 6,808. Manhattan is credited with 3,571, Bronx 397, Brooklyn 2,381, Queens 285, and Richmond 164.

In New York City of the deaths 101 were from old age, 336 from accident or violence, and 659 from consumption. From the tabulated extract of the reports made for the month the following are given for the maritime district:

	Representing annual death rate per 1,000 population.	Percentage of deaths under five years to total deaths.	Zymotic deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes.
Maritime District	22.5	51.3	265.3
City of New York	22.6	52.2	226.2
Borough of Manhattan	21.0	51.6	228.2
Borough of the Bronx	28.5	50.0	245.0
Borough of Brooklyn	22.5	53.1	812.6
Borough of Queens	25.8	55.2	302.5
Borough of Richmond	28.7	49.4	250.0
Oyster Bay	20.0	40.0	240.0
Hempstead	20.5	12.2	244.0
North Hempstead	24.5	50.0	555.5
Southold	..	20.0	....
Sag Harbor	32.0	12.5	250.0
Huntington	16.0	18.2	182.8
Brookhaven	25.7	13.7	103.8
Yonkers	24.3	58.6	402.5
Greenburgh	20.0	50.0	500.0
Mount Vernon	23.2	33.3	133.3
Port Chester	23.4	60.0	466.7
Sing Sing	15.5	50.0	416.5
New Rochelle	20.4	47.0	235.0
Peekskill	25.2	23.8	238.0
White Plains	....	62.5	312.5
Rest of District	22.7	36.2	300.0

August Belmont's Chapel Ready.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 1.—The Episcopal chapel erected at the rear of the residence of August Belmont on the Nursery Farm at North Babylon is now completed and ready for consecration. It is a handsome edifice of brick in Gothic architecture, with a roof of shingles and gables of stucco. It is surmounted by a slender spire, and has a deep-toned bell. The pipe organ is a fine one. The Rev. George Downing Sparks, rector of Christ's Church, West Islip, will probably accept the invitation of Mr. Belmont to read the Episcopal service in the chapel each Sunday morning.

Prof. C. W. Wissler Coming Here.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 1.—Prof. Clarkson W. Wissler of this city, formerly of Indiana University, who for the last year has been a member of the Faculty of the Ohio State University, has accepted the position of assistant instructor of psychology at Columbia University, New York City.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Zangwill Talks on "The Children of the Ghetto."

HAS NO OFFENSIVE FEATURES

Hebrew Types Portrayed Will Not Be Vulgar Caricatures—Rehearsals Now in Progress.

It was stated yesterday by the management that will produce the dramatization of Israel Zangwill's book, "The Children of the Ghetto," that much fear exists lest the play give an offensive contrast of types of Jewish life and thereby present the Jews from a standpoint undesirable to them. In making the dramatic production Mr. Zangwill says he will contrast orthodox and picturesque personalities with those representing liberal spirit and thought, and it will be done in the most delicate and considerate manner. There will be not a line or character in the play, it is said, that will prove offensive to any one of Hebrew faith.

"The plates for guidance in the make-up of certain parts, which have been published, taken by themselves, might seem to indicate that the piece would deal too much with the lower or comic side of Hebraism," said Mr. Zangwell yesterday, "but this is neither my purpose nor the fact. The figure of 'Reb' Shemuel, the rabbi, in these plates, shows a personality of striking dignity and nobility. It was not necessary to make sketches of the higher class as it would be impossible to make a pictorial distinction between them. The real difference between the Jew of comic aspect in actual life whom I utilize, and the broad, vulgar caricature which is the Hebraic figure most familiar to the stage, is made strikingly manifest in the production, and it will be found that the Jew has actually received his first truthful and considerate attention when my play is produced."

Mr. Zangwill added that the idea prevailed that he had written the "Children of the Ghetto" as an especial appeal to the Hebrews, which was a mistaken impression. He claims never to have depended upon their influence for success, but says that his aim has always been to write a play which in dramatic merit alone would please all classes of people, without distinction as to nationality or creed. "Though its story and characters are entirely Hebraic," said he, "it will be found possessed of the romantic interest and the strong dramatic essentials which must be inherent in any successful stage venture, whatever the nature of its story or the religion or nationality of its characters. There is a prevailing belief that there will be 'too much dialect' in the reading of the lines. This is also erroneous. Only two or three characters will speak in dialect, all the others reading their lines in pure English."

The rehearsals of the play were actively begun last Monday, under the direction of James A. Herne and Mr. Zangwill, the latter giving the closest attention to the smallest details. These rehearsals will continue until Saturday, Sept. 16, when the company will leave for Washington, where the new play will have its first production at the National Theatre, Monday evening, Sept. 18. After dividing four weeks among Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, the play will be presented at the Herald Square Theatre on Oct. 16.

MISS ARTHUR'S REHEARSALS.

"More Than Queen," Her New Play, to Have a Wide Presentation.

Miss Julia Arthur and her company will begin active rehearsals for her new production, "More Than Queen," at the Park Theatre, Boston, next Tuesday morning, under the direction of R. A. Roberts, who has been engaged as stage manager for all Miss Arthur's productions this season. This French play, which was secured by A. H. Canby, Miss Arthur's former manager, promises to have an extremely wide presentation throughout this country and Europe. In the London production Mrs. James Brown Potter will play the part of Josephine, the rôle to be assumed by Miss Arthur, while Kyrle Bellew will be the Napoleon. Mme. Kiss-Schratt of the Imperial Theatre will play the part of the Empress, and in Sweden and Norway an elaborate production of the piece will be given at the Svenska Theatre by the best company obtainable in the kingdom. In Madrid the imperial couple will be represented by Mme. Rosario Pino and Signor Emilio Thuiller. No definite arrangements have yet been made regarding the production of the piece in Berlin and Moscow, but its presentation in these cities is a certainty.

Miss Arthur announces definitely that she will present "Hamlet," and that all preparations in regard to scenery and costumes are well under way for a sumptuous production of the tragedy during her engagement at the Broadway Theatre.

NEW FARCE SEEN TO-NIGHT.

"Why Smith Left Home" to be Produced at Madison Square Theatre.

To-night George H. Broadhurst's latest farce, "Why Smith Left Home," with the original company from the Strand Theatre, London, will be seen for the first time in New York at the Madison Square Theatre.

The cast will comprise Maclyn Arbuckle, George Barnum, Frederick W. Peters, M. B. Snyder, Hans Roberts, Marion Giroux, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Dorothy Usner, Gertrude Roosevelt, Rose Snyder, and Blanche Carlyle. A special performance will be given on Monday, Labor Day.

Pain's Carnival To-night.

To-night Pain's carnival, which was postponed from last Saturday on account of inclement weather, will be given at Manhattan Beach. This celebration marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pain's pyrotechnic display at this resort, and the programme which he has arranged promises to be the most elaborate he has ever attempted. Many State and city officials are expected to witness the display.

Maude Adams to Defer Her Season.

Maude Adams, who was to have inaugurated her season on Oct. 2 with "The Little Minister," has deferred her opening until Oct. 18, allowing herself an extra three weeks, which she will utilize in rehearsing the new play that J. M. Barrie has written for her.

Signorina Riccardo for "Ben Hur."

Signorina Corona Riccardo has been engaged to play the part of Iris, the Egyptian, in the forthcoming production of "Ben Hur." Signorina Riccardo was, until the death of Augustin Daly, under contract with him.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

"The Degenerates" Badly Scored—The German Liliputians in London—Crowds of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—"The Degenerates" is dubbed unsatisfactory by nearly all the London newspaper critics, and the author of the new play, Sydney Grundy, is blamed not only for the total lack of originality the piece betrays, but for its insufficient motive. For no obvious reason the play shows only the baser side of human nature.

The Rosenfeld brothers produced their spectacular play called "A Trip to Midget Town" at the Olympic Theatre to-night with their German Liliputians, who have long been popular in America, in the principal rôles. It does not promise to be a success. The audience found difficulty in understanding the German-English dialect of the midgets, and, generally speaking, were unable to see any reason for the production.

"El Capitan" is bearing up bravely against the off season and excessive heat, but the same thing may be said of "The Belle of New York" and "The Gay Lord Quex." The music halls are doing an unusually large business. This is due in great part to the Americans. London is fairly crowded with those unable to secure return passage.

SEPT 1899

BOERS TOLD TO PREPARE

Commandants and Field Cornets Ordered to be in Readiness.

BURGHERS HOPE FOR PEACE

England Refuses to Agree to Arbitration and Not to Interfere in Matters in the Future.

PRETORIA, Sept. 1.—The Volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence exchanged between the imperial and Transvaal Governments until Monday, when a notion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated secretly.

Herr Fischer, the special envoy of the Orange Free State, has arrived here from Bloemfontein, and is consulting with the Government on the situation.

Last night's session of the Volksraad was short, as the reply to Great Britain was not ready.

Herr Fischer was present at a secret session of the Volksraad this evening, a circumstance that caused a great deal of curiosity. Large crowds gathered around the building, anxious to learn the latest intelligence.

President Krüger remained with the Executive until a late hour, discussing the situation.

An influential section of the Afrikanders here wired to-day to Herr Hofmeyr, leader of the Afrikander Party in Cape Colony, to come to Pretoria immediately.

Reports received here from various outlying districts of the Transvaal describe them as being in a state of excitement. The burghers, it is said, are watching the developments keenly, but the majority of them hope for a peaceful solution of the crisis. There is a general exodus of British subjects from the large towns.

Orders have been issued to the Commandants and Field Cornets to hold themselves and the burghers in readiness in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—This evening the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, issued the text of the Transvaal dispatches of Aug. 19 and 21, and of the reply of the Imperial Government on Aug. 28. The publication is accompanied by a note emphasizing the advisability of making the correct versions known, owing to the fact that an incorrect version has been published in Pretoria.

The Transvaal dispatch of Aug. 19 contains the proposals regarding the franchise, which go upon the assumption that Great Britain will agree that the present intervention does not constitute a precedent, and will allow the suzerainty question to drop tacitly. The dispatch of Aug. 21 makes the proposed concessions expressly conditional upon Great Britain's undertaking not to interfere in the future affairs of the Transvaal; not to insist upon a further assertion of the existence of suzerainty, and to agree to arbitration.

The reply of the Imperial Government, dated Aug. 28, declares that Great Britain considers that the proposals put forward as alternative to those of July 31 assume the adoption in principle of a franchise which will not be hampered by conditions impairing its usefulness, and which will secure immediate representation.

With respect to intervention, the imperial note says that the Government cannot debar itself from rights under the conventions, nor divest itself of the obligations of a civilized power to protect its subjects abroad from injustice.

The note concludes by reminding the Transvaal that other matters exist which the grant of a political franchise will not settle, and which are not the proper subjects of arbitration. These, the note declares, it will be necessary to settle concurrently with the questions already under discussion, and they will form, with the question of arbitration, proper subjects for the proposed Cape Town conference.

The Pretoria version of the imperial reply was that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to consider the Transvaal's proposals as an alternative to a joint commission of inquiry.

Col. Hector Archibald Macdonald, the Omdurman hero, has been urgently summoned to report at the War Office. He expects to go to Cape Colony immediately.

Col. Macdonald commanded a Soudanese brigade at the battle of Omdurman. He is an aide de camp to the Queen, and Major of the Royal Fusileers. He entered the army in 1880, and took part in the Afghan war, 1879-80; the Maidan expedition, 1880; accompanied Sir F. Roberts in his march to Cabul; took part in the Boer war, 1881; was with the Nile expedition, 1885; at the capture of Tokar, 1891, and with the Dongola expeditionary force, 1896.

PEOPLE LEAVE JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 1.—The town is preparing for the eventualities of war. The inmates of the Children's Home are going to Natal.

The Town Council is providing a three months' supply of food for the men and animals connected with the scavenging department.

All the outgoing trains are crowded, and most of the prominent men have already left Johannesburg.

WAR IS PRACTICALLY CERTAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"President Krüger told a prominent Boer Wednesday that war was 'practically certain.' Every Boer is now armed with a Mauser and has a hundred rounds of ammunition, strictly for future use, with forty rounds for practice.

"I am convinced that the reports of the Boers not being prepared are only a pretense, and that they will strike a blow when it is least expected."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: "It is generally understood that there is the strongest inclination in the Volksraad to repudiate British suzerainty. A large section of the Boers is strongly opposed to a concession of the franchise on the basis of a five-year residence; and the position is still very grave."

No Arms for Orange Free State Men.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 1.—The assertion made yesterday by a local newspaper that orders have been given for the immediate supply of equipment and cartridges to the Orange Free State Artillery is declared to be unfounded.

British Volunteers Sworn In.

BULAWAYO, Matabeleland, British South Africa, Sept. 1.—Recruits for Col. Plumer's camp are going to that place daily. Sixty South Rhodesia volunteers were sworn in yesterday.

Congo Rebels Meet Defeat.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—News has been received here of sharp fighting between the Congo Free State troops, under Baron d'Hanis, and the Batetla natives, beyond Songola. The rebels were driven back after suffering the loss of 100 men. The Congo troops lost twenty-five native soldiers. The rebels were not followed, because they retreated over famine and small-pox devastated tracks. The country is now reported to be quiet.

English Control of Venezuelan Lands.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Sir Robert Thresie Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General of Great Britain, at to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission produced evidence in behalf of the British contention to show how thorough was British control in the disputed territory, granting of licenses for fishing and timber cutting, and claimed that Great Britain's judicial authority was absolute up to the banks of the Amakuru. He also declared that Venezuela gave no evidence in support of her claim to sovereignty except an empty assertion.

Ice Floe on the Labrador Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 1.—The whaling steamer Neptune reports that, while making her way toward Hudson Bay, she was caught in an ice floe half way up the Labrador coast on Aug. 21. This seems to indicate that Lieut. Peary's steamer must be having very unfavorable weather in the arctic regions.

Will Attend Commercial Congress.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Herr Van der Zypen, President of the Industrial Association of Cologne and Duesseldorf, has accepted the invitation to attend the Philadelphia International Commercial Congress, to be held in conjunction with the Export Exposition, which will meet at Philadelphia Oct. 10.

600 Drown in a Japanese Mine.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 1.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Besshi, Island of Shikoku.

KAISER TAKES HIS REVENGE.

Suspends Many Officials Who Voted Against His Pet Measure, the Canal Bill.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The Berliner Correspondenz says the Prussian Government has temporarily suspended and placed on half pay a number of political administrative officials on the ground that, under the present circumstances, they "do not adequately meet the high requirements demanded in the interest of public service."

The officials suspended are two provincial Presidents, von Colmar of Luneburg and von Jagow of Posen, and twenty Landrathe, who voted against the Canal bill.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Emperor has had the name of the Conservative leader in the Prussian Diet, Count von Limburg-Stirum, struck off the Court lists.

Although the suspensions in question are not equivalent to dismissals, the affair has caused a great sensation, and is denounced by the Liberal and Radical press as an unjustifiable interference with parliamentary liberty, since the Constitution provides that the Deputies shall have freedom to vote as they please. The Government, however, has the power to dismiss officials without assigning any reason.

The Conservative press is equally severe, and warns the Government that it has made a grievous mistake.

ASTOR'S PROPERTY FOR SALE.

William Waldorf Astor, British Subject, Wants Nothing More to Do with America.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Adams, the agent here of William Waldorf Astor, confirms the report from New York saying that the real estate of Mr. Astor is to be sold. He adds that the sale of the Astor estate in America will take place at an early date, "but by private treaty." Adams declined to say whether the sale would be to a syndicate, neither would he give any details, adding:

"Mr. Astor has given stringent instructions that no information is to be given to any reporter, and he threatens to immediately dismiss any employe giving such information. He has washed his hands of America and American methods, and desires no longer to be connected in any way with that country."

An intimate friend of Mr. Astor, who refuses to be quoted by name, said to-day: "The deal has been arranged. Any figures mentioned are mere fanciful guesses. At this stage I should not be surprised if Mr. Astor denied the deal. It has been under consideration for only a week. I am not permitted to give the details, but it is certain that any arrangement arrived at will be with Englishmen well known in the financial world."

Charles A. Peabody Jr., Mr. Astor's legal representative in this country, said that he did not know of any Mr. Adams in connection with Mr. Astor's affairs, and that if there is such a person, he was not inclined to credit the statement attributed to him. Mr Peabody characterized the story that Jefferson M. Levy had made an offer for the Astor holdings as preposterous.

Real estate men who would be most likely to know of any such deal as that in question professed entire ignorance of it, and the story is and will be generally discredited until something in regard to it is heard from an authoritative source.

BARBARITY IN THE SOUDAN.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Matin to-day publishes details of the investigation into the conduct of Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, charged with barbarous cruelties to the natives in the French Soudan, which led to the sending of an expedition under Lieut. Col. Klobb after them.

According to the paper the two officers mentioned, who were in command of a column of troops, began their work of barbarity by beheading a native who had declared he did not know a road about which he was being questioned. Subsequently, it is declared, Voulet captured eighty natives, of whom he killed twenty of the women and children, shot a soldier for wasting ammunition, and burned a village of 10,000 inhabitants.

Chanoine, it is added, shot two of his men without trial for not pursuing a native who had wounded a soldier. He also burned a village, and, having lost six men in an engagement, rushed a village and captured twenty of the inhabitants, of which number he killed ten, placing their heads on pickets. It is further charged that Chanoine allowed his men to mutilate the bodies of the natives who were killed by cutting off their hands.

All these acts, according to the Matin, occurred in January last.

News was received here Aug. 20 from the French Soudan indicating that Lieut. Col. Klobb and Lieut. Meunier, who were sent to take command of a column of troops there, had both been assassinated. They had been sent out to replace Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, who were recalled for cruelly maltreating the natives.

The Figaro printed an article stating that the assassinated officers were killed by a discharge of rifles ordered by Capt. Voulet out of revenge, Klobb having been the means of his recall by undertaking an inquiry into the charges of barbarity.

The day after M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies, received a dispatch from the Governor General of French West Africa fully confirming the Figaro's story, and the confirmation had created a great sensation.

It appears that the Klobb party overtook the Voulet-Chanoine mission July 14 at Zimbor, near Domangar. Klobb sent word to Voulet, who replied that he would shoot him if he advanced.

Notwithstanding this threat, Klobb went forward and made himself known to Voulet, who ordered him peremptorily to stop. The order was disregarded, and when the Klobb party was within 150 meters of Voulet's troops the latter, on his order, fired three volleys, which were followed by independent firing. Lieut. Meunier fell dead, and Lieut. Col. Klobb, who was wounded in the leg by the first volley, was dispatched by being shot in the head.

Voulet then ordered a bayonet charge, and the remainder of the Klobb column fled, carrying their wounded and leaving, besides the two officers, nine men dead. The survivors, ten of whom were wounded, reached Dosso under the command of a native Sergeant.

The Voulet-Chanoine party then took to the bush, but, according to the advices received by M. Decrais, a strong column was to be sent in pursuit.

Both Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine have had distinguished careers in the Soudan. It was thought that Voulet had become mentally affected by the African climate.

EMPEROR TALKS TO GUARDS.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—On the occasion of the Autumn review of the Imperial Guard to-day, Emperor William delivered a speech at the Royal Schloss, in the course of which he said he felt it incumbent upon him, at the close of the nineteenth century, to express his thanks to the Guard, and his hope that, in the new century also, they would distinguish themselves by unswerving efforts in works of peace and, if necessary, on the battlefield.

"Thus," said his Majesty, "both officers and men will be worthy to look upon the quiet abodes of both my predecessors, especially the great old Emperor."

Servians Charged with High Treason.

BELGRADE, Sept. 1.—The preliminary inquiry into the attempt last July by Gjura Knezevic, a Bosnian, to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia was concluded to-day. Sixteen persons were liberated. Twenty-nine, including Editor Zauschamovics of the Radical organ Odjek Atza, were charged with high treason, and ten others were committed for trial on the charge of lèse majesté.

Orders to Prepare to Fight Boers.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It is reported at Aldershot that the First Royal Dragoons, under Lieut. Col. Burn-Murdoch, is under orders to be in readiness in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal. The regiment, which figured at Waterloo, Balaklava, and Sebastopol, has not left England since the Crimean war.

French Army Manoeuvres Abandoned.

PARIS, Sept. 1—The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, has announced that the grand manoeuvres planned for the Fifth and Ninth Army Corps have been abandoned, owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever, and that garrison manoeuvres have been substituted for them.

Dutch Steamers Collide, Nine Drown.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—In a collision last night between two river steamers on the North Sea Canal one of the vessels sank, and nine persons, including two women, were drowned.

GERMANS AND CHINESE CLASH.

Unless Order Is Maintained Germany Threatens to Take Action.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch received here to-day from Shanghai reports the occurrence of serious trouble in the Kiau-Chou hinterland between Germans and Chinese, during which six of the latter were shot.

The German Minister to China, Baron von Ketteler, has handed an ultimatum to the Chinese Government, declaring that unless there is security of life and property and order is maintained in the hinterland, Germany will take steps to protect her own interests.

WHITES WILL PROTECT NEGROES.

Ask for Special Session of Court to Deal with White Caps.

Special to The New York Times.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Sept. 1.—Frequent and cruel whipping of inoffensive negroes by alleged White Caps has aroused the white people of Decatur to such an extent that Judge Spence of the Superior Court has been asked to summon a special session of court to deal with the lawless bands of white men. Since the series of lynchings following the Ogletree outrage irresponsible white men have formed a "Kuklux" band and every night one or more negroes have been dragged from their homes and harshly dealt with, generally without the shadow of an excuse.

Many of the large turpentine and timber operators employing negro laborers have been crippled on account of the driving away of their help, and matters have reached a crisis. The situation was intensified last week by the murder of John Clark and the fatal wounding of W. A. Love, white men, by a negro. The blacks are in a pitiable condition of helpless despair, and the respectable whites are demanding that justice be executed on these members of their own race who are so insolently defying the law.

GEORGIA NEGROES CONVICTED.

Five, Who Made Threats to Protect Delegal, Guilty of Rioting.

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 1.—The jury in the case against the negroes Benjamin Dunham, James Wylly, Marshal Dorsey, Louisa Underwood, and Maria Curry, charged with rioting at the time of the attempted removal of Henry Delegal to Savannah, returned a verdict of guilty at a late hour this afternoon. The entire day has been consumed by the Superior Court in the trial of this first group of rioters. Twelve witnesses testified for the State. The defense did not introduce any testimony.

The afternoon was consumed in argument by the Attorneys. The cases against Jonah Green, Moses Miller, Lawrence Baker, Josephine Byrd, and Abraham Greene were called as soon as the jury retired to make their verdict in the other case. The court is in session to-night and will continue to sit day and night until all the cases are disposed of. Court will doubtless be in session for nearly a week longer.

Riot under the Georgia law is a misdemeanor. The maximum punishment is twelve months' imprisonment or $1,000 fine, or both.

DANGER FROM NEGRO TROOPS.

Army Officers Protest Against Massing Them at McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—When the announcement was made that a negro regiment would be stationed at Fort McPherson, several officials at the barracks realizing the danger of amassing negro soldiers in the South, wired Secretary Root not to send them there.

A letter was received yesterday afternoon by Post Chaplain Nave, from Washington, stating that no negro soldiers would be quartered at the fort.

STAGE-LOAD OF CHILDREN HURT.

Horses Ran Away and Plunged Down a Deep Embankment.

SING SING, Sept. 1.—A stage containing a dozen small children was dashed down a twenty-four-foot embankment at this place to-day, and some were painfully hurt, while all received cuts and bruises. Dr. Barnum dressed their wounds, and all left for their homes in New York shortly after the accident.

The accident happened near the Marsha Summer Home, and the children were from the tenement-house districts in New York and were about to return home after a vacation at the Marsha Summer Home. The institution is supported by the Misses Potter, daughters of the late O. B. Potter. They entertain poor children from New York and give them a two weeks' outing.

Several stages were loaded with children to be taken to the railroad station. The bridle rein of one of the horses became entangled. In an effort to fix it the driver frightened the team and the horses ran away. They ran across lots until they dashed down the steep embankment. The stage was wrecked and the horse injured.

EXCITEMENT ON EAST SIDE.

A Tailor Locked Up, and Some Say Policeman Used Club Too Freely.

Adolph Goldstein, a tailor, living at 111 Attorney Street, was arrested at 8:30 o'clock last night for lounging on the corner of Rivington and Attorney Streets, and for three hours following the arrest the entire neighborhood discussed the affair on door steps and street corners. Not less than 500 boys and young men claimed that Policeman Hauptman of the Delancey Street Station, who arrested the man, used his club unnecessarily. The police claim the statements made by the boys are ridiculous.

The only really impartial statement obtainable from an eyewitness was made by a woman, who refused to give her name, but who saw the arrest from her doorstep. She said that Goldstein was standing on the corner, where there was quite a crowd. He was not very far from his home.

The policeman ordered him to move, together with other men standing around, and he refused. The officer took hold of him, so the woman says, and Goldstein tried to strike the officer with a cane which he held in his hand. The officer then struck him over the head once, the woman says, with his club.

A very large crowd of men, women, and children gathered, and there was considerable excitement, which was added to by some unknown person turning in a fire alarm. The prisoner fell upon the pavement and lost some blood. An ambulance was called and he was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. The policeman thought that he might have fractured the man's skull, but the surgeon at the hospital failed to find anything but a scalp wound, which was dressed, and Goldstein was taken back to the station house.

FIVE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Boiler in the Republic Iron Works at Pittsburg Blows Up.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—A boiler explosion at the Republic Iron Works shortly before daylight to-day killed five men and seriously injured seven others. A fire which broke out following the explosion added to the horror. The mill was partly wrecked and the entire plant was compelled to close down.

The explosion occurred just as the night force was leaving and the day force was coming on duty, so that there were only a few men in the mill at the time.

The concussion was terrific. Buildings were shaken a mile away, and dust filled the air for two or three blocks. Immediately following the explosion the wreckage took fire. In a short time the flames were under control, after which the firemen began the search for the dead and injured.

A section of the boiler weighing four tons was blown through the roof and crushed into the side of a house about 200 yards distant. The entire building, which was of frame, was wrecked, but the occupants escaped.

The list of killed is: David Matthews, a heater, married; Thomas Beavens, a heater, married; William Thomas, a heater, married; John Warminski, heater; unknown man, crushed almost beyond recognition.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. The damage to the plant was heavy, but the firm could not estimate it at this time.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Michigan.

MANISTEE, Mich., Sept. 1.—The boiler in Chapman & Sargent's bowl factory at Copemish, thirty miles north of here, exploded this afternoon, killing three men and fatally injuring four others. The dead are Charles Handy, Perry Melafont, and George Estabrook. The fatally injured are Olive Sanders, Robert Peterson, Charles Taylor, and Howard Ketcham. The building was totally wrecked, and the loss to the factory will be $5,000.

JIMENES LEAVES SANTIAGO

Goes to Puerto Plata to Succeed Figuereo as President.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Santo Domingo Revolutionists Appoint a President and Cabinet—Monte Christi Has Not Capitulated.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 1.—The revolutionists have formed the following Provisional Government:

President—Horacio Vasquez.
Minister of the Interior—José Brache.
Minister of War—Ramon Cacerès.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Domingo Ferreras.
Minister of Finance—Samuel Moya.
Minister of Justice—José ma Noel.
Minister of Agriculture—Arturo Zeno.
Minister of Posts and Telegraph—José Fro Guzman.

The seat of the Provisional Government up to the present time has been at Moca.

There was some disorder here last night. The residences of Amiama Damiron, ex-Minister Henriquez, and that of ex-Gov. Pichardo were stoned. Nobody, however, was injured.

Henriquez has resigned, and it is supposed that the other Ministers will do the same.

A commission composed of A. Patino, Mariana Cestero, and Alvaro Logrono has been appointed to maintain order.

The French warship Cecille has left this port.

The Dominican warship Restauracion is still on the rocks at Macoris, and will probably prove a total loss.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Sept. 1.—On receipt of a telegram from Jimenes, leader of the revolution in Santo Domingo, saying he has been set at liberty and will leave Santiago de Cuba to-day for Puerto Plata, Gen. Imbert, the actual Governor of Puerto Plata, has announced that Jimenes will arrive almost immediately at Puerto Plata. The whole country, it is added, is awaiting his arrival and the population is calm.

Gen. Guellito, the oGvernor of Monte Christi, alone refuses to capitulate. He declares he is awaiting confirmation of the news of the success of the revolution to give up the city and commit suicide.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 1.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes will arrive here next week according to cable advices from Santiago de Cuba. It is thought that he will be able to succeed Figuereo as President.

Gen. Rocobosa is dead.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 1.—The revolutionary forces of Santo Domingo occupy Puerto Plata and Santiago. A Provisional Government has been established at Santiago.

DOMINICANS PREPARE TO GO HOME.

Those in Exile Will Return If the Revolutionists Succeed.

The following cablegram was received yesterday afternoon at the office of the San Domingo Improvement Company from its agent in the City of Santo Domingo:

> Jimenes will sail for Santo Domingo City with sufficient funds to carry out his designs. Ministry deposed. Committee of Public Safety in control.

At the offices of the Dominican Consul General, A. W. Gil, it was said that no official news had been received from Santo Domingo, presumably for the reason that the revolutionists had obtained control of the cable stations. It is said that there are only about a hundred Dominicans in this city, and a large proportion of these visited Mr. Gil's office yesterday, either in quest of information or in course of preparation to return home. It is said that several thousand Dominicans, who have been practically in exile for many years, will return to their native land, now that the Government unfriendly to them has fallen, while about an equal number of persons identified with the defeated administration will find it convenient to seek homes elsewhere.

Adriano Grullon, the New York representative of the revolutionary party, confirmed the report that Gen. Jimenes would proceed direct to the City of Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital, from Santiago de Cuba. He predicted that Gen. Jimenes would be received with open arms by the Dominicans, and that he would assume the Presidency as soon as a formal election could be held. Mr. Grullon thought that the Vice Presidency would be abolished as an unnecessary office, and that the six members of the new Ministry would be men who have taken a prominent part in the revolutionary movement. One of the new Ministers, he thought, would be Ramon Caceres, who shot President Heureaux. Caceres is Minister of War in the provisional Government already established by the revolutionists.

Minister Powell Sends Information.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—United States Minister W. F. Powell at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, who also is Chargé d'Affaires to Santo Domingo, has reported to the State Department on the political conditions in the latter country, and the fact that President Figuereo has resigned. Instructions of a general character have been sent to the Minister, who is expected to keep the Government informed of the progress of events.

United States Parnell Monument Fund

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A cablegram was received here to-day from Lord Mayor Daniel Tallon of Dublin and the Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P., signifying their acceptance of an invitation to visit the United States to inaugurate the movement for a monument for Charles Stewart Parnell. The cablegram states that they will leave Ireland about the middle of October.

New Orleans Stays at Santo Domingo.

The Navy Department yesterday countermanded the order detailing the cruiser Detroit to Santo Domingo to relieve the New Orleans. The Detroit will join the North Atlantic Squadron at Philadelphia and will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for that destination.

$25,000 Fire at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 1.—A disastrous fire which resulted in a loss of $25,000 started here in the rooms of the Relief Hose Company early this morning. The fire communicated to the dry goods store and dwelling of Lawrence Brown, next door, and both buildings were destroyed. The building in which the fire started is a two-story frame structure in the heart of the business part of the town. The building containing the Post Office was damaged, but the Postmaster, Dr. Joseph Ogle, saved all of the mail. It is generally believed that the fire was caused by the throwing of a lighted cigar stump into some cotton waste at the engine house.

Prof. Sanderson Goes to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—Robert Sanderson, who was formerly a member of the Faculty of Harvard University, has been engaged to take charge of the undergraduate work of the late Prof. Jules Luquiens, Ph. D., of Yale University. The graduate work will be under the instruction of Prof. Henry R. Lang, Ph. D., now Professor of Romance Languages. Prof. Lang will probably assume the directorship of the French department of Yale, as successor to Prof. Luquiens.

An Atlantic City Hotel Sold.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at the ocean end of Ocean Avenue, has been sold for $300,000 to Col. Thomas H. Green. He will take possession as soon as the deeds of transfer can be made out. It is generally understood that he will build on the rear part of the hotel, and thus make it all a six-story structure. It was opened in June and has been full ever since.

Fire in General Electric Works.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—There was an explosion this morning in the underground tube works of the General Electric Company, which set fire to the building. George Ruflee, the foreman of the shop, and two laborers were badly burned, the former perhaps fatally. The explosion was caused by gases produced while varnish was being compounded. The loss is $5,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The departures yesterday evening and this morning of quite a little army of men for the various resorts promise a very gay holiday. The weather is most propitious. At many of the watering places there are special attractions. At Southampton there was the dance at the Meadow Club and the tennis tournament, and at Seabright there was the first of a series of similar affairs. At Hollywood there was a golf dance, and Sunday at Newport is as gay as any day in the week. But after Labor Day the season closes at many of the resorts, and by the 15th very few will be open.

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Newport already is beginning to show the sere and yellow leaf, notwithstanding the Horse Show next week. The sudden death of young Willing and Mrs. Astor's illness have changed the plans of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry sail for Europe on Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller are booked for Havre, sailing to-day, and others are Arthur Hunter, C. L. Cadwallader, George F. Schermerhorn, M. and Mme. de Potestad, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brevoort.

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There was much surprise at the announcement yesterday of the wedding of Miss Beatrix Bennet, a niece of Mrs. di Zerega and Mr. Frank Palmer, which took place at New Rochelle on Thursday. Miss Bennet's engagement was announced early in the Spring. The wedding was fixed at first for June, but the date was changed to Autumn. Miss Bennet has been stopping with her aunt at Lawrence Park.

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The announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have taken a lease for two years of The Cloisters, Mrs. Kernochan's villa on Ochre Point, Newport, is significant. It means that the couple who made their first appearance at Newport a year ago, and who have been among the foremost entertainers there this Summer, have found conditions so favorable that they have decided to make their Summer home there, for the present at least. The obtaining of a place in Newport society is considerable of a lottery. It has been tried many times in the past by others than New Yorkers, and even by some New Yorkers not socially known at home, and for the most part with indifferent success, if not total failure.

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Those who made the attempt have been blessed with this world's goods and able to entertain on a lavish scale, so that their lack of success was not due to lack of means, but probably to the facts that they made some "breaks" in the beginning of their careers, did not find favor with those who really make the Newport season, or were not personally acceptable. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, the late Senator Brice and his family, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and now Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are really the only new people who have won a place in the exclusive Newport society set during the past five years. The new Philadelphia contingent which is making a try at Newport this Summer can hardly be said to have found its bearings as yet, and it is too early to predict positively whether its efforts will be crowned with failure or success. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have been successful, largely on account of their personal qualities and their knowledge of how to extend hospitality in a charming way. This is an inheritance of their Southern birth and breeding, and it is safe to say that the popularity which they now possess insures their social future at Newport.

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Deer have never been as plenty in the Adirondacks as this season, and the huntsmen are now in pursuit of them all through the North Woods. They are particularly abundant in the western districts in and around Childwold Park. There were fifty-two deer killed in Childwold Park last year by the guests of the hotel there alone, and a walk or drive through the woods is rarely taken without meeting one or more deer. On a recent day E. J. Reed, a New York artist, was painting in the woods near Childwold, when, a storm coming up, he took refuge under a neighboring tree. The rain ceased, and he returned to his easel to find a young doe calmly contemplating the canvas. The animal showed no signs of fright, but walked deliberately away on his approach. The many artists now in the Adirondacks are still enthusiastic over the color effects produced by the smoke from the recent forest fires. One of them writes as follows from Childwold:

"The sun, shorn of all its rays, and of a deep fiery color, sinks slowly into the woods, leaving a trail of fire on the lake before me in the wake of each of the many boats that ply the still waters. Now it blazes through a clump of dark pines and dribbles its gold in a few splashes on the water in-shore. The woods at a little distance are masses of purple and gray, showing through an occasional opening various shades of cobalt, which stand for forest and mountains at their respective distances. The sky is a gray hazy expanse, and the lake is a reflection of the sky, with green, purple, and gold of the forest mirrored in it. Before the sun disappears the full moon is visible in the east, and as the boats trail home the moon has become almost as red and angry as the sun itself."

***

The floral fête at Saratoga, which has now become an annual fixture there, will take place on Monday next, Sept. 4. This fête is really worth attending, and is a beautiful sight, with its decorated floats and carriages and its bicycle parade, and thousands of bicyclists dressed in various costumes. Although Saratoga does not hold the place in fashionable estimation that it once possessed, there are always to be found a number of well-known New Yorkers there in early September, who would no more think of missing their annual visit to the Springs than their Christmas dinner. Capt. Warren Beach and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, the Remsens, Henry Clews, and others well known are at the United States as usual, and will be joined by others during next week.

***

Labor Day of this year will be devoted to outdoor sports more than ever, and the yachtsmen who have been spending their time in quiet cruising since the close of the New York Yacht Club cruise will again have a chance to race at Larchmont. There will be golf tournaments on all the suburban links, and, of course, the fishermen and huntsmen will take advantage of the holidays and will devote themselves to their favorite sports. The city will be as deserted from this morning till Tuesday as it was over the Fourth of July.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—Many of the yacht owners will entertain guests on board the yachts to-morrow during the yacht races.

Mrs. William Edgar and Mrs. Henrietta Lieber have returned from New York.

The deed transferring Brent Lodge, in Gibbs Avenue, from Louis B. McCagg and wife to Ellen F. Mason has been recorded at the City Clerk's office. The price paid for the estate was $31,000.

Mrs. Charles Marshall of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

W. S. Moore of New York and Mrs. S. A. Dickey, Miss Dickey, and E. A. Dickey of Dayton are recent arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel.

The steam yacht Varuna arrived from New York to-day with Eugene Higgins, the owner, and a party of guests on board.

William V. Chapin of Pomfret, Conn., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason.

Frank L. Polk of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks at Rockhurst.

Peter Marie of New York is here for the remainder of the season.

At an adjourned meeting of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of Rhode Island and the following officers were elected: President—W. Watts Sherman; First Vice President—Daniel B. Fearing; Second Vice President—H. L. Greene; Secretary—William G. Ward, Jr.; Treasurer—John P. Sanborn.

Among those who entertained at dinner this evening were Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Clarence H. Dolan, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Egerton L. Winthrop.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at luncheon during the day at Gooseberry Island.

Every table at the Casino grill rooms has been engaged for Sunday evening.

Master Pembroke Jones entertained a party of his young friends on the steam yacht Narada this afternoon.

Princess Adolphe De Wrede, who is spending the season here, has acceded to the request of the cottagers to give a song recital, and will be heard in public here for the first time at the Casino Theatre on Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Braddin Hamilton entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby and Miss Willoughby.

A SURPRISE FOR MRS. FISH.

Newport Cottagers Plan a Party—Mrs. Fish Also Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—To-night was one of the gayest nights of the season. The surprise party tendered Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish kept the Summer colony on the move during the evening, while golf had the call during the afternoon. Some few weeks ago a surprise party in honor of Mrs. Fish was talked of, then arrangements were begun. Mrs. Fish learned that she was to be surprised, but kept the secret well. Mrs. Fish, when she learned of the surprise, went about making preparations to receive her guests. While Mrs. Fish and her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, were dining with a large party at the Mills cottage, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden had her drawing-room filled with young people waiting to start for the scene of the surprise party, and at Mrs. Potter Palmer's there was another gathering bent on the same mission. Further down the avenue Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner, after which her guests were bound for Crossways, and at several other cottages small gatherings of young people were in waiting for the order to start, which came about 10 o'clock.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Whitney Warren, W. A. M. Burden, Miss Clapp, C. C. Baldwin, Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Miss Kane, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Willing, Miss Winthrop, H. Roger Winthrop, Miss Barger, McDougall Hawkes, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Walter Andrews, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Morgan, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livermore, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Virginia Gammell, Miss Madeline Goddard, the Misses Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Miss French, Miss Gray, Miss Jones, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, W. Hude Neilson, R. N. Ellis, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Harry Lehr, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, the Marquis de San Vito, W. S. K. Wetmore, James A. Stillman, J. S. Tooker, Peter Marié, A. De Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, and many others.

The cotillion was led by Worthington Whitehouse, and some of the figures were seen here for the first time. A little Newport maiden, in very simple costume, came into the spacious hallway to distribute the favors. This was a decided novelty, and a very successful one. Another figure was presented in unique form by the use of a large floral lyre. To a column four ladies were first tied securely by means of broad sashes of Chinese silk, attached near the top of the column by a golden heart and arrow, suggesting very much a scene from "Pygmalion and Galatea," a satire on the figure introduced during the recent ball given by Mr. Vanderbilt at the Golf Club. On the top of the column and near the lyre were the printed words, "Five lyres together."

In the course of the dance the ladies were released in order pre-arranged, while others took their places and continued the dance. A floral May-pole was also brought into use. The tall pole, some fifteen feet high, holding a wreath of flowers near the top, was merrily danced around by eight couples, who used, instead of the conventional ribbons, broad silk sashes in corn color and the corn-flower blue. As the folds of silk were unwound, tiny flowers were strewn from above, making a very pretty effect

Favors for another figure were little fish globes, each containing tiny gold fish. A golden tree was used to hold these globes and silver pencils, thimbles, and pocket knives which accompanied them. Other favors included the very cheapest suspenders that could be purchased, silk bags, Japanese parasols, palm-leaf fans, cats and birds in cages, with various advertising cards on each.

The Surprise Committee consisted of Mrs. Mills, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and Harry Lehr.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lieut. Col. Lorenzo Meeker.

Lieut. Col. Lorenzo Meeker, who, since April 1, 1868, had been a clerk in the United States Sub-Treasury, and who was only a few days ago on duty in the Coupon Department, died of apoplexy on Thursday, at 59 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, in his eighty-fourth year. Despite his age, Lieut. Col. Meeker's intellect was clear, and he suffered only from weakness of the legs. He was born in Connecticut, and when young was a house painter. He was graduated from the military academy at Stamford, and in August, 1861, at Stamford, helped to organize the Sixth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and became Captain of Company D. He saw much service in the field, and in 1864 was in Col. J. R. Hawley's brigade, which was part of General Butler's forces, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, in Virginia. His regiment was on the James, took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff, and was before Petersburg. He resigned as Lieutenant Colonel under Col. A. P. Rockwell, in August, 1864. Lieut. Col. Meeker is survived by two daughters and a son.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY D. MADES died at his home, 160 Halladay Street, Jersey City, on Thursday from cancer of the throat. He was born in New York in 1830. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served in the First New Jersey Cavalry.

JAMES MEHAN died at his home, 779 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Jersey City in 1842. For the past twenty-five years he had been engaged in the produce business in Washington Market. He was an active Democrat, and was a member of the Jersey City Police Board for two terms and an Alderman for one. He is survived by a widow, four sons, and two daughters.

FIVE DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

They Got Beyond Their Depth at Black Rock, Near Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 1.—One man and four children, three girls and one boy, were drowned at Black Rock this forenoon while enjoying a sea bath. They were Elija Middlebrook, forty-six years old, a farmer of Easton; May Middlebrook, fourteen years, his daughter; Tony Koehler, fourteen years, of Easton; Ethel Hitt, eleven years, of Bridgeport, and Florence Hitt, fourteen years, her sister.

The five victims, with Andrew Koehler, father of the drowned boy, and Louis Hitt of this city, father of two of the drowned girls, were spending the day at Black Rock, near the mouth of Ash Creek. While in bathing they all got beyond their depth.

Koehler and Hitt succeeded in getting ashore. A party of campers near by, who attempted to rescue the others with a boat, were unsuccessful on account of the strong tide. Three of the bodies were recovered.

GOT BACK HIS PICTURE.

Why David Barnett Bequeathed a Landseer Crayon to Mr. Beam.

There is a pretty little story behind the announcement, made a few days ago, that the late David Barnett, the Brooklyn lawyer, had bequeathed to Deputy Bridge Commissioner Beam a crayon entitled "The Lion." Mr. Beam told the story yesterday.

It seems that many years ago an Englishman, a friend of his, who had had a run of hard luck, and who had borrowed money from Mr. Beam, gave him two fine crayons by Landseer, "The Lion" and "The Lioness." The Englishman then went away to serve in the civil war and was killed. About twenty years ago Mr. Beam had a suit in the courts, which Mr. Barnett, as his counsel, won for him. Mr. Barnett refused to accept a fee for his services, saying that he would consider the matter squared because of favors Mr. Beam had shown him.

Mr. Barnett, however, had fallen in love with the Landseer crayons, and Mr. Beam, although he disliked to part with it because of its associations, gave Mr. Barnett one of the pictures. The understanding was that if Mr. Barnett died first the picture was to be returned to Mr. Beam, and if Mr. Beam died first, the mate to the picture was to go to Mr Barnett.

"Well, Dave went first," said Mr. Beam yesterday, "so the old lion will come back to his mate now, and Dave has kept his word. No money could buy those pictures now."

Killed at a Grade Crossing.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 1.—George B. Gregory, aged sixty-five, an ex-Councilman and Director of the Norwalk Library, was instantly killed at a grade crossing at Winnipauk, about a mile from this city, late this afternoon. He was driving a spirited horse, which got beyond control, and dashed across the tracks directly in front of the train.

BRITONS SEND HAY AN ADDRESS.

Anglo-American League Gives Him a Token of Its Regard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Secretary Hay has received an address from the Anglo-American League of England, prepared on the occasion of his retirement from the Embassy at London. The address is a wonderful example of the art of illuminating manuscript, and aside from the beauty of the language and sentiment expressed, it is remarkable in containing the autographic signatures of every member of the league, comprising the name of nearly every Englishman of note of the day.

MYSTERY IN THIS MAN'S DEATH.

Hospital Authorities Refuse to Talk of William Hammell's Case.

William Hammell, twenty-nine years old, of 642 Greenwich Street, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon under suspicious circumstances. Hammell was admitted to the hospital Thursday night suffering from a dislocated jaw and a slight scalp wound. Three hours before Dr. Wren of the institution had been called to attend the man, who had fallen on the sidewalk in front of 235 West Tenth Street. He dressed the scalp wound, and the man said he would go home.

Nothing more was heard or seen of him until he walked into the hospital later in the night. He told the hospital doctors that he did not know how he received the injury to his jaw. Soon after being admitted to the hospital he was seized with convulsions.

The police believe that the man died from a fracture of the skull. The physicians at the hospital refuse to say what the cause of death was until the Coroner concludes his investigation.

The dead man's sister, Mary Hammell, believes he fell while intoxicated and fractured his skull, and that the doctors did not discover the fracture until it was too late to save him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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DIED.

CLAUSEN.—At Sharon Springs, N. Y., Aug. 30, Mary Clausen, widow of Henry Clausen, Jr.
Funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 87th St., near First Av., Saturday, Sept. 2, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GRACE.—At Bellport, L. I., Aug. 30, Lewis Randolph Grace, son of Lee Ashley Grace and Virginia Fitz Randolph, aged ten months.

McFADDIN.—Suddenly, on Aug. 26th, at Jackson Hole, Wyo., George Jansen, youngest son of Harrison G. and Martha McFaddin of Brick Church, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHAPPS.—In New York City, Sept. 1, Cornelius Hanford Schapps, M. D., formerly of Brooklyn, aged 82 years.
Funeral services at the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, corner Driggs Av. and South 3d St., Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 4, at 11 A. M.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 1.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
*ACAMPORA, V., 320 E. 107th St.	1	1
BYRNE, Thomas J., 216 E. 105th St.	59	31
BUTLER, Mary, Ward's Island	31	31
CAROLE, Catherine, 413 E. 78th St.	36	30
CLARK, John M., 171 E. 63d St.	42	31
CONNELLY, Thomas, 214 W. 121st St.	49	30
COWEY, Hannah, Almshouse Hosp.	70	31
CASO, Antonio, 733 10th Av.	52	30
COLLUN, Mary, 600 W. 45th St.	68	31
DIERAUF, George, Hudson St. Hosp.	10	31
DONOHUE, L. F., 375 E. 10th St.	34	31
DIKEMAN, Mary McK. P., Riverdale	96	29
*DE LANEY, John, 1,244 3d Av.	59	1
EGGNISK, Edward, 223 Avenue C.	31	30
FELDMANN, Aaron, 61 Pitt St.	1	31
FULLER, Margaret, 62½ Sullivan St.	60	31
GEISLER, Charles, 527 E. 5th St.	1	30
GOLDBERG, Jennie, Infants' Hosp.	1	31
GILLMAN, Rose, 218 E. 59th St.	39	29
HARRIS, Eliza G., 241 W. 11th St.	51	30
HALVEY, Patrick S., 422 W. 26th St.	1	30
HALPROVICH, David, 245 Monroe St.	2	31
HILDERMAN, Paul, 43 2d St.	47	31
HOUSTON, Francis, 122 Madison St.	54	31
HANLY, Elizabeth, 586 Eagle Av.	1	29
HOEY, John F., 565 Amsterdam Av.	33	30
*HEXAMER, L. M., 351 E. 53d St.	2	1
KRONE, Sadie, 643 6th Av.	2	31
KELLY, Laura E., 511 W. 43d St.	33	31
KIRSHNER, Sisel, 35 Essex St.	1	31
KILGALLON, J., 119 W. Houston St.	4	31
KLANG, Magdalena, 3 Thompson St.	78	30
KELLY, Anne, 207 E. 83d St.	72	31
LIA, Ida, 274 Mott St.	1	31
LORNSE, Christian, 185 Ludlow St.	54	31
*MERRITT, Peter, 677 9th Av.	69	1
MOORE, William M., 529 W. 29th St.	1	31
MARTIN, Julia T., Riverdale	69	28
MASTRONARSTO, M., 470 E. 150th.	1	29
METZGER, Anna E., 1,215 1st Av.	77	31
McGAY, Michael, 236 West 19th St.	55	30
McGIFF, Mary, 609 3d Av.	70	31
McCANN, Joseph, 848 Tinton Av.	52	30
*McGRANN, Edward D., 187 10th Av.	1	1
NYLANDER, Karl V., 100 W. 99th St	22	31
POTOIN, Mamie M., 203 Lexington Av.	24	31
QUEIN, Helen I., 1,419 3d Av.	1	31
RISPOLI, Emily, 48 West End Av.	1	31
RUPPERT, Elizabeth, 93 3d Av.	37	31
RAICHLE, Sophia, 501 W. 145th St.	68	31
STIA, Maria D., 123 Baxter St.	1	30
STEINBRUNNER, H., 138 E. 111th St.	42	30
THOMAS, John, 793 Washington St.	37	30
TEGER, Josephine, 421 W. 39th St.	49	31
TREACEY, William, 248 E. 82d St.	33	30
VAN ARSDALE, Chloretta S., 102 W. 92d St	16	31
WISLEHAN, B., 1,604 Avenue A.	65	30
WODICKA, Maria, 1,889 1st Av.	58	31
*WINTER, G. A., 301 E. 118th St.	34	1
WOOLF, Daniel, 1,325 5th Av.	75	31
YUSKOVITZ, S., 36 Chrystie St.	1	31
ZIEGLER, William, 161 E. 99th St.	5	31
ZWICK, Aloysius, 225 E. 46th St.	45	30

*Date of death in September.

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BROWN, Lilian, 45 Ross St.	1	31
BERRY, Louisa E., 372 Classon Av.	21	31
BAKER, Charles H., 721 Union St.	52	31
BALTZ, George, 463 Bergen St.	40	30
CONKLIN, Abbott, 398 Evergreen Av.	1	30
CLAYTON, Mary, Kings Co. Almshouse	68	31
CARROLL, George, 110 Steuben St.	33	30
CAREY, William, 172 Eastern Parkway	1	31
CLAIR, James, 144 Bushwick Av.	1	31
DUBOIS, Emily A., 279 Carroll St.	60	31
DEMPSEY, Catharine, 99 N. 8th St.	66	30
FITZGIBBONS, Mary J., 229 N. 7th.	35	30
FANARO, Philomena, 361 Metropolitan Av.	1	30
*FINERELLA, Mray R., 556 Sackett	1	1
FAUST, Fred, 204 Scholes St.	1	30
FORGIE, John C., 255 Saratoga Av.	6	30
GORDY, Mary F., 213 Heyward St.	1	30
GROSSMANN, Joseph, 127 Columbia	1	31
*GOLDSTEIN, Joe, 68 Boerum St.	1	1
GROSSER, William, 197 Hamburg Av.	43	30
GRAYHURST, Frederick H., 424 Grand Av.	22	31
GILDERSLEEVE, Simeon H., 370 Pacific St.	2	31
HARTMAN, Margaret, 360 Sackett St.	3	30
HALEY, Owen, 502 Warren St.	51	29
HOFFENHAUER, Regina, [illegible] Troutman St.	43	30
JONES, William W., 1,141 Lafayette	1	30
JONES, Edward, Brooklyn Hospital	53	31
KLEINKAUFULT, Mary, Lutheran Hospital	36	30
LOMBANO, John G., 741 Flushing Av.	3	31
MURPHY, Daniel, 303 Kingsland Av.	1	31
MENJE, Charles E., 696 Bergen St.	2	30
McGUIRE, Delia A., 89 N. Portland Av.	60	31
McGRATH, J., 413 Van Brunt St.	28	30
McLAUGHLIN, Margaret, 105 Meeker Av	55	31
McQUEEN, Sadie A., 1,238 Bedford Av	44	30
McCAFFERTY, James, 85 Powell St.	27	30
NELSON, Axel, 610 3d Av.	4	31
NORBRICKER, Manuel, 70 Adelphi St	29	30
O'GRADY, Mary, 136A 10th St.	34	31
PENDERGAST, Elizabeth, 283½ Wyckoff St.	72	31
PUTTFARCKEN, P. Y., 710 Halsey	5	31
RUDINECK, R. W., Pennsylvania and Liberty Avs	14	30
*SACCONE, A., 2,057 Broadway	1	1
SCHOEPP, Christenah, 503 Kosciusko	83	30
SMITH, Joseph, 164 Driggs Av.	2	30
STORCK, Emma E., 57th St. and 12th Av	55	31
SIEGLE, Annie, Watkins St. and Dumont Av.	2	31
STRINGHAM, Clara, 153 Hall St.	59	30
THOMPSON, C. F., 1,054 Dean St.	71	30
UZHEIMER, Jacob, St. Mary's Hosp.	72	31
*WHITCOMB, May C., Infant's Hosp.	1	30
*ZIEGLER, Maggie, 258 Wyckoff Av.	1	30

*Date of death in September.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ingersoll's Influence.

By HENRY M. FIELD, D. D.

Dr. Field is singularly well qualified to deal with this topic, as he was not only an intimate personal friend of the great Agnostic, but was the champion of the Christian faith in the most famous religious controversy in which Colonel Ingersoll engaged.

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LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1899.
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$4,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Mtg. Bds., 1945.
(By order of Executors.)
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shs. Trust Co. of America.
29 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$13,000 Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
53 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
150 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pac. R. R., (Western Div.,) Income Bond Ctfs.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
106 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bd., 1901.
100 shs. N. Y. Loan & Improvement.
30 shs. Cheshire Watch Co.
44 shs. Bank of State of N. Y.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
3 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.

COPPER
SANTA ROSALIA group in BONANZA
Stock of this company best purchase in market.
Prospectus, etc., on application.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

CUBA. DO YOU KNOW?
That the Cuban Land and Steamship Co., 32 Broadway, New York, is practically giving away plantations of 5 to 40 acres in Cuba. That a small monthly payment will insure you a permanent life income of $1,000 to $5,000 annually. If you do not know this, write for beautifully illustrated book about Cuba. It's an opportunity of a lifetime.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sep. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 30th, 1899.

A meeting of the stockholders of Charles E. Monell Company will be held at the company's office, No. 2 First Avenue, New York, on Sept. 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the company be forthwith dissolved.—New York, Aug. 19, 1899.
CHARLES SCHLAGEL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on Sept. 2, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 1	431,180
To date this year	121,531,336
Correspoding date last year	69,938,796

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 1	$1,484,000
To date this year	$659,968,370
Corresponding date last year	$573,501,630

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	1
Am. Tin Plate	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
Chi. N. W.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	5½	St. Paul & Omaha	5
Consol. Gas	2¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Illinois Central	½		
Int. Silver	½		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. D. Tel.	½	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Malting	½	K. C., P. & G.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Keok. & D. M. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Laclede Gas	1
B'klyn Rap. Trans.	1⅞	Manhattan	⅞
Brunswick City	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Central Pacific	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. Con. Traction	½	N. Y. A. B. rgts	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1⅝	Norfolk & West	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Norfolk & W. pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2¼
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	People's Gas	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Rio Grande West	½
Con. Ice	2	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Southern Pacific	1
Denver & R. G.	½	South. Ry. pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	Union B. & P.	⅞
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 4s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	1
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	1½		

Bond Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N Y 1st 5s.....2½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street oracles have scheduled a bad bank statement for to-day—one with more unfavorable features than that of a week ago. Such forecasts are valueless, but to some extent influence was exerted by them in yesterday's market, the bear contingent (predicting a loss of something like $5,000,000 in surplus reserves to-day) raiding the whole list. They were full of blue talk, too, of gold imports soon to begin. International bankers say there can be no warrant for any such forecasts. But probably international bankers are not short of Southern Pacific and Brooklyn Rapid Transit—and thus may take too narrow views.

This week from its start has been full of newly made scarecrows, not one of which is in good form at the week's close. Practically the only substantial change which crowding bear fables have produced appears in the extension of the short interest. All the little fellows of Wall Street have gone short of something; all the professional talkers are trying to find profits in the echoes of their own pessimistic voices. But from last Saturday to this Saturday few advantages have been gained for the party of depression—though theirs has been practically the only aggressive activity.

The waiting policy adopted by those interests which are financially strongest and most influential has been throughout the week consistently adhered to—a fact which gives emphasis to the further fact that they wouldn't wait if they didn't want to, and that they wouldn't want to if they didn't see that waiting would be profitable. When the sleeper wakes there will be ample bear hubbub. Excellent are the preliminaries for old-fashioned sacrifices, for not in a few parts of the market only, but generally throughout the whole market, there is now a short interest for the account of speculators whose accounts are abnormally expanded.

Throughout the week London has been a buyer of securities here. Large blocks have not been taken, but there has been steady absorption of conspicuous issues. Atchison and Louisville and Nashville continue conspicuous in the list of European favorites.

RUSSELL SAGE OPTIMISTIC.

Russell Sage does not intend that there shall be doubt as to his views in respect to the outlook for Fall business and a continuation of the generally prosperous times.

"I am a firm believer," Mr. Sage says, "that our lot in the future will be cast in happy places. We are now in the midst of good times, and I strongly incline to the opinion that these good times will grow even better.

"It may be, perhaps, that money rates will go up a little higher, but that will not be a sign of bad times. It must be remembered that the more business we do, and the more active our markets, the more money is required to carry it all along. In my experience I have seen a very active market when money has been 8 and 10 per cent. And those were in good times days, too."

DIVIDENDS THE TONIC.

Omaha Railroad stock sold yesterday at 125, the highest figure in its history, and representing at that point a rise of 8 points for the day. Subsequently the market value reacted to 122. Omaha preferred on a single hundred shares rose 6½ points. Coincident with this rise Wall Street received a variety of interesting reports as to the future of the Omaha property. One set of rumors has it that the stock is to be exchanged share for share into Northwestern, while another story reported that the common stock was to be put upon a 7 per cent. dividend basis.

Chicago and Northwestern common stock was simultaneously active, and also scored a substantial rise, selling from 165 up around 169, the bear attack of the afternoon forcing the price back to 167, where at the close it represented a gain of between 1 and 2 points for the day. An increase in the Northwestern common dividend is considered a certainty. Wall Street heard yesterday an interesting incidental report, to the effect that the Northwestern is to declare a 40 per cent. scrip dividend.

New York Central was conspicuously strong, along with the buoyancy in Northwestern and Omaha, a fact which gave currency to rumors that there was to be, after all, the project, of which so much was heard some months ago, looking to the establishment of a Vanderbilt transcontinental line, starting with the New York Central at the Atlantic seaboard and reaching the Pacific through the acquisition of the Northwestern and Union Pacific properties. Union Pacific shares were among the few which at the close of the day had not declined.

Indications are that no combinations or consolidations or any other extraordinary event warrants the extending market value of this group of stocks. What will benefit every one in the group is that they have close ahead of them better dividends than have been officially forecast.

FAKES FRESH EVERY MINUTE.

Speculators industrious recently in hammering Southern Pacific securities were able yesterday to knock the price of the stock down 1 per cent. They distributed a report that Europe had marketed 60,000 shares of long stock here. This happens to be only the latest of a long list of falsehoods circulated during the week by the same speculators to affect the price of the same stock. A well-organized fake factory seems to have been established.

TO ESTABLISH A SURPLUS.

International Paper shares continue to drop, though transactions in the stock are not large. The common stock sold yesterday within a fraction of 31, practically the figure at which the stock was quoted when put upon the Stock Exchange list. It has since sold above 68. The matter of the company's dividend policy will largely depend upon the view of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors, and members of that committee are quoted as saying they believe that the interests of the property can be served advantageously by omitting common stock dividends pending the complete rounding out of the property and the establishment of a satisfactory surplus.

HOW EARNINGS EXPAND.

Supplementing the reports of the earnings of thirty-one roads for the third week of August The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present a statement covering seventy-two roads, showing 12.99 per cent. increase in earnings in the aggregate over the same week last year. The figures follow:

3d Week of August.	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
Previously reported (31 roads)	$4,695,626	$527,076	$3,543
Alabama Gt. South.	40,190	6,333	......
Bur., C. R. & Nor.	99,302	......	7,734
Central of Georgia	95,283	5,623	......
Chattanooga South	1,553	225	......
Chi. & East. Ill.	118,106	15,082	......
Chi., Ind. & St. L.	83,132	15,501	......
Chi. Term. Trans.	25,284	1,526	......
Chi. & W. Mich.	47,158	3,268	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	299,406	8,373	......
Det., G. R. & W.	32,742	1,944	......
Dul. S. S. & Alt.	56,663	20,292	......
Fla., Cent. & Penin.	42,424	......	31,343
Ft. W. & D. C.	30,334	547	......
Ft. W. & R. G.	6,758	418	......
Georgia	25,890	......	527
Grand Trunk—Chi. & Grand Trunk, Det., G. H. & Mil.	539,020	76,226	......
Hocking Valley	86,998	27,364	......
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	110,357	26,785	......
Kan. C., M. & Birm.	23,990	3,629	......
Kan. C. & Omaha	6,018	......	204
Kan. C. Sub. Belt	9,473	......	1,262
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	38,766	5,190	......
Louis., Hen. & St. L.	12,381	2,769	......
Louisville & Nash.	497,000	69,660	......
M., St. P. & St. S. M.	82,964	12,051	......
Norfolk & Western	268,539	21,171	......
Northern Pacific	561,803	78,148	......
Ohio River	27,589	4,809	......
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	164,645	5,759	......
Pittsburg & West.	74,950	9,835	......
Rio Grande Southern	10,205	105	......
St. Louis & San F.	160,357	33,658	......
San. F., Pres. & P.	14,732	706	......
Southern Railway	569,346	96,488	......
Tol., Peo. & Western.	22,805	1,929	......
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	42,519	......	4,539
West. N. Y. & P.	80,800	11,500	......
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	35,200	3,505	......
Cleve., Can. & S.	16,166	3,526	......
Total, (72 roads)	$9,147,474	$1,101,021	$49,152
Net increase, (12.99 per cent.)	......	1,051,869	......

ONE REPORT UNIVERSAL.

That the Central West is sharing in the good times which the country is now experiencing is borne out by C. A. Barnes of La Porte, Ind., who is East to look the field over.

"Our people," Mr. Barnes says, "are getting rich faster than they ever dreamed of. Business of every kind is excellent. Leading houses throughout Indiana and neighboring States report to me that their travelers are doing a wonderful business and that sales are phenomenal. In the clothing business I know it to be a fact that many houses have taken so great orders that they cannot possibly deliver in time and have been obliged to refuse other orders.

"You may sum the whole situation up by saying that our section is in full sympathy with the rest of the country and sharing in the good times."

GOOD TIMES DO NOT HALT.

Bradstreet's and Dun's Reviews, which are issued to-day, give further facts and figures to testify to the excellently prosperous condition of the country. Manufacturers continue to find more than enough to do, and buyers seem more and more in evidence. In short, "prosperity prospers" and the good times grow.

Dun's Review, speaking of the situation generally, says that the astonishing feature is the magnitude of demand, notwithstanding prices which would ordinarily check it. In products directly consumed by individuals, the larger employment and better wages of the working force give explanation. Efforts to meet the demand call for more stores, manufacturing works and machinery and facilities for transportation, as if every man's wages were in part diverted to build up the Nation's machinery of manufacturing and distribution. The occasion promises quick profits, the building is largely for the future, and it goes on in spite of unusual prices.

Bradstreet's, along the same lines, notes that with an exceptionally heavy business already booked for the latter portion of the year, the mercantile community faces the trade situation with confidence, testified to by very generally firm prices and with quotations in a number of lines showing further marked advances. Most staples are either firmly held or evince decided progress upward, notable in this latter respect being iron and steel of all kinds, but particularly pig iron, which is now the centre of trade interest owing to heavy demand, particularly for foundry grades, at advancing prices.

Speaking of the iron and steel situation Dun says that demand exceeds the supply of Bessemer pig, again raising the price for that and anthracite to $22.50, Southern foundry to $18.20 at Pittsburg, with heavy sales, Grey forge to $19, and Southern at Chicago to $20.65, with local coke at $21. Structural shapes were advanced $5 per ton a week ago, cut nails 25 cents per keg this week, plates $2 per ton, common bar iron to $1.87½ at Pittsburg, and tool steel to 7 cents, with large Mexican orders placed for pipe, and good orders for bridges at Chicago. Few works can promise delivery before December, and most of the heavy contracts placed have been for next year's delivery. The Connellsville coke output is 191,059 tons for the week, with only 572 ovens idle, but shipments are hindered by want of cars. Minor metals are firmer for tin and spelter, while tin plates advanced 37½ cents.

On this subject Bradstreet's says that a feature marked upon in nearly every dispatch to it "is the backward state of iron deliveries affecting current production." It also notices that among the materials advancing in price were steel billets, bar iron, rolled iron, and steel, tin plates and nails. Bradstreet's also states that a large part of the iron and steel production of the Chicago district is reported already sold ahead for the first half of 1900, and many producers are out of the market for orders till near the close of this year. Anthracite coal and white pine, in addition to most classes of iron and steel, are higher at that market. Lead has reached the highest point recorded at St. Louis, and here again demand for iron is reported in excess of supply.

Of cotton, Dun points out that the cotton fear ends with spot quoted at 6¼ cents. The crop has surpassed all others, and, with commercial stocks here and abroad and mill stocks about 600,000 bales larger than a year ago, the actual consumption of American cotton seems to have been about 10,600,000 bales, so that a crop of 10,000,000 bales would leave stocks about where they were a year ago, if consumption should remain the same. There is prospect of increased consumption, but also of a yield exceeding 10,000,000 bales, notwithstanding recent losses.

On the same subject Bradstreet's notes that August witnessed a general gain in the prices of cotton and woolen goods, evidently the outcome of active demand, judging from reports from leading cities. Scarcity of material and backward deliveries of same are reported by clothing manufacturers at many points North, West, and South. Discussion of the proposed consolidation of Fall River mill interests has been less marked this week, but there is confidence in some circles that something of the sort will ultimately transpire. Arguments in favor thereof resemble those made as regards other combinations, namely, reduced cost of administration and control of output. Among other textiles strength is specially notable in hemp in sympathy with London, whence come reports that Philippine shipments will shortly cease.

Atlanta reports orders for bagging and ties heavily cut down, this being taken to indicate a short cotton crop in the tributary section. Larger receipts of cotton at New Orleans are explained to be due to premature ripening, caused by hot and dry weather. Wool is strong at Boston, and the same is true of the manufactured material and of cotton goods.

More or less attention is again given to leather and boots and shoes. Bradstreet's says that boot and shoe manufacturers are actively employed, but the margin of profit is reported to be exceedingly small, owing to keen competition, and this, among other reasons, may be responsible for the rumors of a great combination of shoe manufacturers projected.

Dun calls attention to the fact that recent advances in boots and shoes and leather do not prevent large business, and hides have slightly risen at Chicago. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, 5.7 per cent. larger than in any other year to date, were 14.1 per cent. larger in August than in any other year, and 24 per cent. larger than in 1892. Buyers press for early delivery. manufacturers refuse many orders, and some already have contracts further ahead than they wish. Leather is a little stronger, with a heavy business, while at Chicago large transactions in hides cleared up the supply of some grades so that prices slightly advanced, though tanners shrink from the prices asked.

According to Dun, wheat has declined mainly because reports of injury in the Northwest have been discredited, and the exports from both coasts have been for the week 3,010,010 bushels against 3,785,759 last year, and for five weeks 16,114,685 bushels against 16,875,839 last year. The Western receipts have been 19,513,474 bushels against 20,320,585 last year, indicating in recent weeks some disposition on the part of farmers to hold their grain.

Bank clearings at seventy-six cities for August, telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show an aggregate of $6,896,463,443, a total smaller, as was to be expected, than for any preceding month this year, but larger by 23.4 per cent. than those of August a year ago, in which month, it will be recalled, very large increases first began to be noted, 43.4 per cent. larger than those of August, 1897, 95 per cent. in excess of August, 1894, and 50 per cent. larger than those of the same month in 1892. For the eight months of 1898 the clearings at seventy-six cities aggregate $62,050,949,254, a total 42 per cent. in excess of last year, within $7,000,000,000 of the total for the entire year 1898, and larger than those of the calendar year 1892.

Business failures for the week, as reported by Bradstreet's, are the smallest reported for a long time, numbering only 131, as compared with 154 last week, 164 in this week a year ago, 198 in 1897, 336 in 1896, and 184 in 1895. Failures in Canada were 25, against 22 last year.

TREASURY FIGURES FOR AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Aug. 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,157,306,555, a decrease as compared with last month of $4,281,116. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $1,046,048,850; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,215,150; debt bearing no interest, $389,395,427; total, $1,436,659,427. This amount, however, does not include $601,443,203 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, $317,446,960; silver, $505,059,814; paper, $58,484,240; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officer's balances, &c., $81,388,867; making a total of $962,379,882, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $683,027,010, leaving a net cash balance on hand of $279,352,872.

The net gold in the Treasury to-day was $248,757,971, the largest amount in the history of the Government, and an increase of $877,370 over yesterday.

The gold certificates so far withdrawn from the several sub-Treasuries in exchange for gold coin amount to $38,004,910.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month of August, 1899, the receipts from all sources amounted to $49,978,173, an increase over August, 1898, of about $8,150,000.

The disbursements during last month amounted to $45,522,311, as against $56,260,717 for last August. This leaves a surplus for the month of $4,455,862. The receipts from customs during the last month amounted to $20,546,697, against $16,249,699 for August, 1898; from internal revenue, $24,237,039, against $24,015,934 for August, 1898; from miscellaneous sources, $5,194,436, against $1,517,07? for August last year.

The disbursements charged to the War Department during August amounted to $14,981,390, against $25,163,235 for the corresponding month last year. The disbursements charged to the Navy Department were $4,597,965, against $6,386,277 for August, 1898.

Since July 1, 1899, the receipts have aggregated $98,031,431, as compared with $85,629,816 during the same period last year. The expenditures during the last two months have amounted to $102,083,042, against $130,524,193 for the corresponding period last year.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business on Aug. 31, 1899, the total circulation of National bank notes was $242,071,792, an increase for the year of $14,893,177, and an increase for the month of $530,414. The circulation, based on United States bonds, amounted to $206,173,349, an increase for the year of $9,397,645, and an increase for the month of $405,545. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $35,898,443, an increase for the year of $5,495,532, and an increase for the month of $124,869.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was $230,663,610, and to secure public deposits $70,059,940.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage for August, 1899, was $12,641,656, as follows: Gold, $10,253,100; silver, $2,233,636; minor coins, $154,920.

GAS WAR SITUATION.

Russell Sage said yesterday that he saw no end to the gas war, and had no reason to believe the many stories afloat in regard to negotiations for settlement of the differences between the New Amsterdam and Consolidated Companies. Mr. Sage added:

"But isn't the position of the Standard Gaslight Company a remarkable one? Just think of it! We have 666 stockholders, and this 'gas war' has been going on for four months, and during that time how many shares of Standard have been sold? Only twenty. Just think of it! I don't want to take any credit for this faith exhibited in the management of the Standard, but I'm very much pleased over it. It shows that people know when they've got a good thing."

Harry B. Hollins of H. B. Hollins & Co., who are regarded as the chief negotiators for a settlement of the "gas war," refused to discuss the situation in any way. Frank S. Hastings, a Director of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, who is closely identified with the interests of Commodore E. C. Benedict, said that he had no faith in the rumors that an agreement was near. He ascribed the recent activity in and advance of Consolidated and New Amsterdam securities to professional manipulation.

One authority on the affairs of Consolidated said: "As the matter stands, the day of ending the differences may be far off, or it may come suddenly and sharply. Efforts to consolidate all gas interests in New York were begun five years ago. All through the policy has been fatuous in that it was shaped so as to drag Consolidated interests down for the benefit of poor-paying corporations. Just now it rests with a few men, perhaps not more than two, to settle the matter. I have no knowledge that plans of agreement have advanced to the point of a serious consideration of terms. But I may not be fully informed on all points of the negotiations."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Export of 419,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer.

Silver market firmer in London on renewed buying for the East Indies.

Yellow fever reported at Key West.

Purchase by Bank of England in open market of £730,000 gold in bars and sale of £20,000 to Argentina.

Report that striking miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company will resume work in a few days.

Decrease of $83,162 in imports of dry goods for the week.

S. M. Felton to be elected Director of Chicago and Alton at annual meeting to be held Sept. 7.

Starting up of several iron and steel mills in Pennsylvania after being idle during five years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, . per cent. for sixty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $151,592,592; balances, $8,246,727; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $447,989.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅛@$4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21½ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened animated, with firm prices, but subsequently slackened, and prices closed steady. Spanish 4s were in active demand on the announcement of the coupon payment. Portuguese was steady. Rio Tintos advanced in expectation of a good statistical report, and on the hardening of copper. Kafirs showed little animation, but they had an upward tendency on London purchases. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs, 57½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.35.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—On the Boerse to-day international securities were firm, Spanish 4s leading on the report that the coupon of Sept. 1 would be paid in full. Turks hardened, owing to the expectation of the conversion of the 5 per cent. customs loan. Argentines were weak on the rise in the rate of the gold premium. Locals were maintained. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices were inactive. Spanish 4s advanced, Americans were fairly steady, and locals were good.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—American securities opened dull on the lower overnight prices from New York. Later there was a partial recovery, but the market was unsettled and inclined to follow New York. The final tone was easy.

Consols for money, 104 15-16 ex interest; consols for the account, 105¼ ex interest; Canadian, 90⅞; Erie, 14¾; Erie first preferred, 40¼; Illinois Central, 119; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¾; St. Paul, 137⅝; New York Central, 141¾; Pennsylvania, 69½; Reading, 11⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 81⅝; Atchison, 23⅝; Louisville, 83½; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 11⅜.

Money, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 60½.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance, £67,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135; Madrid, 25.15; Lisbon, 45.50; Rome, 7.42.

Bar silver quiet at 27 3-16d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Pronounced dullness characterized the market for outside securities yesterday, with selling tendencies noticeable in various stocks. There was an occasional feeble attempt at a spurt, but at no time in the course of the day's trading was there a season of vigorous activity, and the sluggishness of the issues dealt in would have been still more aggravated had not the curb traders done something to stir up the market.

New Amsterdam and Rubber Goods were both moderately active in the early part of the day, but trading in neither attracted the interest which it has been favored with in recent days by the speculative public. New Amsterdam common opened strong, following the cue of Consolidated Gas on the Exchange, and somewhat aided by a fresh renewal of the report that negotiations for the termination of the gas war were really on foot. The public appeared to become convinced, however, that the negotiations were making lame progress, for the stock, after selling at 35¼ and then at 35½, dropped to 34⅝, and lost most of its activity after selling at that figure. It closed ⅛ of a point off, at 34½, after some 1,200 shares' trading. The preferred advanced ½, closing at 59. At one time 60 was bid for it.

Rubber Goods had its share of trading, but there was a vast deal more of bidding and offering than of actual selling. The common stock was strong, as if gradually recovering from the weak position to which it was driven in Thursday afternoon's attack. It sold at 33½, 34, and 34¾, and closed at 34, a net advance of 1 point. The preferred sold at 90, and closed without change at 89¾.

New York Transportation developed a sudden weakness toward the close, which forced it down to a figure it has not touched for many days. It closed on Thursday at 23, and opened firm yesterday, 50 shares of it changing hands at 23¾. Late in the day it took a surprising tumble, and sold down to 21⅞. It closed at 21, a loss of 2 points net. Another electric stock which sold low was Electric Boat common, 25 shares of which changed hands at 20, near the close. A supporting bid of 19½, and then one of 20, for 100 shares, was made shortly after this sale, but the bid was speedily carried out of the crowd, and brokers with stock to sell at 20 offered it in vain a few moments later. The issue was finally quoted without change at 16 bid.

St. Louis and Chicago and Alton subscriptions were firm, but little in demand yesterday.

The copper stocks were also sluggish. Amalgamated Copper sold at 96½. British Columbia Copper was weak, closing at 11, three-quarters of a point off.

Union Steel and Chain was strong, but extremely inactive. The common advanced ⅝, closing at 32, and the preferred closed at 73, a net gain of ¼. Flemington Coal and Coke was firm, selling up to 25, and closing without change at 24¾. National Gramophone sold at 85, ex dividend, and 86 cash, in odd lots. American Ginning was again strong, and changed hands at 18¾. Denver Gas bonds were another strong issue. The common stock sold at 41. The bonds brought 89¾ and closed at 89¼, a net gain of 1¾ points.

Standard Oil was notably strong. Some 250 shares of the New Jersey stock sold at 462 and 463, and it closed at 464, a net advance of 3 points. The old stock was inactive and equally strong, closing at 466, also a net gain of 3 points. The market for Distilling Company of America was steady. Five hundred shares of the common changed hands at 19⅞. Electric Vehicle common was in poor demand, and 200 shares of it sold at 105.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	34½	35
New Amsterdam pf	59	60
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77	79
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf	83	85
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19½	19⅞
Distilling Company of America pf	59½	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	7	7⅛
Electric Boat	16	20
Electric Boat pf	40	46
Havana Commercial	27	28½
Havana Commercial pf	67½	68¼
International Power	70	75
International Pump	24¾	25¼
International Pump pf	73½	75
National Gramophone, ex div	84	90
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	77½	78½
Otis Elevator	37	38
Otis Elevator pf	99	101
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	100
Rubber Goods Mfg	34	35
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	89¾	90½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	112	115
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	466	469
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	464	466
Union Steel & Chain	32	33
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	96	97½
American Air Power	65½	73
Asphalt Company of America	16	16½
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼
Chicago & Alton subs	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	105	106
Electric Vehicle pf	..	120
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¾	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	24¾	25½
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
Markeen Copper	11½	12
Mexican 5s	100¼	100¾
New England Transportation	9⅞	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	93
New York Gas & Electric 5s	106	108
New York Transportation	21½	22⅜
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	25
St. Louis subs	137	140
St. Louis common, when issued	29	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	19¾	20¼
Trust Company of America	260	265
*Union Copper	20	30

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	38¼
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	107	..
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97¼
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95½	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	56	60
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45⅛	45⅞
Union Ferry bonds	103	103⅞

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40½	42
Denver Gas 5s	89¼	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	..	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	30½	31½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85½	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	..	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	..	80
Western Gas	100¾	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Ginning	18½	19
American Typefounders'	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	20	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	73	80
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	110	116
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	36	40
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	..	55
Union Typewriter	29	29½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing	..	50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.16	.17
Belcher	.34	.34
Best & Belcher	.63	.64
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.70	.65
Challenge Con	.35	.35
Chollar	.38	.36
Confidence	.80	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.85	1.90
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.23
Gould & Curry	.33	.34
Hale & Norcross	.34	.31
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.15	.15
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.51	.52
Occidental Con	.18	.19
Ophir	1.15	1.15
Overman	.13	.14
Potosi	.36	.32
Savage	.19	.18
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.75	.75
Standard	2.65	2.65
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	1.03	.12
Union Con	.22	.24
Utah Con	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.30	.30
Silver bars	.59	.59 1-16
Mexican dollars, nominal	48@48¾	49½@50
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	10	10¼	9¾	9⅞
Anaconda	49	50½	49⅛	50
Anchoria	71	75	71	75
Argentum	28½	30	28½	29¼
Battle	36¾	37	36½	37
Columbine	17½	17¾	17¾	18
Consolidated	14¼	14½	13⅞	14
Damon	20½	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
Elkton	110	110¼	107⅛	109⅞
El Paso	44	46	47	49
Findlay	18	18½	18	19
Garfield	15½	16	15¼	16
Gibson	25½	28	24	26
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	95½	100	95	97
Gold Coin	206	210	205	215
Gould	23¾	24½	23⅞	24
Isabella	89½	90	89	90
Independence	47⅛	48½	45¼	45½
Jackpot	73¾	74¼	67⅞	68½
Moon Anchor	95	100	95	100
Matoa	32	34	32	34
Pinnacle	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
Portland	225	240	220	225
Rawlings	41½	44	40	45
Rosa	34	36½	34½	37
Union	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35
Vindicator	140	150	140	150
Work	32⅝	32⅞	29⅞	30

Trust Company Increases Capital.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The certificate of increase of the capital stock of the North American Trust Company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The amount of capital actually paid in for stock issued and outstanding is $1,000,000, and the whole amount of the debts and liabilities is $6,796,167.

More Gold Certificates Received.

Gold certificates of the denominations of $20 and $50 and of the amount of $290,000 were received and distributed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

Southern Railway Restores Wages.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The Southern Railway, during the dull season of 1895-6, made a cut of 10 per cent. in the wages of all employes on the system. Some months ago the wages of shopmen were restored, while the engineers also secured a slight increase. It is learned that President Spencer has decided to restore the 10 per cent. cut, and the announcement to this effect will be made about Sept. 10.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 2, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 1, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	17	220	Am. Car & Found.	17	17	17	17	—¼
66¼	67	1,900	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67	67⅛	66¾	67	+½
52¼	53½	30	American Linseed pf.	52	53⅜	52	53⅜	....
43½	43⅝	900	American Cotton Oil	43½	43⅞	43½	43½	....
93½	94½	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
35½	37½	100	Am. District Tel	35½	35½	35½	35½	....
153	157	170	American Express	153	155	153	153	—½
14½	15	100	American Malting Co.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	....
5½	6½	110	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	—½
56¾	57	4,450	Am. Steel & Wire	57½	58⅛	56⅛	56⅝	....
98¾	99½	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	99	99⅛	99	99⅛	—1¼
155¾	156	14,340	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	156⅝	157⅝	155¼	156	....
43	43¾	410	Am. Tin Plate	43½	44	43¼	44	—⅜
90	90⅞	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+½
127½	128	29,430	American Tobacco	127½	128⅝	125¾	127½	+¼
55⅝	56	910	Anaconda	56	56⅛	56	56	+⅛
22⅝	22¾	2,725	At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
64⅞	65	24,445	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65½	66⅛	64⅝	64⅞	—⅛
38¼	39	2,650	Am. Steel Hoop	39	39½	38⅝	38⅝	—¾
84¼	85	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	—¼
42½	43	1,175	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	42⅞	42¾	42½	42½	+¼
91	91½	240	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90½	91	90½	91	....
55	55½	1,860	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅞	55¾	55	55	....
73¼	73½	....	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	74	73½	73½	....
9	9½	125	B. & O. S. W. pf.	9	9	9	9	—⅜
103⅝	103⅞	54,640	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	105½	105¾	103¼	103⅝	—1⅞
143½	145	600	Brooklyn Union Gas	143	144	143	144	+1¼
19	20	700	Brunswick City	19¼	19½	19	19¼	—¾
54	54½	1,635	Canada Southern	53¾	55⅛	53¾	55¼	+¼
57⅝	58	500	Central Pacific	58¼	58¼	57½	57½	—1¼
28¾	28⅞	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—⅞
51	52	100	Chi. Consol. Traction	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	—⅞
135⅝	135½	6,030	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135⅜	136⅝	135⅝	135½	—⅛
97½	98	3,815	Chicago & East. Ill.	98¾	100¼	97½	98	....
129	132	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	+¼
16	16⅛	6,110	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
81½	83	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83	83	81¼	82⅝	—1⅝
42	42½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	43	43	42⅝	42⅞	—⅞
96	96⅞	500	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96¼	—⅛
9¾	10½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	—⅛
133½	133⅝	10,040	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	133⅝	134⅛	133½	133⅝	—¼
176½	177½	45	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	177¾	177⅞	176⅜	176⅝	....
167	167¼	4,160	Chicago & Northw	165	168⅞	165	167	....
119¼	119½	6,245	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	119¼	119⅝	119⅛	119⅛	+1½
13½	14	[illegible]	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	—⅛
43	44	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44	+½
57½	58	3,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	58⅛	57	57½	—1
99	99⅛	225	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99	99	+¼
51	51¼	1,275	Colorado Fuel & Iron	51½	51½	51	51	....
115	120	318	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	114½	115	114¼	115	—½
21¾	22	1,544	Colorado Midland pf.	22	22½	22	22	+5½
5¼	5¾	815	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	....
46⅝	46½	637	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47	47	46¼	46¼	—¼
16½	17½	31	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17½	17	17½	—1½
18	19	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	....
46¼	46¾	5,420	Continental Tobacco	47¼	47¼	46¼	46⅝	—½
98½	98¾	4,915	Continental Tobac. pf.	99½	99½	98⅝	98⅝	—⅞
191½	192	3,600	Consolidated Gas	190	192	189½	191½	—1
37	39	100	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	+2¾
122	122½	300	Delaware & Hudson	123	123	122½	122½	—2
178¼	178⅝	1,300	Del., Lack. & West.	178½	178⅝	178	178¼	....
23	23½	1,700	Denver & Rio Grande	23¼	23⅝	23	23	—½
77⅛	77½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	—½
..	..	10	Dul., S. S. & At.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
..	..	360	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15	15	14¾	14¾	....
39	39½	100	Erie 1st pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+¼
43½	44	433	Evans. & T. H.	41	44	44	44	—⅛
97	98	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	—⅞
60	61¼	6,895	Federal Steel	60⅝	60¾	59¾	60¼	+¾
82	82½	310	Federal Steel pf.	82	82	82	82	—⅞
124	125	100	General Electric	125	125	125	125	....
64¾	65	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	+¼
166½	167	752	Great Northern pf.	166	166⅞	166	166⅞	+¼
35	35¼	1,620	Hocking Valley	35¼	36	35¼	35¼	+1⅛
65	65¼	2,956	Hocking Valley pf.	65¾	65¾	65	65	+¼
115¼	115¾	913	Illinois Central	115¾	116¼	115¾	116	—½
31¾	32	1,995	International Paper	33	33	31⅝	31¾	+½
76	77	210	International Paper pf.	77¼	77¼	77	77	—1¼
14	16	182	International Silver	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	—¾
58¼	59	357	Iowa Central pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+½
10¼	10½	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10	10¼	10	10¼	—1
20	21½	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	21	21	21	21	—¾
..	..	100	Knickerbocker Ice	47	47	47	47	—1½
64	65	615	Laclede Gas	64¾	64¾	63¼	64	....
21	21¼	100	Lake Erie & West.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1
80¼	81	400	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	+¼
80¾	81	5,780	Louisville & Nashville	81¼	81½	80¾	81	+½
112¾	113	4,580	Manhattan Con	114¼	114¼	112¾	112⅞	—⅜
19	21	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	18½	19	18½	19	—⅞
206¼	207	377	Met. Street Railway	206½	206⅝	206½	206⅝	+1
14¾	15	400	Mexican Central	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	—⅜
4⅞	5¼	1,095	Mexican National ctfs.	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	—⅛
76¼	77¼	1,000	Minn. & St. Louis	77⅛	77⅛	76½	76⅞	—⅜
67¼	68¼	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	68	67½	68½	—⅛
14¼	14⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+½
43¾	44	4,885	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	44½	45¼	44	44	+⅛
48⅜	49	4,000	Missouri Pacific	49½	49½	48⅝	48⅞	—½
48¼	49½	150	Mobile & Ohio	49½	49½	49½	49½	—⅜
182¼	184	42	Morris & Essex	182½	182½	182½	182½	....
55½	56¼	1,950	National Steel	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	
97¾	98¼	200	National Steel pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	—⅛
118¾	119¾	1,110	New Jersey Central	119	119¼	118¾	118⅞	—¼
168	172	100	New York Air Brake	170	170	170	170	—⅜
..	..	900	N. Y. Air Brake, rts.	16	18	15	15½	—2
138¾	138⅞	16,587	New York Central	138½	140½	138½	138⅞	—2½
217	220	180	N. Y., N. H. & H.	219	219	219	219	+⅜
14	14¾	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+3
33¼	34⅜	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34	35	34	35	+⅝
26¾	27	1,812	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+1
26¼	26¼	2,910	Norfolk & Western	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼	....
71¼	71⅜	1,045	Norfolk & West. pf.	71⅞	72¼	71½	71⅝	—½
12¼	12¾	200	North American	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
56¼	56⅜	5,162	Northern Pacific	56½	56⅞	56	56½	
77¾	77⅞	1,325	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅜	77⅞	77½	77⅞	+⅛
7¾	8½	150	Ontario Mining	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
77	78	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77½	77½	77⅛	77½	....
63	64	380	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65⅜	65⅜	65¼	65¼	....
46¾	47	350	Pacific Mail	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾	—2¼
135¼	135⅝	6,745	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅝	136¼	135	135¼	—¼
119¼	119⅞	6,630	People's Gas, Chicago	120	120¼	119¼	119⅛	....
77¼	77¼	860	P., C., C. & St. L.	77⅛	77½	77	77	—⅝
59¼	59¾	465	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89⅞	89½	89¾	—¼
28⅝	28¾	7,685	Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅞	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	—⅛
77¼	77¼	1,860	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77¾	78¼	77½	77½	+⅛
22	22½	200	Reading	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	....
61¼	61¼	4,600	Reading 1st pf	61¾	62	60½	60¾	—⅛
32⅞	33	2,250	Reading 2d pf	33½	33½	32⅞	33	—1
39	40	200	Rio Grande West	40	40	39½	39½	—1
83	84	50	Rio Grande West. pf.	84	84	84	84	—½
11½	11⅞	850	St. L. & San Fran.	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11¾	....
70	73	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	—¼
37⅞	38	530	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37⅛	37½	37	37½	—⅛
16¼	16¾	100	St. Louis Southw.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
37¾	38	2,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38	38¼	37¾	38	+¼
68	72	300	St. Paul & Duluth	69	69½	69	69½	—⅛
120½	122	4,310	St. Paul & Omaha	117	125	117	122	—½
185	190	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	185	185	185	185	+5
36¾	36⅞	28,280	Southern Pacific	38	38	36¾	36⅞	+3
12¾	13	700	Southern Railway	12¾	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—1
54¾	55	6,910	Southern Railway pf.	55¼	55⅝	54¾	55	—¼
8⅜	8⅞	300	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—¾
97⅞	98	11,990	Tenn. Coal & Iron	96	98⅝	96	97⅞	—⅞
..	..	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	150	150	150	150	+2
21	21¼	1,250	Texas Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	....
33	33¼	550	Union Bag & Paper	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	....
83	84¾	200	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84	84	84	84	—⅞
46⅞	47	13,020	Union Pacific	47	47¾	46⅝	47	....
79⅞	80¼	22,680	Union Pacific pf.	79½	80½	79¼	80	+⅛
10	10⅛	2,585	United States Leather	10	10¼	9⅞	10	+½
75¼	76	840	U. S. Leather pf.	75½	75½	75	75½	—¼
49⅞	50⅛	1,700	United States Rubber	49	50	49	50	—¼
7¾	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+⅝
22⅝	23	900	Wabash pf	23	23	22¼	22⅝	....
88½	89	672	Western Union Tel.	89	89	88¾	88¾	—⅜
12	12⅛	3,345	Wheeling & L. E.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
58	59	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	+3
30	30¼	1,525	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31⅜	30	30	—½
18	18¼	200	Wisconsin Central	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
57¼	58¼	550	Wisconsin Central pf.	58¼	58¼	58	58¼	—⅝
Sales....		431,180						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	..	Lake Shore	201½	210
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109	Long Island	65	70
3s, r., 1918	108½	108¾	Mah. C. R.	159	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111¾	Man. Beach	11	20
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1925	130¼	130¾	M. W. S. El.		
4s, c., 1925	130¼	130¾	Col. pf.	63¾	65½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112	Mich. Cent.	110	..
5s, c., 1904	111½	112	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	97	98
[illegible]	111		M., St. P. & S. S. M.	26	27
Adams Exp.	115	120	Nat. Bis.	47½	47¾
Alb. & Sus.	190	..	Nat. B. pf.	96	99
Am. Coal	145	175	Nat. Lead	31¼	32
Am. Linseed	11	12	Nat. L. pf.	110	113½
A. M. C. pf.	65½	67¼	N. L. O. cfs.	2⅜	3
A. S. M. pf.	27	30¾	Nat. Starch	5	5½
A. S. R. pf.	119	121	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Am. T. & C.	99	101	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	15
Am. Tob. pf.	145	149	N. Cent. C.	37	39
Ann Arbor	18	19	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41	Norf. South.	73	..
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..	Pacific Coast	46½	47½
B., R. & P.	32	..	P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
B., R. & P. pf.	75¼	..	Penn. Coal	380	..
B., C. R. & N.	102	..	P., D. & Ev.	2⅝	3
Can. Pacific	96⅞	97⅛	Peo. & East.	5	6
Cap. Tract.	92	96	P., Ft. W. & C.	190	192
C., I. & L. pf.	41	42	Pressed S. C.	59½	59¾
C. & N. W. pf.	204	208	P. & W. pf.	10	13
C., L. & W.	10	13	Pull. Car	158	159¼
Cleve. & P.	180	192	Quicksilver	2	3
C. C. & I. D.	2	2½	Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
C. C. & I. D. pf.	..	6	R., W. & O.	130	..
Col. Mid.	7½	8	St. J. & G. I.	5½	5¾
Consol. Coal	50	56	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
Con. Ice pf.	..	89	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	16½
Eighth Av.	400	..	St. P. & D. pf.	100	101
Erie	14	14¼	Sil. b. ctfs.	58¾	60
Erie 2d pf.	18	19½	T. P. L. T.	12¼	13½
F. & P. M. pf.	60	..	Third Av.	180	183
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	106	108½	T. & O. C.	15	20
H. B. Claflin	114	116	T. & O. C. pf.	30	40
Homestake	73	75	U. S. Exp.	50	52½
Ill. C. l. l.	103	..	U. S. R. pf.	115¼	118
Iowa Cent.	14¼	14½	U. & B. R.	170	..
Kan. & M.	11½	12½	Wag. P. Car	191	201
K. & D. M.	5	5½	W.-F. Exp.	133	138
Lac. G. pf.	98	100	W. U. Tel.	88½	89
L. E. & W. pf.	80¼	81			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$279,352,872
Gold reserve	248,757,971
Net silver	3,766,140
U. S. notes in the Treasury	17,380,595
Treasury notes of 1890	865,648
Total receipts this day	1,495,075
Total receipts this month	1,495,075
Total receipts this year	90,527,506
Total expenditures this day	1,710,000
Total expenditures this month	1,710,000
Total expenditures this year	103,794,402
Deposits in National banks	80,951,454
Silver bullion	1,014,857
National bank notes received for redemption	308,906
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	602,765
Customs	865,531
Miscellaneous	28,779

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Standard sold at 2.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .23@.24, 500 Comstock at .12, 150 Consolidated California & Virginia at 2.05, 1,000 Elkton at 1.05, 300 Hale & Norcross at .30, 300 Leadville at .10, 100 Mexican at .55, 600 Pharmacist at .05, 500 Phoenix at .11, 300 Standard at 2.75, and 500 Work at .31.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.39	Potosi	.30
Adams Consol	.08	Quicksilver	2.00
Belcher	.30	Quicksilver pf	8.00
Best & Belcher	.60	Savage	.15
Breece	1.75	Sierra Nevada	.70
Bruns. Consol	.22	Standard	2.65
Caledonia B. H.	.59	Small Hopes	1.25
Chollar	.30	Union Consol	.20
Crown Point	.29	Utah	.06
Chrysolite	.06	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	Yellow Jacket	.27
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.27
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.09
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Anaconda	.46
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.14
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.09
Dunkin	.07	Croesus	..
Deadwood Terra	.65	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.40	Isabella	.86
Father De Smet	.10	Mollie Gibson	.23
Gould & Curry	.30	Mount Rosa	.32
Hale & Norcross	.28	Pharmacist	.04
Homestake	65.00	Portland	2.10
Horn Silver	1.35	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.32
Julia Consol	.02	Work	.27
Kingston & Pemb	.18	Damon	.19
La Crosse	.16	Elkton	1.00
Leadville Con.	.09	Findlay	.17
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.14
Mexican	.48	Jack Pot	.66
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.28
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16
Ophir	1.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Plymouth	.15	Grey Forge	.14¼
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	.10¼	Golden Fleece	.26
High Five	.45¼	Isabella	.90
Jennie Blanche	.60¼	Jefferson	.07½
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.80	Justine	.01
Pilgrim	.05	Mollie Gibson	.27
Alamo	.09	Mount Rosa	.35
Anaconda	.59	Pande Basin	.35
Anchoria	.72	Portland	2.20
Cr. Ck. Con.	.14	P. Cop. G. M. com.	.01¼
Cannon Ball	.006	Sentinel	.002½
Elkton	1.04	Union Gold	.36
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.05	Work	.30
Gold Magnet	.01¼	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Gar. Con.	.16		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Company	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	65
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alabama, Class A
15,000....109⅝
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s of 1991
8,000s3....87⅝
Adams Exp 4s
1,500xi....104⅝
Am Cot Oil Co 8s
1,000....104¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000....95
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
1,000....88
6,000....88¼
10,000....88⅛
1,000....88⅛
10,000....88⅛
1,000....88¼
11,000....88⅛
Gen 4s
2,000....102¼
15,000....102⅜
1,000....102½
4,000....102⅜
Austin & N'w'n 1st
8,000....96½
5,000....96¾
Balt & Ohio 4s
10,000....101
B'klyn Un El 1st
5,000....100
B'klyn W & W Co 5s
1,000....85
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000....108½
500....108
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000....108½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000....96⅞
15,000....97⅛
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
5,000....12
Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000....120½
2,000....120⅝
2,000....120
Cent Pac, San Joaq Branch 6s, Speyer & Co ctfs
1,000....111¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000xi....95¼
1,000....95⅛
60,000....95¼
2,000....96⅝
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s
1,000....109
1,000....109⅛
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
40,000....107¼
C, C, C & Ind g m
1,000....136⅞
1,000....137
Col Fuel & Iron 5s
1,000....96
5,000....95
Col Midland 2-4s
5,000....65¼
10,000....65½
Col & South 1st 4s
2,000....87
Denver & R G 4s
1,000....101
Edison El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000....110
Elmira, Cort & N 5s
5,000....101⅛
Erie gen lien 4s
5,000....73
15,000....72¾
Erie 4s, prior bds
7,000....92
Evans & T H gen 5s
10,000....106
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000....103½
Hocking Val 4½s
3,000....101½
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st
7,000....107
Kan City, P & G 1st
10,000....72½
1,000....72¼
4,000....72½
7,000....72¼
11,000....72½
10,000....72
Keokuk & D M 1st
10,000s20F....114
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000....109½
L S & Mich So 3½s
1,000....109½
Mex Cent 2d inc
9,000....12½
1,000....13
20,000....12⅞
Mex Inter 1st 4s
15,000....85½
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
1,000....125
Mo, K & T 2d
26,000....73
4,000....72¾
5,000....73
4,000....72¾
25,000c....72¾
1,000....72¾
9,000....72⅝
6,000....72¾
1,000....72⅞
8,000....72⅞
10,000....72⅞
45,000....73
2,000....72⅝
10,000....72½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000....94¾
Mo, K & T of T 5s
1,000xi....92½
1,000....93
Mo, Kan & East 1st
2,000....107
Mo Pac 1st con
2,000....118¼
10,000....119⅝
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
13,000....87¼
Morris & E con, gtd
2,000....141½
N Y Cent & Hud 3½s
2,000....110½
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s
45,000....100
N Y, Ont & West refunding 4s
1,000c....104½
Norf & West Ry con 4s
1,000....96
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
3,000....67
Nor Pac prior lien 4s
29,000....103⅝
13,000....103⅞
5,000....103¾
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
5,000....117½
Ore Sh Line inc A 5s
5,000xi....103
Inc B and col tr
18,000....79
Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000....104¼
Peoria & East 1st
3,000....87
Peoria & East inc
7,000....20½
5,000....20
Reading Co gen 4s
3,000....87⅜
Rio Gr West 1st
1,000....98½
Roch & Pitts con
4,000....120
St L & I M gen 5s
7,000....114
10,000....113¾
100,000....114
St L, I M & So 4s
3,000....84¾
St L & San Fran 4s
10,000....85
St L & San Fran 2d, Class B
1,000....114½
St L & S F g m 5s
3,000....109½
St L S'w'n 1st
3,000....94¾
5,000....94⅝
15,000....94⅝
6,000....94⅞
5,000....95
5,000....94¾
St L S'w'n 2d inc
3,000....65¼
48,000....65⅜
22,000....65⅞
15,000....66
2,000....66⅛
10,000....66
10,000....66⅛
18,000....65⅞
11,000....66¼
10,000....66⅛
5,000....66⅛
5,000....66⅞
5,000....66⅛
24,000....66¼
5,000....66⅜
1,000....66⅛
41,000....66¼
5,000....66¼
10,000....66⅛
22,000....66
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued
5,000....85½
25,000....85⅝
6,000....85½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000....113½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000....108
So Ry 1st 5s
1,000....109⅞
3,000....109¾
Tex & N O con 5s
7,000....104¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000....115⅝
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs
3,000....115
25,000....115¼
25,000....115½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
6,000....105
9,000....105½
Union Pacific 4s
4,000....105⅝
15,000....105½
3,000....105⅝
45,000....105½
6,000....105¾
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000....115½
3,000....116
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000....100¾
Wabash Deb, Ser B
5,000....37½
11,000....37¼
West N Y & Penn inc
20,000....23
1,000....22½
Wis Cent 1st 4s, when issued
2,000....93⅞ z
4,000....94

Total sales $1,484,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,020	Am. Steel & W.	57½	57¾	56¼	56⅞
10,210	Am. Sug. Ref.	156½	157¼	155¼	155¾
1,140	Am. Tobacco	127	128	126¼	128
870	A., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅜	66	65½	66
20,690	Brooklyn Rap. T.	105¾	105⅞	103¼	103⅝
3,320	C., B. & Q.	135⅞	136⅝	134⅜	135⅝
150	Chi. Gt. West.	16¾	16¾	16	16⅛
2,850	C., M. & St. P.	133¾	134¼	133⅝	133⅝
10	Chicago & N. W.	164	164	164	164
1,060	C., R. I. & P	119¼	119⅞	119	119
1,420	Cont. Tobacco	47⅞	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝
1,470	Federal Steel	60½	61	59⅝	60
540	Louis. & Nash.	81⅛	81⅝	80⅞	80⅞
1,270	Manhattan	114	114	112⅝	112⅝
590	M., K. & T. pf.	45⅛	45¼	44¼	44¼
1,240	Mo. Pacific	49⅝	49½	48¾	48⅞
340	No. Pacific	56½	56⅞	56	56
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27	27	27
10	N. Y. Rockaway	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	N. Y. R'way pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½
20	N. Y. Central	140½	140½	140½	140½
1,300	People's Gas	120	120¼	119¼	119¼
200	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
320	Reading 1st pf.	61¾	61¾	60⅝	60⅞
1,120	Southern Pacific	37¾	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛
20	Southern Ry	13	13	13	13
660	Southern Ry. pf.	55¼	55⅝	54½	55
10	Stand. R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,650	Tenn. C. & I.	96¼	98¾	97¼	97¾
1,870	Union Pacific	46⅞	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞
860	Union Pacific pf.	79½	80½	79⅛	79⅜
190	U. S. Leather	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼
50	U. S. Leath. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
30	Western Union	89⅛	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞
40	Wabash pf	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
56,650					

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	102	102	102	102

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Cable and Elevated stocks are again attracting attention. West Chicago was in great demand, and advanced from 121 to 124¼, closing at 123. North Chicago, which has been almost at a standstill, picked up and improved 3 points from the opening, at 243, closing at 245½. Lake Street Elevated stock brought 18½@18¼. Its income 5 per cents. closed at 50, a gain of ½ point, on large sales. The trust certificates sold at 17, closing at 16¾, and the debenture bonds found buyers at 97½. Metropolitan Elevated bonds closed at 96½, which is about a point over recent quotations. Metropolitan preferred stock kept on upward, reaching 64½ and closing at 64¼. Its trust certificates reached 20, a gain of 2 points on the day. Union Elevated stock partook of the general advance, and closed at 90, a gain of 1¼ points. Union Traction opened at 35⅞, and after selling to 36⅜ closed at 36. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	76
Diamond Match Company of Illinois, ex div.	133½
National Biscuit Company common	47½
National Biscuit Company pf	99¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2⅜
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	12¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	3¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	19
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	245
West Chicago Street Railroad	123
South Side Elevated Railroad	98½
Lake Street Elevated	17⅞
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	16½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—There was but little doing in the local market and no special features. The copper share market this morning showed a greater pressure to sell stocks than it had for some time. Loaning rates were easier and reflected a larger short interest, but the market was narrow. There was concentrated selling of Cochita, which declined 1½ to 17¾, with a point recovery. Pioneer advanced ¼, to 3¼. A Director said that word had been received from the Mine Superintendent of a very encouraging nature, indicating that the lost vein has been found. Boston and Albany sold at 264, a decline of 6 points.

Closing prices in Boston were: Bonanza, 2 11-16; Cochita, 17¾; Federal Steel, 59¾; Santa Fé, 14¾; Bell Telephone, 360; Union Pacific preferred 79¾; Atchison preferred, 64¾; United States Mining, 40½.

It is the consensus of opinion that money is working a shade firmer, though there is nothing in sight yet to indicate any material advance in rates from the present level. The first of the month naturally sees some shifting of loans, and this causes more or less temporary disturbance.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	..	9	Old Colony	10	10½
Allouez	6¾	7	Old Domin.	35	36
Arcadian	73	74	Osceola	88	..
Arnold	14½	14¾	Parrot	51½	53
Ash Bed	1½	2	Pioneer	3⅛	3¼
Atlantic	30½	32	Quincy	159	160
Baltic	25½	25⅞	Rhode Island	6½	7
Bost. & C. C.	.27½	.30	Santa Fé	14¾	15
Bost. & Mon.	350	353	Santa Ysabel	13¾	14
Butte & B.	74	76	Shoe	37	..
Cal. & Hec.	835	840	Tamarack	226	228
Centennial	35	35¾	Utah Cons.	43	43½
Franklin	20	21	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2¾	3	White Knob.	12	13
Isle Royale	49	50	Winona	11¼	11¾
Mohawk	23	23½	Wolverine	46½	47

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & A.	264	265	Bost. G. 5s.	86	..
Bost. & Low.	245	..	Cent. M. pf.	66	..
Bost. & Me.	193	200	Fitchburg pf.	118	119
Bost. & P.	302	..	West End	95	..
Bost. Elev.	110	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Tel.	360	..	N. Eng. T.	153	..
Chi. S. Y.	143½	145	U. S. Oil	49½	49¾
Dom. Coal	54	54¾	Westinghouse Electric	49	49¾
Dom. C. pf.	..	118			
Erie Tel.	102½	103	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..	69
Lamson St.	37	..			
Mex. Tel.	6¼	6½			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The trading in the local market to-day was not by any means extensive, and the speculation was of an irregular character. In the forenoon Asphalt stock commanded the most attention, the price advancing to 17½. The 5 per cent. bonds recovered 1½ per cent. of their loss, made yesterday, and sold at 94. About noon a raid was made on Marsden, which met stop orders and carried the quotation down to 15¾. This was followed by a rally to 16½. Later the stock sold down to 16. In the afternoon session there was some realizing all around. Cambria Steel sold off to 22½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing receded fractionally, the Alkali stocks also suffered slight concessions, and Union Traction was especially weak, selling down to 41¼ on rumors of a possible strike on the system next week. The steel stocks were strong but dull. Tidewater was the leader, making a new high record of 19½. The close was quiet and steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22⅝	22½	Penn. Mfg.	28⅝	28½
Choctaw	43	43½	Phila. Trac.	99⅞	99½
El. St. Bat.	145	150	Union Trac.	41¼	41½
El. St. B. pf.	150	160	U. Gas Imp.	169½	170
El. Co. of A.	20	20⅛	Welsbach L.	52	53
Lehigh Val.	26¾	27	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7	7⅛
Marsden	16¼	16½			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	$182,066	$146,271	$36,795
Oper. expenses	116,404	84,022	32,382
Net earnings	66,662	62,249	4,413
Fixed charges	47,146	44,528	2,618
Balance	19,515	17,720	1,795
Balance for year	77,838	*109,850	*32,012
ERIE RAILROAD for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	$8,230,489	$7,445,072	$785,417
Oper. expenses	5,890,848	5,582,028	308,820
Net earnings	2,339,641	1,863,044	476,597
Other income	381,299	237,906	143,393
Total income	2,720,940	2,100,950	619,900
Charges	2,162,762	2,055,679	107,083
Surplus	558,178	45,271	512,907
Surplus for year	653,798	633,916	19,882
NEW YORK CENTRAL for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	46,184,657	45,774,240	410,417
Oper. expenses	29,128,981	29,511,013	*382,032
Net earnings	17,055,676	16,263,227	792,450
Other income	4,324,671	2,251,471	2,073,200
Total income	21,380,348	18,514,698	2,865,650
Int., taxes, and rentals	15,465,296	13,560,227	1,905,069
Surplus	5,915,052	4,954,471	960,581
NEW YORK & HARLEM for year ended June 30—			
Rental (str't line)	350,000	350,000	......
Interest	52,748	46,066	6,682
For expenses	2,500	2,550	*50
Expenses paid	2,608	2,501	107
Net income	402,640	396,115	6,525
Taxes, real estate	2,312	2,224	88
Net income	400,327	393,890	6,437
Dividend, (4 p. c.)	400,000	400,000	......
Surplus for year	327	†6,110	6,437
Total sur. June 30	3,076,705	3,076,378	327

*Decrease. †Deficit.

SOUTHERN IRON FURNACES.

New Plants Organized and an Old One Being Repaired.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 1.—H. W. Perry, Tunstall S. Perry, and R. D. Smith to-day organized the Trussville Furnace Mining and Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $250,000. The incorporators to-day organized the Trussville Finance, but whether as owners or lessees has not yet been developed; it is presumably the former. The furnace is now being put in repair and will be ready for the torch in sixty days or less. The plant is a 100-ton furnace. It has been idle seven to eight years.

It is stated in reliable business circles here that the Republic Iron and Steel Company will erect a third blast furnace of 200 tons' capacity at Thomas. The plans have been drawn and the work of construction is to start forthwith. With the return of Southern officials to Birmingham come rumors of other proposed developments, but the above is the only one that so far seems definitely decided upon for the immediate future.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company officials returned to-day from Sheffield, where they started repair work on the Hattie Ensley Furnace, and also arranged to put the Philadelphia plant at Florence under repairs. That furnace is to be moved to Sheffield eventually, it is stated, but for the present it will remain at Florence, as it is intended to get every stack possible in operation.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 1.—The officers of the Roane Iron Company, who own the plant at Rockwood, Tenn., announced to-day that they will begin the erection on Sept. 15 of another large furnace at that place. The company will expend $200,000 in improvements. President H. S. Chamberlain of the company will arrive in New York Sept. 12 to purchase modern machinery.

MARITIME LAW IS DISCUSSED.

International Conference Hears Committee Reports and Speeches.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—Judge William D. Baldwin of Washington presided at to-day's session of the International Law Conference. The report of the Committee on Maritime Law was read by Judge Raikes of England. No resolutions were adopted on the subject.

A paper on international rules of marine insurance was read by T. G. Carver, Q. C., of London. The paper went over the entire history of marine insurance and pointed out the differences in the laws of the nations, indicating what were considered the best points in each code.

Mr. Carver submitted a series of thirteen marine insurance resolutions. The first three, dealing with loss of ships and constructive total loss of cargo, were referred to a committee to be composed of an equal number of English and American members. It was suggested in this connection that the committee should meet in Paris during the exposition. The remaining resolutions were adopted.

Bills of lading legislation was then discussed in a pamphlet by Everett P. Wheeler of New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Central-West Shore Change.

The consolidation of the foreign freight departments of the West Shore and New York Central Railroads was announced yesterday by President S. R. Callaway of the Central. The merging of the service went into effect yesterday, with Walter B. Pollock, recently appointed manager of the freight and lighterage department of the Central, in charge, at 10 Broadway. Mr. Pollock will be assisted by E. T. Hopkins. Mr. Pollock went into railroad service in 1868 as messenger in the President's office of the Old Colony Railroad. He served in various capacities with several systems, and in 1887 became Traveling Auditor of the Central, and later on Auditor of Freight Accounts.

Railroads Outwit Mayor Jones.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Shore Line and Manufacturers' Railroads last night outwitted Mayor Jones, who has been fighting against a franchise being given them, by laying their tracks into the city and running an engine over them. The road was laid over the disputed four blocks, and an engine was run over it, thus frustrating any injunction proceedings. The franchise is worth easily $500,000.

Cleaned Up $50,000 in Six Days.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 1.—Late arrivals from Dawson say that there was a big clean-up Aug. 13 on Claim No. 2, on Bonanza, which is owned by an English syndicate. The clean-up included $50,000 in six days, beating the previous best record for a week's work. One pan was worth $9.75 and a twenty-eight-ounce nugget was found, worth nearly $400.

CRAMPS' MACHINISTS STRIKE.

150 Expert Workmen Demand a Nine-Hour Day—Entire Works Shut Down Until Sept. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—In accordance with the resolutions passed at their meeting last night, 150 expert machinists and their helpers employed at Cramps' shipyards went out on strike to-day. After quitting work the men went to a hall near the shipyard and held a mass meeting, at which they discussed their troubles. The men demand a nine-hour day and the reinstatement of discharged employes. It was the intention of the machinists to have a committee call upon the firm, but up to noon this had not been done.

The blacksmiths employed at the yard were to have struck to-day, but that department was shut down at noon yesterday, thus frustrating the plans of the men.

The entire works closed down to-night and will remain closed until Sept. 11. The only reason given for the shut-down is that the firm desires that the visiting Grand Army veterans shall have a full opportunity next week to examine the works.

Charles H. Cramp, President of the company, in an interview this afternoon, denied that the company has circulated papers among the workmen certifying that the signers are satisfied with the situation both as regards pay and working hours. Mr. Cramp says the papers are being circulated by the workmen themselves, and that over 1,000 signatures have been turned in. Mr. Cramp stated further that since Jan. 1 the company has raised the wages of 1,160 men in various trades. This has been done in the regular routine by application on the part of the men with the approval of their foremen. Out of this total not five applications have been rejected. The increase ranged from 10 to 20 per cent.

A number of questions were submitted to Mr. Cramp at the office of the company this afternoon. He answered them all, the substance of his replies being that the company has never refused to confer with its employes; that he does not anticipate a general strike as a result of the shut-down of the works; that there is no objection to the employes joining labor unions, and the company recognizes their right to organize for their benefit. The blacksmiths and machinists have made no statement of grievances to the company.

At their meeting after they struck to-day the machinists appointed a committee to prevent imported workmen taking their places.

Late to-day twenty of the strikers sent a signed statement to Charles H. Cramp, saying they had been misled, and would return to work on Sept. 11.

A resolution signed by 1,600 of the employes has been presented to the firm condemning the strike and pledging the signers as loyal to their employers. The patternmakers, boilermakers, and shipjoiners held a meeting to-night, and at each gathering the strike was deprecated.

PRICE OF MILK TO GO UP.

Five States Dairy Association Announces a One-half Cent Raise.

The Five States Dairy Association has notified the wholesalers of Newark, N. J., of an increase of one-half of 1 cent a quart. The producers have been accustomed to furnish milk to the creameries at from 3 to 3½ cents a quart, and about October, it is said, they will demand 4 cents a quart. If they succeed in forcing the acceptance of their terms the local milk dealers say the price to the consumers must necessarily be advanced. The Five States Dairy Association controls 15,000 cans a day, which amounts to 600,000 quarts daily.

COTTON MILLS MAY COMBINE.

Though Some Owners Will Refuse to Sell to a Trust.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held here this afternoon, Dr. R. T. Davis, C. H. Chace, E. E. Hathaway, J. D. Flint, and R. B. Borden were appointed a committee to communicate with Nelson H. Greene of New York, who has approached the manufacturers of this city in an endeavor to buy the cotton mills for a syndicate, to find out his plans and ascertain his financial standing. The committee will probably go to New York.

There is an expressed determination among many manufacturers, in spite of this action, to sell to no trust at all, but to keep the properties under local control, and by placing the product in the hands of the Selling Committee, continue the present Fall River combination.

Perth Amboy Bank to Reopen.

A circular has been issued by the managers of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution—which was seriously affected by the wrecking of the Middlesex County Bank by Cashier Valentine a number of weeks ago—announcing that the savings bank will resume business next Tuesday. The New Jersey State Banking and Insurance Department has made a revaluation of the assets of this institution and reports it to be solvent. The claims of the savings institution against the Middlesex County Bank have been valued at about 25 per cent. of their face. The managers of the savings institution have been almost entirely changed.

For a New Perth Amboy Bank.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 1.—A petition is being circulated among Perth Amboy business men who are opposed to the First National Bank, recently established, favoring another bank, and a meeting will be held to-morrow night. Those who have seen the petition refuse to say who is backing it and refuse to give any information before the meeting.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The insurance on the property of M. L. Hiller & Sons, at 15 High Street, Boston, which was badly damaged by fire Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: Royal, $25,000; Insurance Company of North America, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,500; Home, $2,500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The Maryland Casualty Company has completed negotiations with the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis whereby it reinsures the elevator, steam boiler sprinkler leakage, and general liability risks of the St. Louis company on condition that the latter shall not hereafter assume similar risks. The Union will, however continue its personal accident and plate-glass underwriting.

The new regulation of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange requiring brokers to exhibit their licenses went into effect yesterday with some attendant confusion. Well-known brokers, who employ five or six "placers," were not asked for their certificates, because of the impossibility of providing more than one "placer" with the required credentials. The Brokerage Committee expects that the new arrangement will be in good working order after Oct. 1, on which date the Exchange manager will remove from the cabinets the names of all persons not permanently licensed. The temporary certificates became null and void yesterday.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Naturoscope Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Frenkel, Henry Saures, and A. J. Benedict.

F. Garcia, Brother & Co. of New York, to deal in tobacco; capital, $5,000. Directors—Harry B. Hollins, Francisco Garcia, and Bernard J. Burke.

Imperial Engine Company of Painted Post, Steuben County; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles M. Morse, J. R. Rand, Jr., and F. W. Parsons.

Harway Improvement Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate; capital, $150,000. Directors—E. C. M. Fitzgerald, Charles S. Voorhies, and George F. Dobson.

American Exhibition Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. Taylor Crichton, Arthur J. Stern, Leo A. Feldman, and Alfred Chasseaud.

Australian General Electric Company of Schenectady; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edgar A. Carolan, Edward Clark, James O. Carr, Henry W. Darling, Harold Footman, Elmer E. Gilbert, and Myron F. Westover.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—Certificates of incorporation were filed to-day as follows:

American Publishing Company, Altoona, Penn.; capital, $100,000.

New England Company of Boston, to acquire mines; capital, $500,000.

Davidson Co-operative Company of Boston, to acquire mines; capital, $130,000.

H. C. Bush Manufacturing Company of Boston, dealer in stationery and books; capital, $65,000.

J. L. Blackwell Company of Baltimore, to manufacture railroad equipments; capital, $100,000.

New Corporations in New Jersey.

The Fortuna Republica Gold Mining Company, capital, $8,000,000, was also incorporated to-day. The company is authorized to do a general mining business. The incorporators are Edward B. Hawkins, New York; Matthew H. Picking and Harry H. Picking of East Orange, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Mochican Spring Water Company, capital, $1,500,000, was incorporated here to-day. It is organized to carry on a hotel business in connection with a mineral spring in the State of Connecticut. The incorporators are James Williamson, Henry T. Chapin, Frank Miller, L. Gifford Ladd, and J. Dickian Brown of Jersey City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K., prime	.34
Beef, family	9.75
Beef, hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 72½c; No. 2 corn, 81½c; No. 2 yellow, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 oats, 21¼@21½c; No. 2 white, 23@23⅜c; No. 3 white, 22@23½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 35@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; Northwest, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.30@$2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.30@$8.05; lard, per 100 pounds, $5.07½@$5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.85@$5.20; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5⅜c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.40@$7.

COTTON.—The speculative movement was not so active; yet a very comfortable business was transacted within a somewhat circumscribed range of prices; the market taking on a more narrow form as the result of a disposition to be conservative in view of the doubtful character of the crop question in its entirety. The market opened quiet, with prices 2@4 points higher on buying, chiefly by shorts, following the Liverpool cables which were better than expected. There was a further improvement of 1@2 points soon after the call, when selling set in, owing to rumors of good rain in Central Texas, while receipts at the ports were also a bearish factor. Southern markets, (middling quoted,) were reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 15-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5½c bid; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6½c; Memphis, 5⅞c; Augusta, 5⅞c; St. Louis, 5 15-16c, 1-16c lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	5.69@5.71
October	5.86	5.91	5.82	5.88@5.89
November	5.88	5.93	5.88	5.93@5.95
December	5.94	5.97	5.93	5.98@5.99
January	6.00	6.03	5.97	6.04@6.05
February	6.02	6.04	6.02	6.07@6.09
March	6.05	6.14	6.04	6.11@6.12
April	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.14@6.16
May	6.16	6.21	6.14	6.18@6.19
June	6.19	6.20	6.18	6.22@6.24

BOSTON, Sept 1.—The Commercial Bulletin will say of the wool market: "The market is slightly less active. Prices, however, are still held on the same basis that has now prevailed for three weeks. It must be remembered that the sales of wool in this market to date are more than double those of a year ago. The first rush for new woolen cloth is over, and prices are now 5 per cent. higher than at the opening. Now over 80,000 bales of fine wools will be offered at the London auction sales, which open Tuesday, and an advance in quotations there is confidentially expected. The sales for the week have been 4,359,000 pounds domestic and 437,000 pounds foreign, a total of 4,796,000, against a total of 5,281,000 pounds last week and a total of 2,047,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 90,901,900 pounds domestic and 13,841,400 pounds of foreign from last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 267,588 pounds domestic and a decrease of 40,022 pounds of foreign from last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅝	73½	73¼	73¼
December	76⅝	76⅞	76¼	76¼
May	79⅝	80	79½	79½
Corn—				
September	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37¼
December	35½	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
May	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69¼	70¼	69½	69⅝
December	71 13-16	72¼	71⅛	71⅛
May	74⅞	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝
Corn—				
September	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31
December	28½	28 13-16	28½	28⅝
May	29½	29 11-16	29½	29½
Oats—				
September	20	20 5-16	20	20¼
December	19¾	19 15-16	19¾	19⅞
May	21½	21 11-16	21½	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Friday's market was almost entirely destitute of feature aside from heavy deliveries on September contracts, amounting to about 2,500,000 bushels, mostly No. 2 red. When the first effects of these deliveries had worn off somewhat bulls made an effort to rally the market on reports that showers were threatened in Spring wheat States, but found sentiment too much against them and prices thoroughly unresponsive. As a result the last hour was the weakest of the day, and left final prices ¼@½c under the previous night. Many of the small local accounts were closed out, in view of the double holiday of to-day and Monday. No. 2 red closed at 74½c, spot; old No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79⅜c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78½c, to arrive, and new No. 2 Northern Duluth, 75⅝c, to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81⅜c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 77¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Close: Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern September, 66⅛c; December, 68¼@68⅜c; May, 71@71⅛c; old September, 68c; on track, No. 1 hard, old, 69⅞c; new, 68⅛c; No. 1 Northern, old, 68⅜c; new, 67⅛c; No. 2 Northern, old, 67⅛c; new, 65⅛c.

DULUTH, Sept. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70⅜c; September, 70⅛c; December, 70⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅛c; September, 68c; December, 68⅜c; May, 72⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 71@72½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@69⅝c. Rye—No. 1, 54½c. Barley—No. 2, 41½@42c; sample, 36@43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 37⅞c elevator, 38⅝c delivered, and 38⅞c free on board, afloat. OATS—No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; track mixed, 26@27½c; track white, 26¼@33c; No. 2 white clips, 28c. RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, free on board and afloat; No. 2 Western, 62c, spot; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 39½@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@55c, delivered in New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18@$18.25, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 73@75c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.25, bulk; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Flour—Sales yesterday, 33,000 barrels; first patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.25@$10; packet, $9.50@$11; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6⅜c; 160 lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 7½c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western S. P., 10@10¼c; city greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝c; country, 4⅝c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5.20; refined lard, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.75; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound city, $5; Western, $5.12½. STEARINE—Oleo, 6⅞c; city lard stearine, 6½c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 96s; good, 78s. Cheese—American, finest white, 52s; American, finest colored, 53s. Tallow—Prime city, 24s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, September-October, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The opening was quiet and unchanged. There were sales of 1,250 bags on the call, including 1,000 bags January, at an advance of 5 points on the closing bids of Saturday. There was considerable disposition to exchange near months for more remote positions, and by noon the recorded transactions reached 2,000 bags, including the exchange of September for December, at a difference of 40 points; September for March, at a difference of 55 points, and October for March, at difference of 50 points. The noon bids showed an irregular feeling; they were from unchanged prices to 10 points lower, notwithstanding the fact that the forenoon business had shown unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. In the afternoon the local market for futures was quiet, closing steady at net unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points. Total sales were 14,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35@4.40
October	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.40@4.45
November	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
December	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
January	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
February	....	....	....	4.75@4.80
March	....	....	....	4.85@4.90
April	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
May	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
June	....	....	....	5.00@5.05
July	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.10
August	....	....	....	5.10@5.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average, 5$800; receipts, 55,000 bags; stock, 1,011,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. steady at ¼f advance; closed ¼f net advance; total sales, 4,000 bags; January, 32.75; February, 33.00; March, 33.25; April, 33.50; May, 33.75; June, 33.75; July, 34.00; August, 34.00; September, 31.75; October, 32.00; November, 32.25; December, 32.50. Rio—Coffee market barely steady; No. 7 Rio, 6$200; exchange 8d; receipts, 12,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 10,000 bags; stock, 295,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $21.50; Southern No. 2 soft, $19.25. Steel rails, $31.50. Pig iron warrants, $16. Lake copper, ingot, $18.50. Tin, $31.85. Exchange, lead, $4.60. Spelter, $5.55.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.25, and in bulk, $5.75; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.20, and in bulk, $5.70; refined, cases, New York, $9.50; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25¼@26c; off Summer yellow, 24½@25c; butter grades, 29c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c. Linseed—American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 45@47c; Calcutta raw, 60c. Lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 47½@48c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.27½@$1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.35; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 1.—Spirits of turpentine, 44@44½c. Resin—Unchanged. Crude turpentine, $2.60@$2.60. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—Spirits of turpentine, 44½c. Resin—Unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—Turpentine, 44c asked. Resin—Unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Native steers, $5@$5.80; tops, $6.05; Texans, $4.30; bulls, $2.60@$3.40; cows, $1.50@$3.50. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; tops, $8.25; grassers and buttermilks, $3@$4; city-dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.45@$4.25; exports, $4.75; lambs, $4@$6; Canada lambs, $5.12½@$5.75. HOGS, $4.70@$4.80.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THEODORE TIETZ.—Judgment for $4,269 was obtained here yesterday against Theodore Tietz, in favor of Julius Pauly, on a note made by Mr. Tietz, dated Jan. 17, 1893, at Marlborough Hills, Conn., payable one year after date to the order of Julius Friedlander. Mr. Tietz was served with the summons at the Astor House.

GRABAU & STOEHR.—Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry Grabau temporary receiver of the assets of Grabau & Stoehr, manufacturers of paper boxes at 595 Broadway, in a suit brought by George Stoehr against Mr. Grabau for the dissolution of the partnership and an accounting on account of a disagreement between them. The partnership was formed on Jan. 29, 1898, Mr. Stoehr having had experience in this line, and Mr. Grabau none. Mr. Grabau claimed that all the money which was put in the business was contributed by his wife at various times, amounting to about $1,700. He gave her a chattel mortgage for that amount on Aug. 29. Mr. Stoehr also gave a chattel mortgage on the same day to S. Stoehr for $644. Mr. Grabau also asserted that Mr. Stoehr demanded $1,500 for his interest in the business. On July 25 last Mr. Grabau reported assets of $6,050 and liabilities of $250.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS AND HERMAN GUTTERMAN.—Morris and Herman Gutterman, who composed the firm of Gutterman Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 627 Tenth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,668, due to fifty creditors, and no assets. They were sold out by the Sheriff in December, 1893.

GIUSEPPE ABBIATI.—Giuseppe Abbiati of 97 Thompson Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,931 and nominal assets $3,637, consisting of $10 in cash and $3,627 in outstanding accounts. Of the liabilities, $387 are to eleven persons who hold orders for payment of money to be sent to Italy, none of which has been paid. Abbiati formerly conducted a saloon and boarding house.

DR. MAX ABRAMSON.—Dr. Max Abramson of 54 Eldridge Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,787 and no assets except his professional instruments, valued at $250, which are exempt. His liabilities were incurred in outside ventures—$3,372 when he was a partner in the firm of Wacke & Co., who kept a hotel at Coney Island in 1896, and $415 on account of Abramson & Simon, manufacturers of flavoring extracts, who dissolved in 1898.

GEORGE ENGERT, JOHN J. CONNOR, AND BARNETT WEINBERG.—George Engert, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, who composed the firm of Engert, Connor & Co., cloak manufacturers, formerly at 124 and 126 Wooster Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $68,006. Their affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver on May 13, 1896, and the receiver has $5,780 to be distributed among the creditors. The firm also had a retail store in Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES F. BATES'S SUIT.

Receiver Appointed in Proceedings Against James T. Hyde.

An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, made by Judge Schuchman of the City Court, appointing Thomas F. Coen receiver in supplementary proceedings for James T. Hyde, on the application of David M. Neuberger, attorney for Charles F. Bates.

Mr. Bates obtained a judgment against Mr. Hyde on June 29 for $933. The suit was brought by Mr. Bates for the keep of a woman's saddle horse. Mr. Hyde repudiated responsibility on the ground that he had presented the horse to "a member of Mr. Bates's family."

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 131 failures in the United States during the week, against 134 for the previous week and 164, 198, 336, and 184 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 43, New England 24, Southern 9, Western 24, Northwestern 14, Pacific 15, and Territories 2. Canada had 25, against 23 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 1, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECKER, Bertha E.—H. Cohen and another	$139
BOLTZ, Frederick—J. Engel	49
BRUCKHEIMER, Marcus and Edwin—M. E. Kane	79
BECKER, Frank H.—H. Held	204
CAZAN, Constantine—Greek-American Confectionery Company	184
CLAYTON, Ida M.—National Loan Association	130
CHAMBERLIN, Winfield S.—L. P. Sefton	384
CALLAHAN, Michael J.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	2,666
COFFIN, Frederick R. and Henry E.—A. and W. Cuddebach	53
De SIEGHARDT, Tauscher—Henry Bendheim and others	319
DOWD, Thomas—H. Van Emden	90
DUNLEVY, William M.—A. Van Beuren and another	87
FORD, Walter—A. Rinschler	156
FOSTER, Clarence—A. Young and others	37
HAASIS, Mary—R. Hill	115
HERRMANN, Joseph—H. Wollenhaupt	252
HOTCHKISS, Edward B.—James P. McGovern	850
HYNDS, John—M. Curley	215
KAHLE, William—R. Hill	55
KNOX, Eliza A.—German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company	731
KENNY, Patrick F.—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company	329
LIPPMAN, Julius—Harlem Loan Association	238
MORAN, William—R. Hill	67
MEYER, Oscar—J. Raymond	184
MAY, Julius—E. F. James	278
MAIER, Charles—John F. Betz	246
MAIER, Charles—John F. Betz	311
O'DONNELL, John J.—H. Wollenhaupt	252
PIERCE, Robert—William J. Sloane and another	463
POLLATSCHECK, (otherwise Polk,) Maurice—Ole H. Olsen and another	339
POLLATSCHEK, (otherwise Polk,) Maurice and Jacques—Ole H. Olsen and another	291
PALMER, Harry C.—Outing Publishing Company	372
REGAN, Thomas—P. Curley	2,025
SAY, Henry—F. Cranz and another	340
STEURERWALD, Caroline A. C.—J. L. Mott Iron Works	526
SCHMIDT, Herman—James J. Fitzpatrick	35
SCHNEIDER, John—J. Bier	30
SCHLOEN, Claus—E. H. Marx	515
SMITH, Warren W.—P. C. Pfister	127
TIETZ, Theodore—J. Pauly	4,269
VIGNA, Emilo—O. H. Olsen and another	339
VIGNA, Emilo—O. H. Olsen and another	291
WALKER, John—C. R. Ruegger	185
WOLFF, Sarah—J. Hymes	2,018
THE NORTH AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Company—The United Typewriter and Supplies Company	87

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Wood vs. Sedgwick—Charles Donohue. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Stevens—John W. Crone. German Savings Bank vs. Darragh, (two cases)—Joseph Koch. Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse—M. Cleiland Milnor.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Bachman Brewing Company vs. Fielberg—Gerard B. Townsend. Woodcock vs. Falk—Warren M. Foster.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Katharine R. Jackson vs. Edward Kantrowitz et al.—Henry Ried. George Stoehr vs. Henry Grabau—Henry Grabau.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Matilda Salomon et al.—Howard B. Snell.

TROUBLE IN A HOSPITAL.

Manager and Superintendent of an Elizabeth Institution Resign.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 1.—There is trouble in the Board of Managers of the Elizabeth General Hospital. It has resulted in the resignation, taking effect to-day, of Henry H. Isham, one of the principal members of the Board of Managers, and Charles N. Bingham, the Superintendent of the hospital.

The cause of the trouble, so far as can be learned, was a conflict of authority between Superintendent Bingham and Miss Dodge, who is matron of the hospital and directness of the nurses. Mr. Bingham's predecessors in the position of Superintendent had full charge of the institution, subject, of course, to the Board of Managers. Mr. Bingham soon found, however, that there was a dual management, created by the Training School for Nurses Committee, which gave Miss Dodge certain powers she did not previously possess, and considerable unpleasantness resulted. At last a complaint was made to the Training School Committee by Miss Dodge against Superintendent Bingham.

The matter was carried to the Board of Managers and eventually an investigation was ordered. Mr. Bingham did not think this investigation would be a fair one and he resigned. Mr. Isham, who also resigned, has asked Mr. Bingham to take a position in his employ which he occupied before becoming Superintendent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Demand for High-Class Dwellings—Dealings Among the Operators—Other Items.

Charles Buek has sold to Julius J. Lyons for about $50,000 the four-story brick and stone dwelling 503 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 30 by 40 by 46, taking in part payment the five-story building 5 West Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103, Van Beuren leasehold.

Charles Buek has sold the four-story the four-story dwelling 59 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

Clarence True has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2, for about $40,000.

Louis Lese is the buyer of the five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, sold recently by the Blodgett estate.

Ludwig Reiderer has sold to Robert Gordon through Peter F. Callahan the five-story flat northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eightieth Street, 27.2 by 82.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought and resold to a builder the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.

The same operators have also bought 123 and 125 Cherry Street, old buildings, on a plot 33.4 by 84.

David Davis has sold for J. Allen Townsend to an investor the two five-story double flats 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 25 by 88 by 100.

Simon Fine has sold for Jacob J. Sommer the seven-story flat 635 East Ninth Street.

According to yesterday's transfers, the Mount Sinai Hospital, which already owned the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Street, with the exception of a part of the Madison Avenue front, has taken steps to acquire the latter and complete the site for its new buildings. William Schuster transferred to the hospital 1,462 and 1,464 Madison Avenue, and Emanuel Arnstein conveyed the parcel on the west side of Madison Avenue 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 75. The consideration in each case was nominal.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, east side, 59 feet south of One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 21 by 62; A. G. Loomis of 52 Wall Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $34,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 340 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 48; Schwallenberg & Coryell, owners; John Schwallenberg of 693 Jackson Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Station S, east side, 500 feet south of Olin Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 58 by 18; N. & H. Vought, owners; J. D. Reay, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 74 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; estate of Ogden Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 103 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; R. Embigler of 316 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 132 West Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and workshop; Edward Jansen of 124 West Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Trohme, Bible House, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,986 Burnside Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Minnie Adams of 388 Mount Hope Place, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,682 Park Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Mrs. Ella Masemann, premises, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 115 to 119 East Twelfth Street, to a two-story brick electric power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 340 East Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick engine house; city, owner; cost, $6,000.

Weeks Street, west side, 151 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Kennedy of 1,737 Weeks Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 64 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. Aikens, premises, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 1.

AUDUBON AV, 388, 18x60; Walter F. Boardman to E. W. Saitta $7,000
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 35 ft n from 184th St, 32.6x200; Mary S. Cairns to Hyman and Henry Sonn 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 2.6 ft n from 184th St, 33.6x200; Hughetta Snowden to Hyman and Henry Sonn 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 67.6 ft n from 184th St, 32.6x200; Thomas D. Day, Jr., trustee, to Hyman and Henry Sonn 1
AVENUE B, w s, 40.2 ft s of 6th St, 60.1x13x69.6 to the avenue, x 47.1; Rebecca Harris to Samuel E. Jacobs 19,500
AVENUE B, w s, 114.6 ft n of 10th St, 25 x70; Louise Finkbeiner, individually and as executrix, to Carl and Johanna Lafrentz 21,300
BOSTON ROAD, s s, 26.6 ft n e from the s e corner of Boston Road and Walnut St, x110x25x105; Walter W. Taylor to Diego Schepis 550
BOULEVARD, n e corner of 144th St, 99.11x275; Victoria A. Romaine to John L. Miller and another 1
CROTONA AV, s w corner of 170th St, 25x61.3x40.11x46.5; Charles G., or Charles J., Jorgensen to Bertha Scheidler 1
DELANCEY ST, 139, 25.3x75; Delancey St, 190 22x100; Mary and Charles Neisner to Joseph Goodman 1
EAGLE AV, w s, 514.3 ft s of 156th St, 38.11x99.5x39.3x99.5; Fred Bailey to William K. Jordan 1
ESSEX ST, 118, 16x60; Annie Engel to Joseph Golding 1
GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 82 ft s of proposed 5th St, 19x100; Rose A. Smith to Harriet B. White 1
GROVE ST, e s, 250 ft n of Cliff St, 25x 100; William Werner to John C. and Johanna F. Knoll 1
HANCOCK ST, w s, 187.6 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; Giuseppe Bonifato to Vincenzo Favalie 40
HUGHES AV, w s, 71.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, (and 116 ft s of 182d St,) 25x95; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., to the New York Building and Loan Banking Company 1
JACKSON AV, 1,047, 17.7x87.6; Helen M. Case to Elizabeth J. Bertram 7,000
JACKSON AV, 1,047, 17.7x87.6; John W. Cornish to Helen M. Case, releases mortgage 1
JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x 75; William S. Phillips to Alexander R. Thompson 1
LEWIS, 7 and 9, 33.4x100; Jacob Kottek to Abraham Salomon and another 1
LEXINGTON AV, 187, 19.6x irregular; Michael L. Kenny to Rose Hyman 16,000
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 172 ft n of Cameron Place, 75x100; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Thomas P. Hicks 5,100
LOTS 196, 197, and 198, second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., to Frank J. and Katharina Unger 2,050
MACDOUGAL ST, 129, 19.6x65.9; Louisa Kenebel to Jeanne Loreau .... Omitted
MADISON AV, s w corner of 87th St, 100.8x63.2; Frederick Correll and another to Edwin W. Coggeshall and others 160,000
MADISON AV, 1,462 to 1,464; William Schuster to the Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New York 1
MADISON AV, 517, 20x85; Arthur B. Proal to Herbert B. Turner 64,000
MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x95; Emanuel Arnstein to Mount Sinai Hospital 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 117th St, 100.11x110; Meyer Hellman to Julia Fleischmann 1
MONROE ST, 266, 25.1x89.4x25x87.6; Francis Campbell to Rebecca Cohn 1
RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Suffolk St, 18.10x52x19x52; Isaac K. Greenman to Morris Cohen 1
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 120.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 36.6x100.1x36.8x96.7; Albert Rothermel to Henry Frers 1
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft s of 136th St, 25x100; Fritz Seije to Adolph H. L. Kuver 100
SHERIFF ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x75; Philip Moeloth to Annie Zimmermann 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Magdalena E. Salzman to Elizabeth Blundell 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Southern Boulevard, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x 100; Herman Raabe to Arthur Simonson 200
SUFFOLK ST, 134, 25x99.11, 1-5 part; Isaac Feinberg to Isaac Saperstein 150
VAN BUREN ST, e s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 41.8x100, Van Nest; Josephine B. Rezzano to Nicola Sarno and another 2,400
WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 101.3 ft s e of Westchester Av, 50.8x109x50x101; Henry Frers to Albert Rothermel 1
WEBSTER AV, n s, 30.2 ft n e of 205th St, 100.2x124.8x100x130.8; Fanny Hess to William Danenbaum 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 25.2x56; Riverside Building Company to Julie G. Cruger, executrix, &c 50,000
WEST HOUSTON ST, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100; Samuel Bachner to Morris Fine and another 120,000
WHITEHALL ST, 16, ½ part; Whitehall St, w s, 139.1 ft n of Bridge St, 12.6x irregular, all title; also 1-3 part of small strip, 1x0.7; Rose H. Richardson, devisee, &c., to Anne S. Richardson, quit claim 1,984
2D AV, n w corner of 3d St, 24x100; August Ruff to Julius Tishman 1
2D AV, e s, 20.10 ft s of 61st St, 20x75; Morris Spier and others to Morris Spier and others 15,000
2D AV, 586, 24.8x100; Phil M. Leakin, referee, to David Rosenfeld 18,350
3D AV, 1,097 to 1,103, 75x105; Guaranty Trust Company, New York, to Hannah M. Corbin and others, executors, &c 1
3D AV, 1,097 to 1,103, 75x105; Lenox Smith to Hannah M. Corbin and others, trustees, &c 1
3D AV, 1,097 to 1,103, 75x105; New York and Long Island Bridge Company to Hannah M. Corbin and others, executors, &c., quit claim 1
3D AV, e s, 99.7 ft n of 161st St, 25.6x irregular; Clara Decker to William E. Scholz 1
3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519, 51.1x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Sommer 1
5TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, 45x98; Globe Realty Company to Jane Scott 100
5TH AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 106th St, 75x100; Edward A. Hammond to James A. McMillin 1
5TH AV, 1,410, 27.11x100; John V. Signell to Eleonora Wallach 100
8TH AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 112th St, 25x 100; Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag to August W. Wehrman 1
10TH AV, 785, s w corner of 53d St, 24.2 x60; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman to Daniel Meenan 35,000
10TH AV, s e corner of 31st St, 24.8x100; Herman Joveshof to Nathan Weilburg 1
10TH AV, centre line at 184th St, centre line runs e 200x n 32.6x w 200 to avenue x s 32.6; Avery T. Brown, executor, to Hyman and Henry Sonn 1
10TH AV, e s, at centre of 184th St, runs e 200x n 32.6x w 200 to e s of 10th Av x s 32.6; Amsterdam Av, e s, 67.6 ft n from 184th St, 32.6x 200; Imogene S. and Annie B. Tracy to Hyman and Henry Sonn, Q. C 1
10TH ST, 387 and 389 East, 50x94.9; William Evans to Frederick S. Battershall 100
19TH ST, s s, 378.8 w ft of 6th Av, 43.7x —x44.3x100; Edward Jansen to Benjamin Altman 1
19TH ST, 126 West, 25x100; Dietrich Ruter to Benjamin Altman 37,500
29TH ST, 230 and 232, 40x98.9; F. Sturges Allen to Abner T. Bowen 1,000
22D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John C. Lankenau and another, trustees, &c., to Ann Collamore 11,000
26TH ST, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x 98.9; Eustach Sieber to Simon J. Heron 1
34TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 19.4x88; Charles J. Knapp to William S. Morgan 1
38TH ST, 220 West, 16.8x98.9; Eliot Gorton to Charles P. Fries 100
39TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Francis Speir, Jr., to William Buhler 12,600
56TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; James B. Ludlow, referee, to Francis M. Applegate 78,992
56TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Rhoda A. Rogers to Moses Goldman and another 1
61ST ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Fannie Falk and others, executors, &c., to Heyman Kalman 16,000
62D ST, n s, 286 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Jacob Davidson to Bernhard Rosenstock 1
70TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Columbus Av., 20x100.5; Charles Buek to James B. Mabon 100
74TH ST, 4 East, 24.9x102.2; William W. Hall to Francis L. Stetson 125,000
74TH ST, 332 East, 24.6x102.2; Vincent De P. McGean to Anna M. McGean 1
76TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Susanna Roller to Michael C. Collins 1
80TH ST, 223 East, 22.4x102.2; James W. Jackson to Thomas Nugent 8,080
83D ST, s s, 301 ft e of Park Av, 28.11x 102.2; Hattie R. Clark to Libbie Fleig 1
88TH ST, 121 East, 26.1x100.8; Bernard Efinger to Mary Farrell 1
94TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 75x75x75x100.8; Jane Scott to Globe Realty Company 100
100TH ST, s s, 199.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Emma Wernhoner to Margaret Busch 100
116TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 27.1x101; Samuel Cowen to Jacob Schwartz 30,000
117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; J. Allen Townsend to Clara and Della Max 1
119TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 125x 100.11; Abby B. Blodgett to Louis Lese 1
124TH ST, 203 East, 20x50.11; Bettie Antony and others to James Everard, ½ part 7,725
124TH ST, 203 East, 20x50.11; Mathias Anthony to James Everard, ½ part 1
124TH ST, 203 East, 20x50.11; William Weis, assignee, &c., to James Everard 7,750
133D ST, 248 West, 37.6x99.11; Samuel K. Johnson to Robert J. Blake 1
139TH ST, 637 East; Rudolph Krumm to Patrick Meade 5,500
142D ST, s e corner of Lenox Av, 75x74.11; Robert J. Blake to Samuel K. Johnson 1

Recorded Leases.

BRUNNER, Louisa M., to Paul H. A. Weiman; 141 East 17th St, 5 1-12 years $1,200
CAIN, M. A. & M. C., to Louis Dorfmann; 639 East 138th St, store, 5 years, 800 to 840
SULLIVAN, Hannah, to the Albert Busch Co.; 584 Water St, 10 months 460
VAN BEUREN, Mary S. to William Crawford; Union Place, n w corner of 14th St, 51.7x116.10, 21 years 20,000
VAN RIPER, Charles, to Missouria B. Houpt and another; Gerard Av, w s, 259.4 ft s of 144th St, 53.2x524.2 to Harlem River, 5 years .... 1,500 to 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 56th St, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 65,000
ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to Elise Boesenberg; 87th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.8, 3 years 2,500
BACHNER, Samuel, to Max Samlowitz; Houston St, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100, installments, 6 per cent., 3 mortgages, each 2,000
BACHNER, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Houston St, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100, installments 4,200
BALDWIN, Rose E. and others, to Catharine Madigan, as guardian, &c.; Lorillard Place, e s, 271.7 ft n of 3d Av, 3 years 322
BALZ, Jacob, to Emilie E. Reeve; Avenue C, w s, 53 ft n of 2d St; also, 4th St, s s, 349 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, installments 1,500
BANTA, Harriet T. and another, individually and executors, &c., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Canal St, 361, 5 years 16,000
BERNHEIMER, Julia G., to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 124 West 70th St, 5 years 10,000
BLUNDELL, Elizabeth, to James M. Wentz; Southern Boulevard, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, demand 11,000
BOWEN, Abner T., to Broadway Savings Institution; 230 and 232 East 29th St, 1 year 20,000
BUHLER, William, to the American Mortgage Company; 39th St, 419 West, 5 years 10,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Union Place, n w corner of 14th St, leasehold, 1 year 150,000
CLARK, George R., to Deborah A. Haviland; 200th St, s e corner of Jerome Av, 5 years 2,500
CLASS, Charles H., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; Avenue A, 161 and 163; 10th St, 287 and 289, 1 year 17,182
COHEN, Morris, to Isaack Greenman; Rivington St, s e corner of Suffolk St, 5 years 2,500
COHN, Rebecca, to American Mortgage Company; 266 Monroe St, 1 year 11,000
COHN, Rebecca, to American Mortgage Company; 266 Monroe St, 1 year 1,500
CRUMP, William R., to Noble H. Briggs; plot begins 60 ft n from n e corner of Pleasant Av and 2d St, runs n 40x e 100, 2 years 500
DAUB, Lorillard, to Bettie Antony; 49th St, n s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 12,000
DORE, Annie, to Amelia H. Fassett; 1,156 2d Av, 3 years 11,000
EVANS, William, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Avenue A, s w corner of 11th St, 5 years 42,000
FARRELL, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 121 East 88th St, 1 year 10,000
FINE, Morris, and Leon Lanrowitz to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Houston St, n w corner of Hancock St, 1 year 7,000
FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to John A. Aspinwall, trustee; Madison Av, n w corner of 117th St, 7 months 57,000
FLEISCHMANN, Julia to Meyer Hellman; Madison Av, n w corner of 117th St, 9 months 4,000
FORBES, Bella C., to Bartholomew M. O'Connor; 48th St, 242 East, 6 months 520
FORBES, Bella C., to Fanny Greenebaum; 48th St, 242 East, 2 years 1,000
FOX, John, to Richard Webber; 98th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, also Lot 4, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, demand 3,000
FRIES, Charles P., to Eliot Gorton; 38th St, 220 West, 1 year 1,500
FRERS, Henry, to Albert Rothermel; St. Ann's Av, w s, 120.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year 2,000
GAFNEY, Bernard E., and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; Houston St, s e corner of Sheriff St, 1 year 17,000
GEISMANN, Morse, to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, 1 year 12,000
GOLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to Henry De F. Weekes; 60 and 62 Oliver St, and 45½ Oak St, 8 months 6,000
GOLDMAN, Moses, and Daniel Levinsky to American Mortgage Company; 56th St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 8,500
GOLDMAN, Moses, and Daniel Levinsky to Rhoda A. Rogers; 56th St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 2,500
GOODMAN, Joseph, to Harry Hirsch; 139 and 190 Delancey St, ½ part, secures notes 550
GUMBLETON, Henry A., and Adolph C. Hottenroth to Philip Freudenmacher; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year 4,000
HERTZ, Jacob, to George Ringler & Co.; 7th St, s s, 91.6 ft e of 1st Av, installments 5,000
HICKS, Thomas P., to Silvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Lexington Av, e s, 175 ft n of Cameron Place, 3 years 3,060
HOE, Robert and Laura, to Seaman's Bank for Savings; 683 and 685 Broadway, n w corner of 3d St, 3 years 160,000
HOPKE, Wilhelm and Auguste, to Louisa Hillebrecht; Robbins Av, s e side, 75 ft s w of Fox or 150th St, 3 years 200
JORDAN, William K., to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, w s, 514.3 ft s of 156th St, two lots, ½ year, two mortgages, each 1,300
KALMAN, Heyman, to Fannie Falk and others, executors, &c.; 235 West 61st St, installments 15,000
KERVAN, Charles, to Jacob D. Butler; Amsterdam Av, w s, 377.8 ft s of 165th St, 6 months 5,000
KERVAN, Charles, to Jacob D. Butler; Amsterdam Av, w s, 349.8 ft s of 165th St, 6 months 5,000
KERVAN, Charles, to Elizabeth Bache and others, executors &c.; Amsterdam Av, 2,090, 3 years 25,000
KERVAN, Charles, to Boyle & Evarts Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 83.10 ft s of 164th St, secures note 6,460
KERVAN, Charles, to Emma Pretzfeld; Amsterdam Av, 2,092, 3 years 25,000
KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Madison Av, n w corner of 95th St, 3 years 100,000
KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Thomas L. Watt; Madison Av, n w corner of 95th St, 1 year 10,000
KNOLL, John C., and another to Nikolaus Krause; Grove St, e s, 250 ft n of Cliff St, 2 years 2,200
KRUSE, Henry, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lexington Av, n w corner of Warren St, 24th Ward, 1 year 4,000
LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 119th St, s s, 255 and 175 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 30,000
LEVINTHAN, Sarah and Louis, to Michael Strauss; Rivington St, s s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 1 year 1,000
LEVY, David, to Oliver I. Pilat; 202d St, s s, 898 ft e of Marion Av, 73.8 ft to Briggs Av, 1 year 5,000
LEWINTHAN, Sarah, and another to Benjamin F. Vosburgh, trustee; Rivington St, s s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 5 years 16,500
LUHRS, John, and another to John H. Burt; Goerck St, 1, 2 years 2,000
McMILLIN, James A., to Edward A. Hammond; 5th Av, e s, 25.9 ft s of 106th St, 1 year 42,500
McGEAN, Anna M., to Vincent de P. McGean; 332 West 74th St, 5 years 5,000
McSWEENEY, John, to Robert W. Stuart; Broadway, n e corner of 125th St, 8 months 77,000
MEADE, Patrick, to Rudolph Krumm; 637 East 139th St, 5 years 3,000
MEENAN, Daniel, to George Ehret; 10th Av, s w corner of 53d St, 1 year 5,000
MEEHAN, James F., to John F. Steeves; Westchester Av, n w corner of 156th St, 2 months 10,000
MILLER, John L., and William J. Dixon to Victor A. Romaine; 144th St, n e corner of Western Boulevard, 1½ years 73,350
NUGENT, Thomas, to James W. Jackson; 80th St, 223 East, 1 year 1,000
PATTERSON, Maggie D., and another to Samuel Keeler; 6th Av, n s, being e ½ of Lot 684, map of the Village of Wakefield 250
RATZ, William L., to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; 2,717 8th Av, 5 years 14,000
RUFF, Charles, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Stanton St, 210, 5 years 28,000
PUHLE, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 89th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 10,000
ROSENFIELD, David, to Ernest Ehrmann; 586 2d Av, 5 years 12,000
SAITTA, Edith W., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 388 Audubon Av, installments 7,067
SALOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Hauben to Jacob Kettek; 7 and 9 Lewis St, demand (two mortgages) 37,650
SARNO, Nicola, and Maddelena Pandone to Josephine B. Rezzano; Van Buren St, e s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 1 year 600
SCHOENROCK, Marie, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 429 East 83d St, 5 years 7,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to William H. Macy, Jr., trustee; 8th Av, w s, 50.8 ft s of 112th St, 3 years 27,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Kate M. Ladd; 112th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 23,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Kate M. Ladd; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 23,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, 5 years 42,000
SCHOLZ, William E., to Clara Decker; 3d Av, e s, 99.8 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 3,000
SIMPSON, Sarah M., to German Savings Bank; Franklin Av, new line, at dividing line of Lot 116, runs w 180x n 60.2x e 118.8 to avenue, 1 year 3,000
SMITH, William H., to Arabella McManus; 544 West 44th St, 2 years 1,000
SOLOMON, Joseph, to Joseph Larchan; 120 and 122 Ridge St, 3 years 4,000
SOMMER, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, e s, 76.7 ft n of 85th St, 1 year 9,450
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 184th St, 1 year 18,000
STETSON, Francis L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 East 74th St, 3 years 70,000
TISHMAN, Julius, to August Ruff; 2d Av, n w corner of 3d St, installments 14,000
TOELBERG, Niels, to Adelbert S. Nichols; Crotona Av, w s, 97.7 ft s of 176th St, 92.6x100.9, demand 600
TOELBERG, Niels, to Edward L. Quirk; Crotona Av, w s, 97.7 ft s of 176th St, secures material 1,875
TURNER, Herbert B., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Madison St, 513 and 517, 5 years 160,000
UNGER, Frank J., to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lot 198, second map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 420
WAGNER, Frank G. to Charles Dorn; Prospect Av, w s, 175 ft n of Fairmount Av, 1 year 4,000
WRAGGE, John G., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 9,000
WEHRMAN, August W., to Irving Savings Insitution; 8th Av, w s, 25.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 year 18,000
WEILBURG, Nathan, to Herman Joveshof; 10th Av, s e corner of 31st St, 3 years 5,000
WEILBURG, Nathan, to Maria Jones; 10th Av, s e corner of 31st St, 3 years 22,000
WEILBURG, Nathan, to Ella D. Goodrich; Houston St, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100, 3 years 3,000
WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Jacob Kottek; Downing St, 25, 7 months 8,000
WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Emilie J. Murray; 15th St, s s, 271 ft e of 2d Av, ⅔ year 25,000
WEISS, Eliza, to John J. Muth; Avenue A, e s, 24 ft n of 3d St, leasehold, installments 3,500
WERNER, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Jerome Av, w s, 125 ft n of Wolf Place, 3 years 3,000
WESTERMAYR, Edward, to Samuel Powel, trustee; 8th Av, 2,743, 5 years 18,000
ZIMMERMANN, Annie, to Philipp Moeloth; Sheriff St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years 14,000
ZIMMERMANN, Annie, to Charles Thomsen; Sheriff St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, installments 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Hyman Olanky and another against Becker & Fine, owners and contractors $500
DALY AV, s e corner of 178th St, 19.1x 166x irregular; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Catharine T. Wilcox, owner and contractor 429
GERMAN PLACE, e s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 100x100; George Raub against Simon & Catherine Schaeffer, owners; August Roth, contractor 118
HAMILTON TERRACE, 39 to 49; Metz & Meyer against Robert Kelly, owner and contractor 4,965
PARK AV, 3,814 and 3,816; also 1,521 and 1,523 Washington Av; Hyman Olansky and another against Abraham Farber, owner and contractor 625
1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Frank Ferrant against George Jenkins, owner and contractor 225
4TH ST, 25 East; Frances Eckenroth & Son against Marcus Willet, owner; Frederick W. Cole, contractor 76
86TH ST, 105 West; Josephine Grant against Emma L. Pinkney and others, owners; Raymond M. Grant, contractor 83
86TH ST, 105 West; Raymond M. Grant against Emma L. Pinkney and others, owners; Cornelius S. Pinkney, contractor 164
97TH ST, 309 West; Orrin D. Person against F. V. Osthoff, owner; J. J. Zimmerman Company, contractor; John McMahon, sub-contractor 368
97TH ST, 309 West; Orrin D. Person against F. V. Osthoff, owner; J. J. Zimmerman Company, contractor 304
116TH ST, 123 East; William W. Vaughan against R. Finkle, owner and contractor 2,612
118TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100; Frank Galotta against Max J. Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors 705
129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Henry H. Meise against Katherine Van Valin, owner; Louis Beck, contractor 275
154TH ST, s s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; W. C. Dickerson against Alfred Blumenthal 65
160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Andrew Carlson against Margaret Redican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, contractor 150

BUILDING LOANS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

DOWNING ST, 25; Jacob Kottek, with Charles I. Weinstein, 10 payments 8,000
LEWIS ST, 7 and 9; Jacob Kottek, with Abraham Salomon and another, 9 payments 16,000
3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; Pincus Lowenfeld and another, with Jacob Sommer, 11 payments $24,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MARKET ST, 63; Ross & Fisher, on M. J. Gardner to Joseph Hyman $42

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, John J., and another to George H. Hyde .... Nominal
CLOCKE, G. De Witt, to Samuel V. Lane, executor $2,500
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to Rosette S. Ford 100
DAGE, Marie E., to Amelia Fechteler 2,100
DEANE, Bertha A., to Moses J. Stroock 435
DOELGER, Peter, and another, executors, to Bettie Antony 5,000
ENGEL, Martin, to Sarah Sullivan 4,000
FRANK, Leopold, to Rose Frank 1,000
HABERMAN, Simon, to Mary Manning .... Nominal
HOAR, Samuel, trustee, to Louis L. Browne and another, trustees .... Nominal
LEON, Morris, to Adolf Mayer 1,500
LIVINGSTON, Julius J., to Henry Klingenstein .... Nominal
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company 25,000
MURTHA, Thomas F., executor, to William J. Boyd .... Nominal
ROSENBERG, Abraham, to Central Realty Company .... Nominal
ROSENBERG, Abraham, to Central Realty Company .... Nominal
SAMLOWITZ, Max, to Henry Klingenstein .... Nominal
SCHEEL, John H., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 4,000
SUYDAM, Lambert, and another, executors, to Lambert Suydam 96,000
TISHMAN, Julius, to Charles Schmidt 6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Egbert B. Seaman, trustee 4,000
WACHT, Samuel, to John Stemme 5,000
WELLS, Marianna P., to Pauline Rose 3,000

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, 398; Albert Mamlock against Jacob Hess and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Thorn.
CENTRE ST, 88 and 90; Robert C. Peters and another against Rebecca H. Queen and others, (amended partition;) attorney, B. Yates.
MADISON ST, 179 and 181, (two actions;) Albert Cappelle against Elias Senft and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, L. S. Finn.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 143.7 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; Aaron J. Bach and another against Charlotte C. Rice and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Stroock.
SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.3x 75.4x irregular; John C. Barth against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.
1ST AV, 852; Robert W. Stuart against William Vaughan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.
1ST AV, 2,127; Robert W. Tailer, trustee, &c., against Concetta Marrone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.
2D AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Abraham Greenberg against Mary Wieser, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Cohen.
8TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 25x100; August Freutel against Margaret and George Vogel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Heiderman.
23D ST, 151 West, Curtenius Gillette against Frederick Hasbrouck, (specific performance;) attorney, E. L. Short.
45TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 18.9x70; the rector, &c., of the Church of St. Zion and St. Timothy against Ludwig Fromm, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.
63D ST, 115 West; Katherine R. Fierz against Warren A. Fanning and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. L. Klock.
69TH ST, 104 West; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors, &c., against Marie J. Fitz-Mahoney and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Starr.
99TH ST, n s, 192 ft w of Boulevard, now Broadway, 17x100.11, the German Life Insurance Company against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.
120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Sophia M. Taylor against Annie Schwartz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.
142D ST, n s, 314.4 ft e of Broadway, 19.8x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Anna M. Clement and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE ON DEPOT SQUARE,

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,

Thursday, Sept. 7, 1899, at 11:30 A. M.

LUMBER AND COAL YARD,
ELEVATOR AND MILL PROPERTY
AT WHITE PLAINS,
and
LUMBER AND COAL YARD
AT TUCKAHOE,

All Lately Owned by

JOHN W. YOUNG & SONS CO.

For maps and terms aply to
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, RECEIVER,
32 Liberty St., N. Y.,
OR W. B. TIBBITS, Auctioneer,
White Plains, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

Why Not Make $50 Per Week? Salesmen are making $50 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic albums, "**Fighting in the Philippines**" and "**Our New Possessions**"—YOU can easily do so. Each album contains **160** magnificent, large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, scenery, etc. Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General U. S. A., says: "The engravings are both faithful and picturesque." Heavy, ivory-finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 150 first day—EVERYBODY buys it; GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album, (paper cover,) 12 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents each; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free.

F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher,
259 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
114 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a French young woman; knows music, speaks no English, as attendant for children or young ladies; references. Violin, Box 178 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER and GENERAL OFFICE MAN. —Thirty-one; fourteen years with last employer; desires position at any kind of office work; A1 references. E. J. M., Westchester, N. Y.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, FLORIST.—Single, age, 30; ran private places 10 years; greenhouses, vegetables; references. P. F., Box 155 Times.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER would work at residence on furniture, or other work in line of trade. Address for 10 days, Upholsterer, Box 279, Times, Uptown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—As private secretary, confidential clerk, or collector, by a reliable man with a reliable party; A1 reference; can accept position at once. S. A. G., 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Well-recommended resident governess for girl of eight years and boy of six; ability to teach elementary music and play accompaniments necessary; to teach languages desirable. Teacher, Beachmound, Newport, R. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Energetic and tactful young man, 21 to 24 years old, of best education and family connections, in bond department of a long-established banking house; good opening for the right party. Address, stating age, education, business experience, and references, C. R. Y., Post Office Box 822.

WANTED—Strong young man for furniture packing and shipping; $7. Address, by letter, W. H., 92 East 14th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—One of the best factory plants in Southern Michigan, with lease of one of the finest water powers in the State; also a handsomely located farm and mill property in Central New Jersey. Apply, or address J. W. T., Times Office, New York.

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$2,700 STOCK AND GOOD WILL; established 12 years; pays 100 per cent., with interest in new invention. Address STATIONERY SPECIALTIES, Iselin, N. J.

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CLEARING UP SALE

OF THE FEW REMAINING LOTS IN

VANDERVEER PARK VANDERVEER PARK

THE HOME CENTRE OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The last lots of this magnificent residential section are now being sold at special prices, such values and terms never obtainable again.

VISIT THE LOTS TO-DAY.

NO CASH REQUIRED NO INTEREST

You start right in with

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VANDERVEER PARK OFFICE,

Junction Flatbush and Nostrand Aves. OPEN EVERY DAY.
NEW YORK OFFICE, Potter Bld., 38 Park Row.

Everybody advertises features in their houses. **The T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.** build houses that speak for themselves. Call and inspect or write for illustrations. **East 19th St., Ocean Avenue, and Beverly Road, Flatbush.**

ONE HUNDRED ACRE TRACT.

Fine location, at a bargain. Operators and investors invited to investigate. **HENRY W. SHERRILL, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.**

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Advance in Prices.
House Buyers and Bargain Hunters ATTENTION!

Lots have advanced from $5,000 to $7,000. Construction is up 35%.

Higher Prices Must Rule in Future.
THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

My houses on 107th Street, near Riverside, Nos. 310 to 326, built on the old basis, can still be bought at former prices.

Bright new 20-foot American Basement Up-to-date Houses } **$33,000.**

Magnificent 22, 25 and 30 foot Houses in proportion.

Houses open. Caretaker in attendance. Illustrated booklet, with plans and description.

CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Architect, 109 W. 42d St.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
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HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

For Sale, the Four Best Houses on WEST END AVENUE,

Nos. 862, 864, 866, 868, between 102d and 103d Sts. All latest improvements. Plan of houses, materials, and workmanship perfect. Apply to your own broker, or to C. J. WILLIS, 89 Leonard St.

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10 cts. per week

Will pay for, and $115 will buy, a fine building lot at Sherman Park, adjoining the County Seat of Westchester. Improved, Developed, and crowded with advantages. No interest. Taxes 65 cents a year. Titles Guaranteed. Tickets ready. Write or call.
SHERMAN PARK CO., 167 Broadway, N. Y.
Branch Offices, 2 East 125th St. and 2,857 3d Av.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MODERN HOUSES.
$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY

And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner.

Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms $4,200
19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms 3,200
Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms 3,600
Cypress Av., Flushing, 8 rooms 4,400

Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.
FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

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TO LET—An attractive house, handsomely furnished, in perfect order, centrally located; owner going abroad. For particulars apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty Street.

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APARTMENT HOUSE,

Broadway, Amsterdam Av., 69th and 70th Sts. A few high grade unfurnished Apartments left. Structural advantages giving absolute safety; new and modern bathrooms; long distance telephones in each apartment; servants' bathroom; BALLROOM enlarged and redecorated; new dressing rooms.
NEW YORK REALTY CO.
Apply on premises.

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ATTRACTIVE, ENTIRE FRONTAGE ON PARK.
SINGLE COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS.
FIREPROOF; JUST COMPLETED; WILL DECORATE TO SUIT; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; NINE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS; SUPERIOR IN DETAIL. NORTHWEST CORNER PARK AVENUE AND 74TH STREET.
LALOR & BERINGER,
621 BROADWAY, CABLE BUILDING.

SANITARY APARTMENTS,
50 TO 58 WEST 98TH STREET.

Six rooms and bath; hardwood; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; hot water supply; with or without steam heat; attractive for small families. H. B. COCHEU, 71 Broadway, or 54 West 98th St.

A CORONADO. A

New, fireproof; corner Park Av. and 81st St.; apartments of 6 to 15 bright, sunny rooms; elevator service; electric light; fuel for cooking included in rent; $60, $75, $85, $100, and upward.

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AT LEXINGTON AV.,
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First-class apartments, eight to twelve rooms and bath; bachelor suites, 1 to 4 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fuel furnished; elevators day and night; boys uniformed; telephone; also 1,325 and 1,327 5th Av., one block north Central Park and Crystal Lake; six rooms and bath; heat, hot water, &c. Apply to janitor, or

O'REILLY BROTHERS,
N. Y. Storage Warehouse, 109-123 E. 44th St.

NEW FLATS, $36 TO $40.

Newly furnished; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; exceptionally fine; reference. Apply 54 West 98th St., or H. B. COCHEU, 71 Broadway.

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FOR RENT, **NUTLEY, N. J.** 45 MINUTES.

Refined, attractive Home of 11 rooms; parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry on first floor; Cabot stained shingle house; five minutes' walk of station; golf and field clubs; excellent wheeling; rent, $500. Illustrated circular. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y. Residence, Nutley.

FOR RENT, **NUTLEY, N. J.**

45 MINUTES VIA ERIE RAILROAD.
Several very attractive Houses; well shaded lawns; golf and field clubs; excellent wheeling; rent, $300 to $600; stables. Illustrated circular. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y. Residence, Nutley.

STABLES TO LET.

TO RENT—Medium-sized stable, well located, in good condition; rent $700.
Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty Street.

TALK OF THE TOWN.
OCEAN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.
High-class houses or restricted lots.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
East 19th St., Flatbush.
Write for illustrations.

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O'REILLY BROTHERS'

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BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND,
5th av. and 125th st.

It is refreshing to have a thousand students enter in a single year. It is an inspiration to have an annual call from 1,500 business and professional men for clerical help. It makes life worth living when former patrons indorse the institution by recommending their friends—not a dozen, but hundreds. Ours is a large school; large schools are the best; they excite competition, they bring out the best part of human nature, and brighten it. To see Wood's School is to appreciate it. Day and evening. Open now.
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Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d Street.
A Preparatory School for Business.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.
Commercial and Stenographic Departments,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 5TH.
Office Hours: 8:30 to 5.
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Conducted by prominent business men of New York, who take a personal interest in all graduates. Students enter at any time. Individual instruction in all commercial studies; exceptional advantages, moderate tuition. Send for prospectus.

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Business, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, Regents and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening Sessions. HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

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N.Y. University Law School. Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES. Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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22 AND 24 EAST 91ST STREET,
Between Madison and 5th Avenues,
AND 6 WEST 84TH STREET,
Two doors from Central Park West.
Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten

Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,
S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)

A preparatory school of the highest character. Primary, classical, scientific, and business depts. Graduates of this school were admitted last June to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Wesleyan.
Strong corps of expert teachers. Close attention to the individual. Classes small.
Manual training. Systematic daily drill in Gymnasium. Athletics.
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Principals at School 9 to 12 daily.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY. On Bound Brook R. R., convenient to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
Both sexes. 61st year. Fine, healthful location. "Nobility of character our constant aim." Special care and home comforts. Sanitary arrangements, pure spring water, electric lights. Extensive improvements and new buildings, costing $55,000. Two complete gymnasiums. $266 a year, or for a suite of rooms $300. Long distance telephone in Seminary. Write for our new illustrated catalogue. THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

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A safe, thorough, splendidly equipped preparatory school and home for boys, 25 miles from New York; finest location on the Hudson; building magnificent in its appointments; experienced and able teachers; large athletic grounds; horses and ponies for riding, drill, and artillery practice. Illustrated catalogue on request.
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20th Year opens Sept. 27th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given to boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Gymnasium. Laboratories.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL.
Registered Under the Regents of N. Y.
Three fine school buildings, entrance 120 West 126th St. 14th year begins Sept. 21st. Wm. L. Hazen, head master, or T. E. Lyon, associate headmaster, will be at the school after Sept. 8th, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

PROF. CHEV'R G. COSENZA, EX-JUDGE AT Chicago World's Exhibition, resumes his private lessons of art and miniature at pupils' residences. Would also teach in college or school. Address 574 Lexington Av.

OSCAR COON, 96 5TH AV.—Instruction in Harmony, counterpoint, instrumentation, &c.; orchestra and military band music arranged to order.

Montpelier Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene, 3 West 84th St.

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Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th.
Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

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Fall Term begins Sept. 25th.

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MADISON AV., 343, NEAR 44TH ST.—Newly decorated; suite or singly; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

ELEGANT SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, WITHOUT board; bath, steam heat, ample closets; 34th St. and Madison Av.; references. Address COMFORT, Box 312 Times Uptown.

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Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
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Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

136TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York.
Fall Term Opens September 19th.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opens September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls. Graduates prepared for all colleges.

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PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
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Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899. For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Gymnasium, 18x58. Playground, 200x225. Dr. Ray at school Tuesday and Friday 10 to 12. Book of the 10th year on request.

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417 Madison Avenue.
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergarten and Primary classes.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory and Primary Classes. College Preparation. Advantages of New York City. Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; WM. C. SIMMONS, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars address **ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.**

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

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CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
PEDAGOGICAL AND COM'L COURSES.
Reopens Sept. 6. Address Bro. AELRED, Director.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., REOPENS Wednesday, SEPT. 27. Collegiate preparation, Intermediate, and Primary DEPARTMENTS; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(J. H. MORSE'S,)
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
308 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker.
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident students received. **148 Madison Avenue.**

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College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 85th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

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Collegiate and special courses. Certificates admit to colleges. 42d year. Sept. 26th. $300.
JOS. E. KING, President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

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Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
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MISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 45TH Street.—Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2; thorough training; girls admitted as special students to regular classes.

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Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison Avenue. College Preparation. Classes for Little Children.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Home and Day School for Girls. College preparation, superior musical advantages. 607 Fifth Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.

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JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
Pamphlets on application.

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Surf Hotel and Cottages,

OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 15.
Trains 8:20 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Daily.
East 34th St. Ferry.

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THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
September rate: $10 for best rooms.
Every room full ocean view.
I. STROND HINKSON.

FOREST HOUSE.
(Budd's Lake, N. J., near Lake Hopatcong.)
Special rate of $4.50 over Labor Day, from Saturday to Tuesday. Fishing, boating, all amusements. DURYEA.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck..........Manager
Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves..........Manager

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface, thereof, with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; the line also branching off from Washington Street, at Cortlandt Street, and going in a westerly direction under and along Cortlandt Street and crossing under West Street and going under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Cortlandt Street; thence under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and public hearing had thereon; all persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto. P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the   day of   189 , for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, to wit.

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Willoughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.
P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lines of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.
P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1899.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly, should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block, and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn.

For property in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, taxpayers must first have their deeds examined and their property located on the maps in the Department of Taxes and Assessments and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes of the borough the certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished to them by that Department; in no other way can taxpayers feel assured of receiving correct bills.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in cases of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
Matthew S Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM C. CASEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William C. Casey, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said William C. Casey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 1st, 1899.

NO. 1,297—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ROBERT A. FOWLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert A. Fowler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH GROSVENOR CURRAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,383.

To the creditors of Hugh Grosvenor Curran, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Hugh Grosvenor Curran, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, August 25th, 1899.

No. 1,423.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of BERNARD HECHT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bernard Hecht of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Bernard Hecht was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 2, 1899.

No. 1,424.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MEYER HECHT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Meyer Hecht, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Hecht was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 2, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ISIDORE SCHWEITZER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, 1899, the said Isidore Schweitzer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 31, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES A. LYON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James A. Lyon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereof.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MEYER MONSKY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—No. 1,402.

To the creditors of Meyer Monsky, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Monsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS ROSENTHAL and MICHAEL GORDON, individually and as members of the firm of ROSENTHAL & GORDON, Bankrupts. No. 1,288.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM SEITZ, bankrupt. No. 1,006.

Notice is hereby given that William Seitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, September 1, 1899.

NO. 1,305—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MORRIS ALEXANDER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Alexander, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 2d, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELWIN S. PIPER COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 996.

Notice is hereby given that the Elwin S. Piper Company has filed its petition, dated September 1st, 1899, setting forth, among other things, that it has offered terms of composition of forty cents on the dollar to its creditors, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the bankrupt to his creditors, and the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority, and the costs of the proceedings, have been duly deposited in one of the duly designated depositories in bankruptcy cases; and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court. Notice is hereby further given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS H. STEINHART, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis H. Steinhart, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis H. Steinhart was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 1st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HERMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Herman of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Herman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 1st, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DEsired in the County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Harriet B. Lane, plaintiff, against MARY H. ASHER, Louis Lese and Sarah Lese, his wife; William Prager and Zipporah Prager, his wife; Aaron E. Harrison, Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; Marion L. Kelley, and the New York Security and Trust Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Mary F. Stoughton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 7, 1899.
HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; and to John Fiske, as committee of all of the property of the said Mary F. Stoughton within the State of New York:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of publication made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1899, and this day filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said County of New York.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.
HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, New York City.
au12-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.
BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 28, 1899.
BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy29-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and city aforesaid, this 24th day of August, 1899. Present, Hon. Chas. F. MacLean, Judge.

In the matter of the application of THE WENZLIK MUSIC SUPPLY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, to change its name and assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company."

Upon reading and filing the petition of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company, verified the 23d day of August, 1899, praying that it might be allowed to change its name and to assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company," and on due proof of publication of this application, and on the certificate of the Secretary of State, dated the 13th day of May, 1899, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to its assuming such name, now on motion of Frank W. Angel, attorney for the petitioner, Ordered that the said The Wenzlik Music Supply Company be and it is hereby authorized to assume the name of The New York Music Supply Company in the place and stead of the said name of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company on and after the 23d day of September, 1899, provided that within ten days from the entry of this order that it shall file in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York all papers herein, and also provided that it shall within ten days after the entry of this order file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy thereof. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within ten days of the entry thereof in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks.
Enter C. F. M., J. S. C.
au26-1aw4wSa

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES J. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.

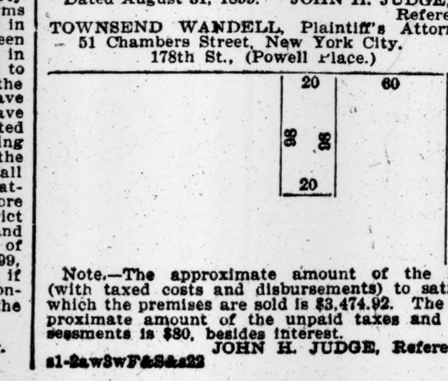
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 18th day of July, 1899.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City.
jy22-1aw6w&s2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.
Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,474.92. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
s1-2aw3wF&S&s22

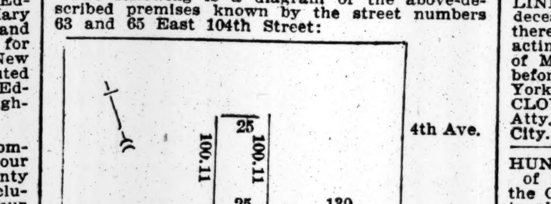
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:



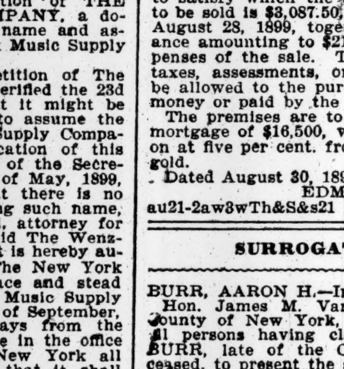
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.16, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.18 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
au31-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEEBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V FREUND, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,303, on the land map of the City of New, York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.
Dated August 30, 1899.
EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,087.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219,76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $524.46.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.
Dated August 30, 1899.
EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
au21-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Biesker, Carl Bolder, Konrad Bolder, Franz Bolder, and Sophia Grunewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward B. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a [L. S.] Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au12-1aw6wSa

FENTON, MARGARET P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Pringle Memorial Home, Samuel R. Anderson, John C. Milligan, Thomas P. Milligan, Elizabeth M. Groves, Isabella P. Dorsheimer, Lucy M. Fitch, Henry C. Milligan, Francis Pringle Anderson, Robert Purdy Anderson, Thomas Pringle Anderson, Margaret Emily McKinley, Mary Eleanor Hamilton, Susan S. Chandler, Mary J. Chandler, Harry Milligan Chandler, Natalie P. Nachtel, and Grace I. Stuart Patchen, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered of Margaret P. Fenton, deceased, should not be granted to Clarence M. Fenton, a Director of the Pringle Memorial Home, who has made application for the same.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 45 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. se2-1aw6wS

COAL.

BEST QUALITY LEHIGH, RED ASH, AND LOcust Mountain coal at lowest cash rates.
THOMAS STOKES.
Yards 32d St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6msat

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-1aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-1aw6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons, having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. m10-1aw6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors, THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York. Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward Str. stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..........9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co. who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.
Delightful Excursions on above schedule for

LABOR DAY.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
FOR PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) Labor Day will leave N. Y. on Saturday's time, for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Lahn..........Sept. 5	Trave..........Sept. 19
†Kaiser W.de Gr.Sept.12	Saale..........Sept. 26

Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southamp'n
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Koenigin Luise......Thursday, Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Thursday, Sept. 14, 11 A. M.
Bremen..........Thursday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

Ems..........Sept. 9	Aller..........Sept. 23

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. To *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar or Algiers by Express Steamers.

†Aller...Oct. 28, 11 AM	*F. B'm'k.No. 18, 11 AM
*A. Vict'a.Nov. 4, 11 AM	†Werra..Nov. 25, 11 AM
†K. Wm.II.No.11, 11 AM	†Ems.....Dec. 2, 11 AM

For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 10. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hm'bg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.	Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'mburg

A.Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM	F.Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.

Penn'lva., Sept. 2, 3:30 PM	Pretoria, Sept. 16, 2 PM
Palatia, Sept. 9, 8 AM	Patria, Sept. 23, 7:30 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Paul..........Sept. 6	St. Paul..........Sept. 27
New York..........Sept. 13	New York..........Oct. 4
St. Louis..........Sept. 20	St. Louis..........Oct. 11

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Southwark......Sept. 6	*Kensington....Sept. 20
Westernland....Sept. 13	Noordland.......Sept. 27

*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA	Sept. 2
MANITOU	Sept. 9th
MENOMINEE	Sept. 16
MOHAWK	Sept. 23

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Sept. 6, Noon	Majestic..Sept. 27, Noon
Germanic.Sept. 13, Noon	Teutonic..Oct. 4, Noon
Cymric..Sept. 19, 5 P.M.	Germanic..Oct. 11, Noon
Oceanic..Sept. 20, Noon	Oceanic...Oct. 18, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Etruria..Sept. 2, 2 P. M.	Umbria..Sept. 16, Noon
Campania..Sept. 9, 9 AM	Lucania..Sept. 23, 9 AM
Servia..Sept. 12, 11 AM	Aurania.Sept. 26, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

NIP MARU...Sept. 12	COPTIC..........Sept. 29
RIO JANEIRO.Sept. 19	AMER. MARU...Oct. 6

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	†10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a.m.
†9:40 a.m.	Saratoga Special	†9:30 p.m.
†10:30 a.m.	Day Express	†7:00 p.m.
†11:30 a.m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p.m.
‖1:50 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
¶3:30 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
*3:35 p.m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p.m.
†3:35 p.m.	Troy & Saratoga Special	†2:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a.m.
*5:30 p.m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p.m.
*6:00 p.m.	Western Express	*8:15 p.m.
*6:25 p.m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a.m.
*7:30 p.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	*8:20 a.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Pan-American Express	*7:30 a.m.
*8:30 p.m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a.m.
*9:15 p.m.	Pacific Express	6:00 a.m.
‡12:10 a.m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield; Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later from foot of W. 42d St.:
A. 9:45 A. M. Daily, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Catskill Mountain points, via Kingston.
B. 11:15 A. M. (W. 42d St. 11:35 A. M.) Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
C. 1:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountain points via Kingston.
D. 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, Albany, and Saratoga.
D. 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
5:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany and Montreal.
5:45 P. M. (W. 42d St. 6:15 P. M.) Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Toronto.
9:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C. D.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. (except Sunday.) B. 10:40 A. M. C. 12:25 P. M. D. 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A. 9:45 A. M., (excepting Sunday.) B. 11:20 A. M. C. 1:00 P. M. D. 3:35 P. M.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1899.
FOR THE WEST.
Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal,) and foot of Liberty St. Time shown is from South Ferry. Leave Liberty Street 5 minutes later.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) 1:25 P. M., and *12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *9:55 A. M., *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, *9:55 (Diner,) *11:25 A. M. (Diner,) †12:55 P. M., (Diner,) *1:25, (Diner,) *2:55, ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner,) *4:55 (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., (Diner,) and *12:10 night. NORFOLK, †12:55 P. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., 180 Graham Av., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:45 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 2:55, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 2:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—2:10 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses Street 2:10 P. M., Cortlandt Street 2:15 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 5:10, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses Street,) 5:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M., (from Cortlandt Street,) 5:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:23, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:08, 3:38, 4:23, 5:15, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914—18th Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Leaving time from South Ferry (foot Whitehall St.) is five minutes earlier than that given below for Liberty St., except when noted.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, 4:40, (†5:45, 7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, *5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, *4:30, 7:30, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:00, (*9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, *4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:30, *5:30, 6:00 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
For New Jersey Seashore Resorts, *4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, 3:30, *3:53, 4:30, a4:45, †5:38, b6:23, (*8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, 9:00, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, *4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, *9:15 A. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands and seashore points, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For particulars see time table.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, *4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., (1:00, Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, *4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, *9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 9:00 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.
*From Liberty St. only.
†From South Ferry at 5:25 P. M.
aFrom South Ferry at 4:35 P. M.
bFrom South Ferry at 6:10 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)
Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. ¶ Sunday only. Other trains daily. t Sunday leaves 6.45. e Sunday leaves 8.15. x Sunday leaves 6.15.
t*6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.
*7.55, e8.08 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches†.
†*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.
*12.55, 1.00 P. M., †*3.55, 4.08 P. M., For WILKES-BARRE, SCRANTON, Coal Branches and intermediate points.
†*4.55, 5.15 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
†*5.10, 5.20 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
†*6.10, 6.20 P. M. Local Express for EASTON.
*5.55, x6.08 P. M. For Buffalo and points West. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Toronto.
*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Express for BUFFALO and TORONTO. None but Sleeping Car passengers carried.
*10.25, 10.30 P.M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.
SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK, locals, daily except Sunday; *10.40, 10.50 A. M. *2.25, 2.30, *4.10, 4.20, *8.25 and 8.30 P. M.
●Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 246 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Daily, except Sundays, to Binghamton, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, and Delaware Valley points. Daily to Port Jervis and Monticello. Pullman Parlor Cars.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 150 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 363 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Binghamton Mail	8:00 am	3:30 pm
Buffalo, Ithaca & Oswego Ex.	*10:00 am	8:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Express	*1:00 pm	*8:00 pm
Scranton, Wilkesbarre & Plymouth Express	4:00 pm	12:20 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Lim. Ex.	*7:00 pm	*7:30 am
Buffalo Ex. (arr Buffalo 7:46 am)	*8:30 pm	*9:30 am
†Ithaca, Oswego, Utica Ex.	*9:30 pm	*7:30 am

†Sleeper to Scranton. May be occupied to 7:30 am
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429, and 950 Broadway, and 14 Park Place.
Westcott's Express Co. will call for and check baggage to destination *Daily.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW LIFE IN RAMAPO GRAB

Effort Will Be Made to Push Through Amended Contract.

NAGLE IN McCARTNEY'S PLACE

Street-Cleaning Commissioner to Resign and the Controller's Side Will Lose a Vote.

Proof that the Ramapo water contract is not dead was furnished yesterday when a high Tammany official announced that as soon as the pending injunction suits are disposed of an effort will be made in the Board of Public Improvements to revive it, with amendments The assertion was also made that when the matter next comes up a new man would be found in the seat of Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, whose deputy, Capt. F. M. Gibson, has been one of the most ardent opponents of the Ramapo job, and that this new man would vote with Commissioners Dalton and Keating, President Holahan, the Mayor, and Corporation Counsel Whalen in favor of the contract, as against Controller Coler and Commissioners Kearny, Kane, and Shea.

The man who has been selected to fill the place of Commissioner McCartney was said to be Percival E. Nagle, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and one of the four district leaders who does not hold a public office. Mr. McCartney, who has long been ill, it was said, has finally decided to resign his office, as he has been tacitly urged to do by Tammany leaders, who dislike him because he has insisted on the retaining in office many of the men employed under the administration of the late Col. Waring. Mr. Nagle, it is said, is more pliable than the incumbent of the place, and he will support the Ramapo scheme if he is ordered to do so. With this change in the personnel of the Board of Public Improvements, the men who favor the Ramapo plan expect to railroad the contract through, for they are confident in the outcome of the pending suits.

As a further aid to this plan, one of the members of the board, who is, and always has been, a supporter of the Ramapo job, announced yesterday that he had discovered "a nigger" in the resolution which was adopted by the board on Wednesday last. This "nigger," it was pointed out, consists in a job to force the city to acquire the property of all the private water companies which are now serving the residents of certain sections of the city, especially in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. The alleged job, it was said, was in the interest of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, several of whose leaders, it was alleged, were interested in these companies and in watersheds contiguous to the city.

The resolution, which was offered by Bridge Commissioner Shea, was as follows:

Resolved, That it is not in the public interest or for the public weal, neither is it necessary that the city should contract with a private corporation for its supply of water; that upon the expiration of the term of the existing contracts for such purpose proceedings should be taken to acquire the rights of the persons or corporations holding or owning any such rights, to the end that the municipality shall own its water system exclusively.

In his first annual report, Commissioner Dalton says that there are four private water companies which furnish a part of the suppy for Brooklyn. Of these, one, the Long Island Water Supply Company, has since passed into the hands of the city, leaving the Flatbush, the West Brooklyn, and the Blythbourne Water Companies as relics of ante-consolidation days. In Queens there are five private companies furnishing water to the city. These are the Citizens', Jamaica, Woodhaven, Wyckoff Heights, and Queens County. In 1898 the city paid to these eight concerns for hydrant service $86,709. Inasmuch as all of these companies have long-time contracts with the city, it is said, even if a job were intended, the resolution could not be made effective until long after the present Board of Public Improvements has gone out of office.

Bridge Commissioner Shea is out of the city, but his deputy, Thomas H. York, said yesterday that the resolution presented by his superior was drawn in absolute good faith, and that the attempt to decry it as a part of a job was made for the purpose of influencing public opinion against Mr. Shea and Controller Coler. "If the Ramapo raiders can get any capital out of that plan of campaign," Mr. York said, "they are welcome to it. I believe the public knows who its friends are in this matter."

SHEEHAN ON RAMAPO GRAB.

Denies He Held Back Resolution at Executive Meeting on Croker's Promise to "Call Off" Goodwin.

Both parties to the Sheehan-Goodwin contest in the Ninth District made strenuous denials yesterday of a story to the effect that John C. Sheehan had intended to introduce a resolution denouncing the Ramapo water scheme at the Tammany Executive Committee meeting Tuesday night, but had been induced not to do so by Croker's promise to "call off" Goodwin and Smith.

John C. Sheehan said that, while he never had intended proposing an anti-Ramapo resolution in the Executive Committee meeting, he was satisfied that the rank and file of Tammany, as well as the Democratic voters of the city generally, are lined up against the proposition.

"I have not hesitated to denounce the Ramapo steal," he said. "The morning after the matter became public, I said that I was decidedly opposed to it, which statement was based upon the knowledge I acquired in regard to the water supply of this city, when connected with the Aqueduct Commission some years ago. I then believed that the city would have an abundant supply of water for the next twenty-five or thirty years, and I so believe now.

"This Ramapo job is the most outrageous and brazen attempt ever made to plunder the people of New York, and the press of this city is deserving of the highest praise and has earned the gratitude of all classes of our citizens who believe in the honest administration of public affairs by putting the finishing touches to it.

"No proposition has been made to me with the view of Mr. Goodwin being 'called off' in the Ninth Assembly District. In common with a large majority of the members of the Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth District, I want Mr. Goodwin to remain 'in the race,' otherwise the Democratic voters of the district would not have the opportunity they welcome to crush out with their votes, and so give emphasis to the bitter resentment they feel against, outside interference and autocratic dictation in matters concerning their home affairs. The people of the Ninth District will show by their votes that they have no use for slanderous ingrates, public plunderers, and Ramapo raiders."

Frank J. Goodwin, who is leading the fight against Sheehan, and Thomas F. Smith, his chief lieutenant, flatly contradicted the report that they had been called off. "No power on earth, not even Richard Croker himself, could stop this fight," said Councilman Goodwin.

RAMAPO PLAN DENOUNCED.

Anti-Tammany Men in Twenty-ninth District Adopt Resolutions and Elect Officers.

The revolt in the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, the home district of Richard Croker and John F. Carroll, was formally organized last night at a meeting at the Tuxedo, which was attended by delegates from twenty-five of the twenty-eight election districts in that Assembly District. The keynote of the revolt was opposition to the Ramapo Water Company's plan and denunciation of the present leadership of Tammany Hall.

Ex-Police Justice Koch was elected President of the new organization, and Abraham Schwab Treasurer. A full set of officers was chosen, and also the following Finance Committee: Abraham Schwab, Chairman; Jacob Katz, John Ehrman, Henry Shannon, and E. Stachelberg. Charles I. Champaign was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Press, and Printing. Mr. Schwab announced that he had received a check for $100 from John C. Sheehan, and a promise of more if needed in the work of overthrowing Rollin M. Morgan, the present Democratic leader, in the district.

The main resolutions of the meeting dealt vigorously with the proposed Ramapo water contract, and were unanimously adopted. Meetings of the organization will be held each Tuesday and Friday until the primary elections.

P. J. GLEASON MAKES CHARGES.

Says that Queens Citizens Are Being Swindled by Politicians.

Kern's Hall, on Flushing Avenue, Astoria, was crowded last night, when ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason addressed a meeting of the Home Rule Democracy of Queens. He attacked the city Government and said the affairs of Queens Borough were being administered not for the benefit of the people of the borough, but for the benefit of the politicians of Manhattan and a few politicians of Queens. He claimed that the borough was being swindled, that its money was being thrown away, and that what improvements were being made were for the benefit of people living outside the borough.

Gleason said that the Citizens' Water Company of Newtown was being paid $75,000 a year for a service it didn't render. The contract with the city called for the delivery of 2,000,000 gallons of water a day, under pressure of eighty pounds. He claimed to be able to prove that it was impossible for the Citizens' Water Company to furnish the city with more than 500,000 gallons a day, as it had only an eight-inch main, and its pressure was nothing like eighty pounds. Furthermore, the company did not have the appliances for pumping 2,000,000 gallons a day. He said he was willing to bear the expense of an investigation which would show the actual amount of water furnished daily by the Citizens' Water Company.

Out in what had been the town of Newtown ex-Mayor Gleason said there were 2,000 gas lamps lighting up streets and avenues where no one lived. He knew of one tract where there were 300 lamps. That tract was owned by members of Tammany Hall and members of the Democratic Club of Queens Borough. He charged that Thompson Avenue was being improved to help politicians owning property racing on it.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A HOTEL.

One Killed, Another Badly Hurt, by Bursting Boiler in Gramercy Park—Excitement Among Guests.

A hot-water boiler exploded in the basement of the Gramercy Park Hotel yesterday morning, and there was intense excitement for a time among the half a hundred guests, the majority of whom were women. Charles Ebbloc, a cook, and his assistant, Charles Singleton, both colored, were scalded about the head and body by hot water and bruised by flying bricks, and were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Ebbloc died. Several thousand dollars' worth of damage was done.

The boiler was about 3 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height. It stood next a brick wall 12 inches thick. The force of the explosion, of which the cause is unknown, was great enough to throw down a great part of this wall. It scattered bricks and mortar about the room and the next one, and half buried the two men, who were sitting in it reading. Many pieces of brick and mortar hit them, and the scalding water poured over them.

The occupants of the hotel were, for the most part, in their own rooms. Everybody in the building heard the explosion, and there was at once a general rush for the halls. The guests without exception took to the stairs as the quickest way out of the hotel. No one tried to get out of the windows.

There was no smoke in the halls or in any part of the building, and no definite indication of fire. As the guests moved hastily down through the house, people appearing from every room and joining the crowd, the excitement was very great.

The women rushed on till they reached the sidewalk, and then they gathered on the opposite side of the street, outside Gramercy Park. There had been a good deal of screaming among them, and every woman was in a badly frightened state as she stopped in her flight. Those who had children had taken them by the hands and led them down with them. Fortunately no one fell in descending.

The elevator did not run, the elevator boy not proving quite equal to the occasion when the explosion took place. He took to the street among the first. Nobody else seems to have thought of the car, or if it was thought of no one cared to attempt to use it.

As soon as quiet had been restored among the guests it was observed that there was no fire, and that no damage had been done above the basement. An investigation was immediately made in the basement, and the two men were found bleeding and scalded in the débris. Ebbloc's arm was broken and he was scalded and bruised about the head and body. Singleton was scalded and bruised in almost as bad a way.

Ebbloc prayed all the way to the hospital in the ambulance, and continued to pray loudly while being carried through the wards. He was a Baptist, and would cry: "O Lord, don't let me die; but if this coon dies take him to heaven." He soon became unconscious and died.

A great crowd of persons assembled outside the hotel after the explosion. There was no scare among the people in the neighboring houses. Some thought that the cause of the explosion was low water in the boiler.

TWO BOYS BITTEN BY A DOG.

Bull Terrier Causes a Panic in Brooklyn Before He Is Killed.

A brindle bull terrier, supposedly mad, caused a panic in the crowded Brownsville section of Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon. Two boys were bitten by the dog.

The dog appeared suddenly at Stone Avenue and Eastern Parkway, where half a hundred children were playing in the street. Joseph Bernstein, ten years old, of 384 Stone Avenue, was pounced upon by the dog. He was badly bitten in the left leg.

At Belmont and Stone Avenues Henry Glickman, twelve years old, was bitten on the right thigh. After chasing the dog for a dozen blocks, Policeman Howard cornered him on Glenmore Avenue. The dog attacked him. The policeman fought the animal with his club, and then killed it with a shot from his pistol.

Glickman and Bernstein were attended by an ambulance surgeon from St. Mary's Hospital, and by Dr. N. E. Cohen of 521 Stone Avenue.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band, to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

National Anthem.
Overture, "Semiramide" .... Rossini
Fantaisie for cornet, "Voce di Gabriel" .... Chambers
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
Concert Waltz, "Lone Star" .... Savasta
Grand Selection, "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
Characteristic, "Totin' de Piccaninny" .... Fanciulli
March, "Jeffersonian" .... Fanciulli
Sextet from "Lucia" .... Donizetti
Plantation dance, "Kentucky Memories" .... Gilder
"Marching to Victory" .... Wagner
Descriptive, "At the Old Grist Mill" .... Muller

At Van Cortlandt Park Sause's Band will give this programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Van Cortlandt" .... Sause
Overture, "Raymond" .... Thomas
Waltz, "Becky Sharp" .... Hanan
"Reminiscences of All Nations" .... Godfrey
Cornet solo, selected .... Keneke
E. Keneke.
Scenes from "Faust" .... Gounod
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" .... Mascagni
Romance of Athlone .... Olcott
Characteristique, "A Southern Jamboree" .... Lerman
Finale, "Peace Forever" .... Lacalles
"Auld Lang Syne."

Schools to Reopen Sept. 11.

Superintendent Jasper announced yesterday that at the reopening of the schools on Sept. 11 all the old buildings would be ready for occupancy, and he thought that he would be able to announce to-morrow that eight of the new buildings would be ready. He expected to be able to find a seat for every scholar without overcrowding, and thought 10,000 more pupils would register this year than last.

Child Killed by Ice Wagon.

Harry Platkin, five years old, of 95 Henry Street, was run over and killed by an ice wagon while at play in front of his home yesterday afternoon. The driver of the wagon, Abel Epstein, eighteen years old, of 63 Broome Street, was arrested.

Opening of Jersey City Schools.

The Jersey City Board of Education yesterday decided to extend the Summer vacation one week because only about one-half the schools will be ready on Sept. 5, on account of repairs. They will all open on Sept. 11.

WILL OF EX-JUDGE HILTON

Estate Valued at $6,000,000, of Which $5,000,000 Is Realty.

NO BEQUEST TO ANY CHARITY

Entire Property Left in Trust to Relatives—Paper in Handwriting of the Testator.

The will of Henry Hilton, which is in the handwriting of the ex-Judge, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. A statement which accompanied the will said the entire estate amounted to $6,000,000, $5,000,000 of which was in real estate and $1,000,000 in personal property. There was no charitable bequest whatever.

In the envelope containing the will was a statement to the effect that some portions of the will, which had been pasted together and blurred by the mucilage, the testator had retraced, so that the writing would stand out clear and plain. He made a request that he would like to have Elihu Root act as executor of the will, and said: "I have consulted nobody about my will, nor has any one ever talked to me on the subject."

The testator makes a special request that Herbert Anstey shall remain in the employ of the estate and that R. G. Smyth shall have charge of the Saratoga property. The will was offered for probate by the law firm of Russell & Holmes. Mr. Russell is a son-in-law of the deceased.

The entire estate is left in trust. To the testator's daughter Cornelia H. Hughes is given $50,000, and to his daughter Josephine H. Russell a like bequest. Each of his sons, Edward B. and Albert B., gets $50,000. Each of his grandchildren gets $10,000, his brother, James H. Hilton of Iowa, $5,000, and a sister, Mary A. Brawn, $5,000. Another sister, Eliza Hilton, gets $10,000.

The executors are to distribute $25,000 of the estate to Henry B. Hilton and his wife, Agnes, in such a manner as they may deem fit. The residue of the estate is divided into twelve equal parts. Cornelia H. Hughes gets two of these parts, Edward B. Hilton two parts, Josephine H. Russell four parts, and Albert B. Hilton four parts.

The will provides for the personal payment of all the bequests. The shares left to Cornelia Hughes cannot be sold, transferred, or assigned, according to the provisions of the bequest, and are to go to her son, Henry H. Hughes, after her death. The same provisions are made respecting Edward B. Hilton, and the executors are to pay at such time as they deem fit an amount not to exceed two-thirds of the share to his wife, Dorothy.

The shares of Albert B. Hilton, according to the next clause in the will, can never be controlled by him. The bequest is left in trust, to be paid out by the executors and paid over to him in sums as they think right. The will, in the next clause, provides that the executors are empowered to lease, sell or dispose of parts of the personal property.

The next clause provides that if any legatee shall bring suit or contest the probate of the will that person shall be cut off, and his share shall be given to the children of Mr. Hilton's son Albert and of his daughter, Josephine.

The will also provides that the personal gifts made by Mr. Hilton before his death shall not be taken into account in the division of the estate. The executors are also empowered to operate all hotels and other business conducted by Judge Hilton.

The testator appoints Horace Russell, his son-in-law, and Edward D. Harris of Yonkers executors of the estate. Mr. Harris's fee shall not in any year exceed $5,000. The will is dated April 13, 1897, and the witnesses are Henry H. Rice, Robert G. Smyth, and Herbert Anstey.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TOURNAMENT.

First Annual Gymnastic Contests of the Pupils Prove Extremely Successful.

The first annual gymnastic tournament of the pupils of the public playgrounds and open-air gymnasiums in this city, maintained by the Board of Education, was held yesterday at Crotona Park, in the Borough of the Bronx. This is an entirely new branch of Public School work, and judging by the exhibition given yesterday and the interest shown by the general public, it is a success.

By 10 o'clock, when the tournament opened, one would have thought that the whole population of the lower east side had invaded the Bronx. The gymnasium where the contest took place is in the park near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. The judges were C. W. Manchester, J. Blake Hillyer, general directors of playgrounds; Dr. James P. Haney, Supervisor of Manual Training in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and Dr. Truslow. Entered in the tournament were thirty-two teams of ten boys each who did work on the parallel bars, vaulting bar, vaulting buck, combination ladder, and tumbling mats. Each perfect turn by each boy secured for his team a maximum of four points, and for three turns one hundred and twenty points on each piece of apparatus. This made the highest possible total for each team 600, and notwithstanding the fact that the judges were exacting, one team scored 551⅝. Under the direction of Miss Mae H. Beattys and Mr. J. Blake Hillyer the teams wearing combinations of gymnasium suits that were highly amusing went through their work like professional gymnasts.

A feature that was greatly enjoyed was a three-round boxing match between Louis Buckholtz, six years old, and Max Samuel, seven years old, both members of the class of Public School No. 120 at No. 187 Broome Street. The youngsters, who weighed less than fifty pounds, fought three one-minute rounds, and the cheers that followed each clever blow could be heard for blocks.

When time was called and the go was declared a draw both youngsters seemed reluctant to break away, and Professor Block was obliged to separate them. Ben Hanson and S. Levy of the same class gave an exhibition of wrestling. The boys weighed about fifty pounds apiece. Honors were even, each boy securing a fall. The colored team from Public School No. 80, in West Forty-first Street, did some excellent work on the bars and mats.

The scores of the fourteen teams who participated in the tournament yesterday follow:

Public School No. 1, Henry Street, 141 points; Public School No. 2, Henry Street, 327 2-3; Public School No. 20, Rivington and Forsyth Streets, 168¾; Public School No. 7, Chrystie Street, 117½; Public School No. 120, Broome Street, 551⅝; Public School No. 137, Grand Street, 510¼; Public School No. 147, East Broadway, 156½; Public School No. 92, Broome Street, 292 5-6; Public School No. 75, Norfolk Street, 390⅞; Public School No. 41, Greenwich Street, 483½; Public School No. 105, East Fourth Street, 405½; Public School No. 80, West Forty-first Street, 257½; Public School No. 160, Suffolk Street, 444; Public School No. 131, East Second Street, 260½.

The honors of the day were carried off by the team from Public School No. 120, in Broome Street, with a score of 551⅝. The team was composed of Reuben Sturtz, Captain; Herman Goldstein, A. Cantor, H. Gottleib, Gustav Blum, J. Sheinbaum, B. Kronblum, N. Bernstein, S. Cohen, and L. Bernstein. The boys ages averaged about ten years old. The tournament will be continued to-day.

The Committee on Play Schools, which has had this branch of the school work in charge, is composed of Seth T. Stewart, John L. N. Hunt, and A. P. Marble.

Answers to Correspondents.

"E. C. B."—The Town of Hameln, Province of Hanover, Prussia, was conquered by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War, (1633.) In 1757, during the Seven Years' War, it capitulated to the French. In that year the Duke of Cumberland, commanding a motley army of scarce 50,000 English and Hanoverians, was attacked by an army of 80,000 effective French soldiers under the Mareschal d'Estrees. On July 26 an action was fought at the Village of Hastenback, near Hameln, in which the Duke was worsted, with the loss of several hundred men. On Sept. 8 he surrendered, sending his English troops home and dispersing the Hanoverians.

"M."—Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton was born in Glasgow and is of Irish parentage.

"S. S. L."—The expression "bathing apparatus" is legitimate enough, provided the meaning of the speaker or writer be understood. Thus it might be applied to the various contrivances used in shower baths and the like.

Common sense will tell you to avoid experiments with a dangerous Cold. You ought to take the well-known remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

NEW COLONEL FOR THE 12TH.

Major George R. Dyer Unanimously Elected to Succeed Col. Robert W. Leonard.

Major George R. Dyer was unanimously elected Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment last night, to succeed Col. Robert W. Leonard, appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry. It was expected that the friends of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Seiter would put him in the field, but the Lieutenant Colonel declined to run.

Col. Dyer, who is one of the best-known officers in the Guard, is a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island, and only a short time since a Lieutenant Colonelcy of one of the new volunteer regiments was offered to him, but he declined. He first entered the military service as a private in Company K, Seventh Regiment, June 10, 1889, and joined the Twelfth Regiment, as a Second Lieutenant of Company G, May 16, 1892, was promoted First Lieutenant March 7, 1893, and Captain May 2 of the same year.

When he took hold of the company it was small in numbers, but under his administration it rapidly rose to be one of the largest and best-drilled companies in the regiment. When the regiment volunteered for service in the Spanish war, Capt. Dyer volunteered with other officers, and was appointed a Major of the volunteer regiment, May 13, 1898. He served with the Twelfth during its entire tour of duty in the volunteer service.

OPEN SEASON FOR OYSTERS.

Planters Say that the Crop Is Excellent—Prices the Same as Prevailed Last Year.

Oysters are called oysters for fifty-one weeks of the year, but from the middle of the last week of August to the middle of the first week of September they are usually known—at least in the columns of the newspapers—as succulent bivalves. It is the one week in the year when the succulent bivalve is a subject of public as well as private interest, for, as every one knows, the oyster is in season again on the first day of September, and the quality of the crop is naturally a question of the greatest importance.

On the best of authority it can be stated that the oyster crop this season is an excellent one. There was considerable alarm among the planters around Prince's Bay earlier in the year on account of the unusual number of mussels, but steps were taken in time to prevent their ravages, and the crop was not badly damaged. From other places it is reported that the oysters are of unusual size and excellence. The crop of Blue Points is fully equal to last year's, and preparations are being made to ship large quantities of these to Europe, where the people are learning to appreciate them, and to prefer them to the Norfolk "natives." An increased demand is also expected from Western markets, to which are supplied many of the oysters gathered in Staten Island and Long Island Sounds early in the season.

A report was current some months ago that the oyster planters on Long Island were to combine to keep prices up. The threatened trust did not, however, materialize, and for most kinds the prices will probably be the same as last year. The price of "Rockaways," however, will be somewhat higher. The planters do not consider that they have been receiving enough for this now favorite variety, and have combined to bull the market on them. They expect to force the New York oyster-scow owners to pay 50 cents more for each 1,000 cullens than last year, which will affect retail prices very slightly.

James W. Boyle, the head of one of the oldest oyster houses in the city, said yesterday that the finest oysters in the market this season would be the kind known as "Buzzard's Bay." Those which have already come to market, he said, were so large that after the shells were opened they could not be closed. They are expensive oysters, and are obtainable only in high-priced restaurants. Mr. Boyle said that the starfish, which bore holes through the oyster shell and suck out the insides, had been on their good behavior this year and had done very little damage.

Although the season is not supposed to begin until Sept. 1, many restaurants place oysters on their bill of fare before this time. Oysters have been obtainable at Delmonico's since last Monday, and in most of the other well-known restaurants diners are no longer referred to the calendar when they ask for a dozen "on the half shell." It is only oysters from this State which are obtainable now. The season for Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, and Delaware oysters is not in full operation till the latter part of October.

DR. SCHELL AGAIN ATTACKED.

Zion's Herald Renews Its Charges of Official Irregularities.

In the current number of Zion's Herald, a Methodist Episcopal journal, the matter of the charges of official irregularity on the part of Edwin A. Schell, General Secretary of the National Epworth League, are discussed at length under the caption, "The Tactics of Guilt." A demand for Dr. Schell's resignation was made by Zion's Herald some time ago, based on his alleged official irregularities, and after an investigation at the Epworth League Convention in Indianapolis about three weeks ago, Dr. Schell denounced "the whole story as published in Zion's Herald" as false.

In reiterating its charges Zion's Herald says: "We charge that Secretary Schell has used his official position for his personal gain in a way which in the business world would be followed by immediate dismissal from every place of trust and confidence. We charge that in a secret contract he not only sold his official influence for a money consideration, but agreed to do the same with regard to future publications which he might control."

In this connection Zion's Herald publishes the text of a contract said to have been entered into between General Secretary Schell and E. O. Extell, by which the latter agrees to pay Schell one-fourth of the royalty received by him from the Western Methodist Book Concern. Secretary Schell also agrees to continue the same relations with Extell "on future books to be edited by me for the Western Methodist Book Concern." The editor of Zion's Herald repeats his demand for General Secretary Schell's retirement.

FUNERAL OF ERNEST NEYER.

Bands of Other Regiments Pay Tribute to the Seventh's Leader.

The funeral of Ernest Neyer, bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment Band, took place yesterday morning from the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The body was taken to the church from the house escorted by a guard of honor, composed of ten members of the Seventh Regiment. When the cortege reached the church the Seventy-first Regiment Band, stationed outside, rendered Chopin's "March Funèbre."

As the coffin, draped with the American flag and piled with flowers, was borne up the main aisle, the congregation rose and the Rev. J. M. Seiffert, the senior curate of the parish, intoned a part of the burial service.

Within the chancel were about 100 musicians, making up two complete bodies, a string orchestra and a brass band. Nahan Franko led the musicians in a rendition of Handel's "Largo."

The Rev. Mr. Seiffert then stepped to the casket and read the burial service. Leader Franko's musicians then interpreted Wagner's "Siegfried Funeral March," from "Götterdämmerung."

The floral tributes were handsome. They were sent by Victor Herbert, the Seventh Regiment Band, Seventh Regiment non-commissioned officers, John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Musical Protective Union, Aschenbroedel Verein, the Treasurers' Club, and others.

Among those present at the services were Col. Daniel Appleton and staff, Seventh Regiment. The mourners were the widow and Mrs. Morton, the dead man's sister, and her two sons.

After the service the cortège was headed by the Twelfth Regiment Band, and marched to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. The body will be incinerated at Fresh Pond, L. I., and the ashes deposited in the Lutheran Cemetery to-day.

First Colored New York Policeman.

For the first time in the history of Manhattan Island a negro has been appointed on the New York police force. The Police Board yesterday afternoon appointed Pierre Henry, colored, of 464 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, to the position of doorman. Henry stood at the head of the eligible list of fifteen men who took the examination for the position. He failed to pass the physical examination because of bad teeth, but a veteran cannot be refused appointment by reason of physical disability, unless such disability incapacitates him from performing his duty, and Henry is a veteran.

It isn't a good pun, but it's good news.

We are going to take another half "dey" off to-day.

Clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings only until 12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SWEPT BARE BY HURRICANE

Brig Fredericka Schepp in Port After an Exciting Trip.

WAVES TOSS A SAILOR ABOUT

Took Johnson Overboard Three Times, but Lifted Him Back Among His Companions.

The brig Fredericka Schepp came into port yesterday, towed by the tug Ivanhoe, after an exciting two weeks' experience. The brig presented a peculiar sight as she came up the bay, her hulk standing out of the water, and with no sign of mast or sail, both having been carried away in the hurricane of Aug. 17.

The brig left New York on Monday, Aug. 14, bound for Colon, via Fernandina, for a cargo of cocoanuts. The trip south was uneventful until Wednesday night, when the wind commenced to rise at an alarming rate. On Thursday morning at 6 o'clock six oil bags were put out around the vessel, which broke the force of the seas to some extent, and allowed an easier passage.

The hurricane broke with all its force half an hour later, and carried everything before it. The topsail, lower topsail, mainsail, and fore topmast sails were quick to follow each other over the side, and the deck was strewn with the wreckage. The vessel, then being helpless in the wind, began to drift toward the beach off Cape Hatteras. A few minutes after the destruction of the sails, further excitement was caused by the washing overboard of one of the sailors, Charles Johnson.

Johnson was washed to the stern of the vessel, and it was with great difficulty he was rescued. He had no sooner been rescued than he left the ship's company again and fell astern. Again he was pulled out, and this time the order was given to have all hands lash themselves to escape a like fate.

The order was no sooner given than Johnson went overboard for the third time. This time the men gave him up for lost, but fate decreed otherwise. He was rapidly drifting astern, when a mighty wave came and lifted him bodily back on to the deck among his companions. The men then all lashed themselves to the port quarter, and waited for further developments.

At 8 o'clock the hurricane came from the west worse than ever before, and carried away the fore topmast, main topmast, foremast, and jibboom. The vessel then commenced to plunge on its beam ends, and kept that up for nearly five hours, the men powerless to help themselves in any way. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the main rigging lanyards parted by the force of the wind, and the mainmast broke clean off about three feet from the deck.

After two days of sleeplessness and constant watchfulness, Saturday broke much quieter, and allowed the sailors to do some little work about the vessel. After considerable trouble the men were able to take a spare lower topsail yard, which had fortunately been lashed to the deck, and rig it as a jury foremast. Then, with the assistance of several stout planks, a mainmast of about twenty feet was rigged, being fitted with a trisail and jib. The return journey was then commenced.

On the way back four steamers were spoken, all of whom offered assistance, but the crew would not brook interference at so late a stage, and refused. The vessel slowly made its way north, but easterly winds showed that it would soon be beached if a different course was not taken, so the Delaware Breakwater was headed for. Philadelphia was finally reached without assistance, and the vessel laid up there for a day or two. She arrived from Philadelphia yesterday.

The Fredericka Schepp became well known in 1894, when she brought home the ensign of the wrecked United States war vessel Kearsarge, which was wrecked on Roncador Reef. At that time the ensign was presented to the Government by L. Schepp, the owner of the vessel.

BOLTON HALL'S RENT SCHEME.

Tenants of Reid Avenue Houses Shared in the Profits and Received a 3 Per Cent. Dividend.

Bolton Hall of 111 Broadway, well known for his interest in the affairs of working people, conceived a co-operative idea some months ago, which, through his connection with William H. Scott, a large owner of real estate, he put into practice. Mr. Scott is a retired lawyer, who was formerly connected with the law firm of Chapman, Scott & Crowell. Mr. Hall's idea was to let tenants share the profits of the property they occupied. Previous to April, this year, Mr. Scott was the owner of houses at 231, 223, 225, 219, and 221 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Hall told the tenants that it was proposed to value the buildings at ten times their proper rent when full, which would be $8,000 each for the single houses and $14,000 for the double, and to reserve as Mr. Scott's share 5 per cent. net upon that sum, which was one-third of the total rent when full, out of which he paid the interest upon any mortgages. Everything that was left after all expenses, including taxes, repairs, insurance, and so on, were paid, went to the tenants in proportion to their rent.

Mr. Hall said yesterday that the tenants of these buildings eagerly entered into the scheme, and that during the months of December, January, February, and March the plan was successful. Then the buildings were sold and the new owner did not continue the arrangement.

"We found during the four months," said Mr. Hall, "that vacancies disappeared, the houses were kept in better repair, and the tenants, instead of being at swords'-points with the janitor, reached an amicable understanding with him. We are encouraged by the experiment, and we now have the plan in operation in two other parcels of property, one in Harlem and the other in Williamsburg. Each consists of three double houses."

When the Reid Avenue houses passed out of Mr. Scott's hands a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared. This was distributed among the tenants.

THE ASSESSMENTS FOR 1900.

President Feitner Talks to the Deputy Tax Commissioners.

The work of making the assessments on which the taxes for 1900 will be fixed will begin, in accordance with the charter, on next Tuesday. President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments had a conference yesterday with the Deputy Tax Commissioners, during which he said:

"After the first year's experience in making assessments in Greater New York, we feel confident that whatever imperfections may exist will be corrected in making your assessments for the coming year.

"We desire to impress on you the necessity of equality of assessments, and that it is of the utmost importance that the valuations fixed by you respectively shall compare equally with one another, as the plain intent of the law is that no part of the greater city shall be assessed out of proportion to any other, and to arrive at that conclusion it is quite important that you shall confer with one another, finally using your own judgment, however, in determining the amount of each assessment." Mr. Feitner also urged the necessity of secrecy in the work of making assessments.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

MACYS

R. H. Macy and Co

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Store will be open all day.

Ready-Made Clothing.

You who have an object in economizing should pay heed to our Clothing news. Every line is given to the public for a purpose. Each quotation is the record of a chance that doesn't often occur. We are eager to supply your Clothing needs. We make no secret of it. Our endeavor to present values that render it unwise for you to ignore the Macy Annex has met that measure of victory which usually follows intelligent, honest and brave effort.

Men's Sack Suits, made of fine blue and Oxford heavyweight serge, lined with serviceable mohair serge, double-stitched edges, careful and substantial workmanship throughout . . $9.99

Men's Sack Suits, made of worsteds that are strictly all wool, numberless designs, lined with best mohair serge, double-breasted vest, worth $18.00; our price $13.24

Men's Top Coats; these nippy evenings make you think of them; made of all-wool doubled-and-twisted covert cloth, sleeves lined with heavy satin, newest shape, worth $10.00; our price $6.94

Youths' Long-Trouser Suits, made of all-wool checks and plaids, sizes 14 to 19 years, worth $9.00; our price $6.88

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, made of all-wool checks and plaids, extra pair Trousers, sizes 7 to 15 years; our price $3.74

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, made of all-wool blue and fancy cheviot, double seat and knees, sizes 7 to 15 years; our price $2.99

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of fine wide-wale serge, silk-faced jackets, silk-embroidered shields, worth $5.00; our price . . $3.74

The Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Accompanying

The New York Times

of Sunday, September 3d,

will contain, among others, the following features:

- **Full-page portrait of Former Governor Levi P. Morton,** accompanied by a sketch of his career.
- **Pension Bureau in Washington,** including portraits of Commissioner H. Clay Evans, James L. Davenport, and others.
- **Curious freak fishes that may be seen in New York's Aquarium,** including the trunkfish, the pouting moonfish, the butterfly fish, the spadefish, and others.
- **Pictures of some famous paintings,** including "The Settlement of Maryland," by Emanuel Luetze; "Morning," by Van D. Perrine; "Night on Cape Ann," by Bruce Crane.
- **Double-page reproduction of the plan of Milton See for the improvement of the western water front of New York;** also a view of the proposed court of honor at 116th Street and Hudson River.
- **Illustrations from the new book by Oscar King Davis on our possessions in the East,** together with review of book.
- **Photographs of theatrical celebrities,** and scenes from some of the new plays to be presented during the coming season.
- **Portraits of Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale University,** who will lecture in Japan next year on psychology; the Rev. Walter Lowrie, new assistant at the Central Presbyterian Church on 57th Street; J. Newton Fiero, special attorney to represent the State in determining the value of public franchises held by private corporations; Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, a leader in the New York State Household Economic Association.
- **Photograph** of the flag in front of Gen. Otis's headquarters in Manila.
- **New monument for the battlefield of Chattanooga,** to commemorate New York's part in the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn.
- **Short story,** entitled "The Sisters."
- **Photograph of G. W. Eldridge,** the pilot of the Columbia, and "Bertie Way" of the Meadow Brook Golf Club.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TEMPORARY APPOINTEES GO.

Twenty-one Ousted from the Fire Department Under Civil Service Provisions—Mr. Docharty Talks.

Fire Commissioner Scannell announced yesterday the dismissal of twenty-one temporary appointees, under the provisions of the White civil service law, which went into effect Aug. 10. Since their appointment, shortly after Commissioner Scannell took up the reins of office, in January, 1898, they have been drawing salaries at the rate of from $1,000 to $2,500 a year. Among those dismissed are nine Assistant Fire Marshals, distributed among all the boroughs of Greater New York.

The published statement that these temporary appointees had been kept at work in defiance of the law was declared false yesterday by Secretary Augustus T. Docharty of the Fire Commission. He said: "When Mr. Scannell assumed office he found that the contingencies of consolidation demanded that the working force of the Fire Department must be increased. He therefore made application to the Municipal Civil Service Commission for a list of eligibles from which appointments could be made. He was informed that there was no eligible list prepared and was advised to make his own appointments, which, he was told, would be indorsed by the Civil Service Commission. The appointments were accordingly made, and the commission indorsed them. Rule 34 of the municipal civil service law, which went into effect Aug. 10, declares that non-competitive appointments may be made to fill vacancies until a selection and appointment can be made after competitive examination, but that such provisional appointment shall not continue for a longer period than one month. Hence, in accordance with the law, Commissioner Scannell has removed the temporary appointees, and new men will be required to fill their places. The nominations of men to fill the vacancies created by the dismissal of the temporary appointees will be made from the eligible list as fast as their services are needed.

"Many of the men who were dismissed passed the civil service examination, and hence were eligible for reinstatement. It is untrue that the present pay roll is not cleared of all the names of temporary employes."

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day
2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE and FIREWORKS.
4 & 9 P. M. WEBER & FIELDS
HURLY BURLY. XTRA MATINEE MONDAY, AT 4.
PAIN'S CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.
Great Set Pieces, Largest Rockets, Finest Bombs
THE DISPLAY OF THE CENTURY.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all
The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville. Maggie Cline, Marie Dressler, 150 Artists. Am. début KITTY LOFTUS.
Extra Mat. LABOR DAY, Monday, Sept. 4th.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 45 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c.
Sunday Soloist, EARL GULICH, BOY SOPRANO.

The Crowded Mat. To-day! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders!
XTRA HOLIDAY MAT. "Labor Day," Nxt. Mon.
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Brightest Vaudeville! Rice's Summer Nights!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK His latest & greatest success, "THE LAST OF THE ROHANS."
Mats. To-day, Labor Day, and Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St
EVGS. AT 8:30. FIRST MATINEE SEPT. 9.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQUARE THEA., 24th St., n'r B'y.
OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 WITH
Broadhurst's Comedy, WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
Direct from the Strand Theatre, London.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée To-day.
Charles Frohman Presents for 2 weeks only
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WALLACK'S Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. MAT. LABOR DAY.
A BIG LAUGH MAKER.
A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

VICTORIA Roof Garden, Last 3 Weeks.
Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Rice & Cohen, Yorke & Adams, 3 Polos.

MANHATTAN TO-NIGHT. WILLIE COLLIER IN HIS NEW COMEDY, MR. SMOOTH

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14th St. Theatre Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Matinee Labor Day.
Great success of "A YOUNG WIFE."

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110TH ST. & WESTERN BOULEVARD.
Military Concerts Squadron "A" Band.

BIJOU Opening Sept. 4th THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. IN PARADISE Superb Company. Seats now selling.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE OPENING TO-NIGHT. KING OF THE OPIUM RING. Box Office now open for sale of seats.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTUMN MEETING, 1899.
TO-DAY, 6 RACES, FLATBUSH HANDICAP INCLUDING OMNIUM
Racing rain or shine. First Race 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.
TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11:00, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY, 11:00, 12:00, 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:10, 12:00, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 30 minutes. By Trolley lines, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, take Flatbush Av. cars, via Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) via Brighton Beach Railroad, or Marcy Av. cars from foot Broadway, Williamsburg, direct to track. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS.
Extra accommodation returning from track.

Dady Again Attacked in Court.

In the Kings County Court yesterday Hugo Hirsh obtained from Justice Aspinall two additional orders requiring Michael J. Dady, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee, to show cause why he should not be compelled to file supplemental lists of election officials furnished him by Floyd J. Adams and Andrew Jacobs, respectively the executive members from the Sixth and Nineteenth Wards. The cases are identical with that of ex-Sheriff Buttling, executive member from the Fifth Ward. The hearings will be on Wednesday, the day also set for the hearing on his case.

Capt. Jennings Resigns at Last.

Capt. George R. Jennings, Commissary of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, who flatly refused to resign when asked to do so by Col. Clayton some weeks ago, has finally consented. It was learned yesterday that he had handed in his resignation after a talk with Col. Clayton on Monday night last. It is to take effect Sept. 30. Capt. Jennings was particularly active in opposing the election of Clayton as Colonel of the regiment, and when the latter took command he asked for the Captain's resignation.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

A work that will have considerable attraction for theatregoers is entitled "Mrs. John Drew's Reminiscences," which will appear in book form from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons after it has completed its course as a serial in Scribner's Magazine. The volume will include an introduction by her son John Drew, and will be fully illustrated from rare prints and photographs. The text will be replete with stories of the old-time American stage, with many choice anecdotes of once famous actors and forgotten plays and managers.

An important biographical work is soon to come from the press of Henry Holt & Co. This is the "Life of Dean Liddell," "of the firm of Liddell & Scott," as college boys are fond of saying. The work is by the Dean's lifelong friend, Henry L. Thompson, vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. The volume will contain four fine portraits of the distinguished lexicographer, several views of important places in Oxford, and some fac similes of drawings by Liddell himself, who would certainly have earned distinction as an artist (as in fact he did as an art critic) had he not devoted himself so intensely to other pursuits. He was not only a great scholar, but a charming and inspiring character, and thousands of American students who have been grateful for his monumental dictionary will be glad to learn something of one who, great as he was as a lexicographer, was greater still as a man.

It will be recalled that Mr. Kipling recently wrote a poem for The Morning Post of London which he said would not be published in America, as he doubted Americans' ability to appreciate the theme. The title of the poem is "Cruisers." A copy of it has just reached this country. While its theme is entirely British, it is also quite un-Kiplingese. Possibly when Mr. Kipling decided that the poem would not be appreciated over here he had in mind his own shortcomings quite as much as the character of his theme. Mr. Kipling is a great poet, but no great poet can be always at his best. Here is a stanza from "Cruisers":

Anon we return, being gathered again,
Across the gray ridges all drabbled with rain—
Across the keen ridges all crisped and curled,
To join the long dance round the curve of the world.

A year or so ago Mr. Joseph B. Gilder of The Century Company and one of the editors of The Critic paid a visit to Washington and was permitted by Assistant Secretary A. A. Adee to look over in the State Department some of the "diplomatic" letters written by James Russell Lowell during his occupancy of the American Legation in Madrid. Some of these letters were published in The Critic. These and other interesting ones have now been gathered into book form, edited by Mr. Gilder, and will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in a week or two. The volume will include an introduction by Mr. Adee, and will be entitled "Impressions of Spain." Mr. Lowell was a close observer of men and things, and his letters will be of special interest not only because of their subject matter, but also from the form in which they are presented. Mr. Lowell's style is always that of the littérateur, for he never made any attempt to couch his most important information of state in the language of diplomacy—a language which he never learned or cared to learn.

An elaborate artistic work is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is "Nicolas Poussin: His Life and Work," by Elizabeth H. Denio, Ph. D. The monograph, which will be illustrated with eight full-page photogravures drawn from the works of Poussin, is to furnish a more complete account of the life and work of this artist than can be found in the encyclopedias and histories of art. This subject was taken by Miss Denio as the thesis for her degree at Heidelberg. The material is drawn from the libraries of Berlin, the National Library of Paris, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and the Louvre.

Another life of Abraham Lincoln is announced. The author of this is Ida M. Tarbell, and the Doubleday & McClure Company are the publishers. Some extracts from Miss Tarbell's work have already appeared in McClure's Magazine, where they attracted considerable attention, but in the promised work there is a vast amount of entirely new data and material presented, especially in connection with the President's first inaugural and with his relations with Gen. Grant in the management of the war. The author has been at work on her subject for several years, and is said to have made exhaustive researches among original sources, such as speeches, family records, and telegrams, hitherto unpublished.

Mr. Rossiter Johnson, the editor of Appletons' Annual Encyclopedia, has written the volume "Dewey on the Mississippi," which will shortly appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The work will be fully illustrated.

An authorized translation of Dr. Maurus Jokai's "The Poor Plutocrat" is in press at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. This picturesque romance of coiners and robbers of the lawless old aristocracy of Hungary has been very widely translated abroad. In Hungarian it is called "Szegèny Gazdagok," and since its appearance in Budapest in 1860 there have been dozens of versions in German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and Polish. This, the first English rendering, is made by R. Nisbet Bain from the fourth Hungarian edition. The translator says in his introduction: "I know of no more stirring incident in contemporary fiction than the terrible wrestling match between Strong Joan, the goatherd, and the supple bandit, Fatia Negra, in the presence of the two trembling women."

An important work on Egypt, with some illustrations in color, will be presented in October by Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "The Redemption of Egypt," by W. Basil Worsfold. Mr. Worsfold's intention is to represent the physical and social characteristics of Egypt in connection with the work of political reorganization and industrial development that is now in progress. The writer visited Egypt in the Winter of 1898-9 for the purpose of collecting information and making sketches for the book. Artistic Egypt is not neglected, for the remains of mediaeval Cairo and the temples in the neighborhood of Luxor and Philae are illustrated and commented on.

A MODEL CITY CHARTER.

Dorman B. Eaton's Proposals Looking to Good Government in Any City.*

In his "Government of Municipalities" Dorman B. Eaton has made a very ambitious effort. He has attempted to formulate a charter, which, with such slight modifications as local conditions and the extent of the population require, may be adapted to secure good government for any city in the United States. And with his outline of such a charter he has presented an exhaustive argument in favor of its every provision, an argument based in each case on theoretical reasoning and historical precedent, and that has put cities at home and abroad under levy to furnish illustrative experience. The result, whether one approves or not of the volume's specific conclusions, is an extremely important contribution to municipal literature. It is a treatise on the principles of urban government and a history of that government's good and evil development.

The model charter proposed is not a dream of ideal conditions. It is the result of a lifelong study of civic problems by one who has had much practical experience in drafting municipal legislation. And if it be asked whether the result is apt to be worth the pains, (which must have been very great,) our cities, seeming so unlikely to go to outsiders for charters or to seek suggestions in the library, let it be recalled that within a few years the State of New York has made an attempt to secure precisely what this book assumes now to offer. The amended Constitution of 1894 divided the cities of the State into three classes according to population, and the Governor appointed in the following year commissions to draw up model charters for the cities of the second and the third class. If State authority, which is necessarily partisan, has sought, then, an ideal formula for the government of its cities, how much more reason is there to hope that separate municipalities, despairing of good government under present conditions, may earnestly look for a carefully thought out system, or that individual students of civic administration will turn gladly to a thorough discussion of all the issues involved? For there almost incidentally is the great value of the book—and one which its excellent index enhances. The model charter which is practically the volume's conclusion is too novel in its entirety to be adopted anywhere until civil revolution has rendered sweeping change possible; but the course of the argument, the exposition of theory and interpretation of history, is full of help and suggestion about all the details of city government. If one wanted to reform the Coroner's office, to study "home rule," to learn the dangers of a State police, or to consider "government by commissions," he could turn to the book for enlightenment.

That the volume should be as unbiased as an encyclopedia, as curt as a dictionary, is not, of course, to be expected. The author has a thesis to prove, which is the merit of the remedy he proposes. This makes one sure of the practicalness of all the reasoning; but now and then, since words are never minced, one feels that one is paying the price of this gain in practical value. And yet while the volume was still in manuscript various chapters were submitted to ex-Mayor Hewitt, to President Low, to Prof. Goodnow, to Judge Wheeler, to Andrew H. Green, and to Horace E. Deming for criticism, suggestion, and discussion. The result must be that the author's conclusions are not hasty.

In a review of the book, it were impossible to put in a brief article the features of the charter which its author has devised and their justification. He has required 500 pages to do this. Let us indicate only a few of its main requirements, the means by which he thinks any city could obtain an improved government without change in its functions, and some of his suggestions on widely discussed points. The most important of the latter is probably to-day the section on "home rule." The question's exposition is long, full, earnest. While in favor of a larger measure of home rule than is generally conceded to American cities, the author makes a protest reasonable and timely against much thoughtless contention. Mr. Eaton says:

The problem of home rule, as we ought to clearly see at the outset, raises not only a question between cities and States, but one between the States and the Nation; for the pretended right of secession was but a phase of the question of home rule. We ought to clearly see at the start that if a city has an absolute right to control what it may be pleased to call its own affairs, a village, a town, and a county have the same right.

Subject to the paramount power of the National Government each State under our Constitutional system, is supreme and sovereign throughout its own borders, as well within cities and villages as within rural counties, towns, and school divisions. No one of these divisions, as a rule, has any political rights or

*THE GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES. By Dorman B. Eaton. 12mo. New York: Published for The Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Company. $4.

authority save that which the State concedes and recognizes. Within all parts of its jurisdiction there is both an authority and a duty on the part of every State to take care that the enforcement of its Constitution and laws are such as will most contribute to the welfare of the whole people of the State, without discriminating locally in favor of any portion of them at the cost of the others, whether they reside in cities, villages, or towns. For the State to neglect its duty or to surrender such authority would be treason to itself, and disastrous to the well-being of its people.

Morally considered, no local divisions of a State, whether it be a city or a town, can have any right to special authority or exemption for its own peculiar advantage in derogation of the general welfare, nor can any State justify itself in granting or allowing either. Nor, on the other hand, can any State rightfully refuse to a city or village any more than to a town any special authority for regulating its local affairs which will be most to its own advantage, provided it be not at the same time a detriment to the people of the State as a whole.

Legally considered, the claim of right on the part of every city, village, or town to regulate its own affairs is a mere question—to be decided by the proper courts—as to the true interpretation of the Constitution and laws applicable to them. * * * And it is the opinion of the State and its courts, and not the opinion of the city, village, town, or county, or its courts, which must finally decide.

The ability of a city to govern well within its own limits must, therefore, be greater than the State's ability or disposition to do this; otherwise, according to the Constitution, the city has no moral right to self-government, nor has the State a duty to concede it. And it is fundamental, Mr. Eaton adds, that this authority be granted only for improving, not degrading, public morality—a consideration which is pertinent to a large part of the discussion. In closing the subject the author wisely remarks that it is "unfortunate that so much of our municipal literature has been written in a spirit of partisanship for the city"—an error to which he does not yield. His own opinion is that greater harm is done to municipal home rule by parties than by States. As to supervision by the latter, he would have a non-partisan Bureau of Municipal Affairs in an executive department of the State. It would have a duty and an authority for inspection analogous to those of a State Bank or Prison Superintendent to investigate and make public all false methods, frauds, and maladministrations, and incidentally it "would supply authentic and invaluable facts for intelligent legislation."

On the subject of a Mayor with autocratic powers, to which he returns repeatedly, Mr. Eaton is again very earnest. His opposition to the plan attains an emphasis which is scarcely happy with any weapon but the sneer, the meanest in the armament of reason. The rise of the autocratic Mayor he attributes solely to the party system, in a conscienceless scheme to extend the powers of the party boss. That such is the result is plainly shown, but to say that such was the only purpose is hardly fair, and certainly not generous. The attraction of the idea to independent citizens is now waning, very naturally, and it may be that it is high time for plain speaking; but it ought to have been admitted that some of the adherents of the plan are independent and as earnest, if not as wise, as is Mr. Eaton in the wish for better city government; that they pinned their faith to it until a more rational and a worthier system was devised, holding that it would be easier, if authority and responsibility were centred in one official, to gain good results by concentrating their energy so as to obtain a wise selection for that post than if the responsibility were so scattered through all the offices that a "clean sweep" would have been necessary. Valiant battles have been fought on that issue by non-partisans.

It is the party system which, it seems to Mr. Eaton, lies at the root of our trouble with municipal government. His own activity in behalf of civil service, in drafting the National law, and serving as the first United States Civil Service Commissioner seems, in view of this book, to be only one phase of his fight against the evils of partisanship, which, in the case of cities, he attacks on every side. The subject is an old one, but in the presentation of a mass of arguments against interference by State and National parties in municipal affairs he offers one or two that are unusual. He says that the habit of subordinating the interests of cities to those of the large parties has caused the importance of city matters to be "greatly underestimated and the sense of duty to promote them to be enfeebled." And the reverse of this is that "National and State parties could far better discharge their legitimate and useful functions of supporting great principles" if they would not "interfere with the true autonomy of municipal elections and administration." Neither argument is often put in just that way.

But Mr. Eaton is no dreamer. He does not propose to wait until partisanship is banished from city elections to secure better government. "While to elevate the standard of morality and intelligence must always be the ultimate purpose, it is plainly a matter of vast importance to determine by what means we can secure the best government possible from the virtue and intelligence which now exist among the people." This is the explanation of the volume's practicalness. The first victory must be personal. It must be that of patriotism over partisanship, of the good citizen in a man over the politician in his own nature, of the sense of duty over party passion and ambition. When a mere handful in the population have personally won this victory, they may proceed to assert an influence on the community. From this point various steps are indicated to lead a city, in spite of itself, to better government. From the inculcation of a higher ideal, the next would be labor registration. The United States Navy Department, Boston, New York, and Brooklyn, have tested the system with success. The third step would be the adoption of civil service examinations, or "the merit system"—which is the phrase that the author suggested for it. The fourth he believes to be a longer tenure of office, not only to secure increased efficiency in administration, but to lessen the frequency of elections. Then would come facility for citizen exposure of official malfeasance, which the ruling party and its circle of officials have now a common interest in keeping secret. The laws of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts do much in this direction. The next step is ballot and suffrage (or citizenship) reform. From that he passes to free nominations and free—better understood as cumulative and proportional—voting, with its certainty of minority representation. This device, which is in common use in English cities, becomes prominent in the model charter.

We may turn now to this charter. Its cornerstone is a single-chambered City Council, which is to have a degree of permanency in membership. These members are to be elective, appointive, and honorary. Since the autocratic Mayor vastly increases party power if, as usual, he is a partisan, it is safer to give much power to the Council. It will elect the Mayor, therefore, from its own number, following English precedent, and it is proposed that it be represented also in the State Legislature by Senators selected by itself from its membership, to guard the interests of the city. Clearly the high character of such a Council must be maintained by every device of free nomination, free voting, distribution of elections, and honorary appointment. From these general features the scheme is carried to its furthest detail. Civil service examinations and tenure of office during good behavior are, of course, conspicuous. Briefly, the city is treated as the mighty corporation which it really is. Its Council corresponds to a Board of Directors, and business is to be done on business principles—the thing which all municipal reformers cry for vaguely, but which so few have patiently undertaken to show us how to secure. That Mr. Eaton's system would surely do this is hoped here, not asserted. As yet the party politician has had better success in dealing with complicated administrative machinery than has the independent voter. The former, unhappily, has usually shown himself the smarter of the two.

A word remains to be said of the book as a literary production, aside from the ideas which it presents. Mr. Eaton is a much better thinker than writer. His arguments would have gathered grace if his infinitives had not been regularly split, and the use of an editorial "we" where the author is stating a personal conviction lends a touch of self-conscious formalism which weakens rather than strengthens earnest statements. But logical presentation of thought covers a multitude of sins, and in this the book is very strong. Throughout every chapter subheads are used which often give and always suggest the syllabus so as to make the course of reasoning easy to follow. In that there is great gain, for municipal government is extremely complicated. The notes also are to be commended for their constant interest, value, and citation of authority.

The careful order in which the subject is handled should now be mentioned. In the introduction Mr. Eaton forecasts this. He finds, first, that habitual underestimation of the character and difficulties of municipal problems has led many to think they can be solved by mere separate city elections and by the easy method of conferring large and absolute powers for city home rule. He makes a test, at the outset, therefore, of the value of these proposed remedies. Second, the legitimate relations of parties to home rule are so important that he considers them in the next chapter. The three following chapters are devoted to a presentation of the evils of municipal government by party, in which Tammany is used as a convenient illustration. "To see clearly how and why we have got into a bad situation," he remarks, "may greatly aid us in getting out." He now passes, hoping that the field has been cleared of various obstructions and that just conclusions have been reached, to the constructive and remedial part of his undertaking. To this, naturally, many chapters are devoted, "the supreme problem of bringing competent men into official leadership" having the primary consideration. Two chapters here record results in England and the Continent. Finally, the charter of Greater New York is measured by the standard which the volume has set up. The reviewer has noted many good thoughts for quotation, but perhaps it will be as well for readers to discover others on their own account. We call attention only to these: "The present generation, even within this decade, is able to devise and support a much better municipal system than we (now) possess" and, to be remembered, the distinction which the author carefully maintains, between popular opinion and public opinion.

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

Reminiscences of Cricketing.*

Not know "W. G."? Then you never heard of bat or ball or wicket. Why "W. G." stands for W. G. Grace, the greatest, the most accomplished, the Ajax and the Nestor combined of cricketers, and the strongest batter in the world, and he has in a volume, with the title "W. G.'s Cricketing Reminiscences and Personal Recollections," told in a sprightly and entertaining manner about the finest of games and the one especially adapted to Englishmen and Americans.

It is hereditary instinct in the Graces to play cricket. They might be said to have been born with bats and balls in their hands. There are cricketing families in England of both high and low degree, and their representatives meet in the green fields, and he is the best man who most quickly bowls out the other eleven or makes the greatest number of runs from his bat.

"W. G.'s" first distinction came about some 35 years ago when he appeared as a shining light, and there has been no eclipse since then. For thirty-odd years "W. G." has kept improving in his play, and three years ago he reached his climax, and then there was no cricketer in England or America who was not familiar with his name and achievements. Listen to Mr. Grace as he tells of the effects of that true Anglo-Saxon game:

I have often thought that the power of cricket to bring peoples of different countries into friendly relationships has never been properly recognized. I believe that the interchanging of visits by cricketing teams has helped to deepen British interest in our colonies and to bind us in closer harmony with other nations. English cricketers have met and fought in friendly rivalry Australian aborigines, Canadians, Americans, Australians, South Africans, and Parsees, and I am disposed to think that the good-fellowship born on the cricket field has done more than is recognized to knit together the various sections of the British Empire, and to advance the cause of civilization.

It was just such a sound and honest player as is Mr. Grace who has given to cricket its dignity.

In the thirty-five years during which I have been in the filed I have seen cricket jump by leaps and bounds into popular favor. I have watched its development with the greatest interest, have seen it pass through critical times, and, as best I could, have done my share to make the game of games the national pastime of the British people.

Certainly there are physical qualities necessary to play good cricket, but then as much as anything else there is judgment, a clear perception and above all doggedness—call it persistence. You want nerve, brains, and will power. What are the peculiar psychological conditions Mr. Grace tells us in his own case, when he was in peculiarly good form and at the bat:

Often enough a matter of a few inches converts a chance into a boundary hit, and when the spectators are clapping him for a fine stroke a batsman is frequently conscious that the hit was a lucky one, as he might have been caught. But when the batsman has got through this stage of his innings a change comes over him. The ball seems to expand until it appears to him to be the size of a football. He can watch its career through the air after it has left the bowler's hand with perfect ease, and time it with precision. Indeed, he feels incapable of missing it. Whether this is a mental or optical illusion I cannot decide, but it is the experience of all cricketers when "set." It is certainly not a matter of confidence, as a batsman may play a most brilliant innings when he feels far from confident. Once thoroughly "set" the apparent expansion of the size of the ball continues almost indefinitely. It remains unbroken by intervals, say for luncheon or adjournments for the night, and a batsman may go from one ground to another and still find his "eye in." A change in the weather, with its consequent effect on the wicket, almost invariably breaks the spell. During the early part of this season (1895) I kept my "eye in" for several weeks, and scarcely ever failed to score heavily. But when the rain came and damaged the wickets I was master of the situation no longer.

Mr. Grace describes the changes in cricket and its development as a game, and he tells how "the boundary hit" was finally settled:

There were no fixed boundaries at Lord's when I first played there. If the ball struck the pavilion railings a four was allowed—although even that rule was suspended one year—but every other hit had to be run out. The institution of boundaries came about in a curious way. As interest in cricket extended and deepened the crowds attending the matches increased rapidly. Occasionally a ball would be hit among the spectators, who would open to let it pass through them, but often close again immediately. Fieldsmen frequently found it difficult to get through the crowd to the ball. On one occasion Mr. A. N. Hornby was out in the long-field at Lord's, when a ball was driven among the spectators. As everybody knows, the Lancashire amateur was a very energetic fieldsman, and as he dashed after the ball he scattered the crowd in all directions. One poor old gentleman, not being sufficiently alert to get out of the way, was thrown on his back and rather severely hurt. The incident opened the eyes of the authorities to the necessity for better regulations, and as the result a boundary line was instituted. The good example set by the M. C. C. in the matter of the improvement of Lord's ground was followed by other influential clubs, and a general system of all-round reform became the order of the day.

Many are the stories, the amusing ones, Mr. Grace introduces. Here is one:

A cricketer who was to go in sixth on his side, seeing that the preceding batsmen were making prolonged stands, betook himself to the refreshment tent, where he imbibed too freely of his favorite beverage. Suddenly wickets began to fall, and his Captain, on sending up the man to tell him to prepare to bat, found him in a state bordering on intoxication. "I am afraid," said the batsman, "that I can't do much good. I am sure I shall see three balls." "Never mind," said the Captain, "smack at the middle one." The batsman survived one over, and was then bowled by a straight one. As he walked back to the pavilion his Captain went out to meet him, and imperiously asked why his advice had not been taken. "I did exactly what you told me," replied the batsman. "I struck at the middle ball, but in a moment of indiscretion I struck out with one of my outside bats."

Mr. Grace does not vouch for the truth of the story of the unusually spry Australian fielder who, caught loafing on the grounds, was apostrophized by his Captain in rather rough Anglo-Saxon, whereupon, to show his alacrity, that fielder sprang up into the air and caught a flying swallow. As to Ranji, the gentleman from India, who is so astonishing a cricketer, Mr. Grace compliments him in this way:

Throwing in his fortunes with Sussex, he played regularly through the season, and scored more runs in first-class cricket than had ever been made by any single batsman in the whole history of cricket. My own 1871 record of 2,739 had to take second place to Ranji's 2,780, though his average was twenty-one less per innings than mine was in my record year. Ten times he scored upward of a century—five of them in not-out innings. During the season he made upward of a hundred in three successive first-class matches—a feat also achieved this year by Abel and Storer.

New York and, especially, Philadelphia cricketers will read W. G. with immense satisfaction, and will appreciate his "Hints to Young Cricketers." Mr. Grace's conclusion is, "I never liked cricket more than I do now, and the only regret I entertain is that my career is ending instead of beginning."

The work is thoroughly illustrated.

* "W. G." CRICKETING REMINISCENCES AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. By W. G. Grace. London: James Bowden.

Dr. Stiles Preparing a History of Wethersfield.

The Hartford Courant announces that a history of Wethersfield, Conn., the most ancient town in the State is in preparation, and that Dr. Henry R. Stiles of Brooklyn is engaged upon the work. The basis of Dr. Stiles's history will be the very voluminous manuscript of the late Judge Sherman W. Adams of Hartford, which has been lent him by the present owners, Messrs Benjamin Adams, formerly of Wethersfield, but now of Brooklyn, and H. S. Adams of the same city, nephews of the Judge. Judge Adams was for many years engaged upon a history of Wethersfield, (his native town,) in which he intended to treat the subject exhaustively. Upon his death, last October, he left a partially completed manuscript, together with a large quantity of fragmentary matter, notes, memoranda, extracts from ancient records, original documents, &c., all of great value.

But there was much to be done before the work could be given to the public. From time to time, however, he drew from his stock of material articles for the local press, and prepared papers which were read before the Historical Society. Had he lived, Judge Adams would doubtless have finished his work. Some months ago Dr. Stiles secured the manuscript, and at once began editing and annotating it, and by means of further research bringing the whole down to the present time.

Judge Adams's manuscript comprises in all not far from 1,000 closely written pages, a considerable proportion of which is in an unfinished state, or in the form of notes and extracts from early town and Colony records. When completed Judge Adams's manuscript will be retained in its entirety with copious notes and additions from the pen of Dr. Stiles.

No definite plans as to the size of the work or its cost have been determined upon, beyond the fact that it is proposed to issue the history in two volumes, one of which will be devoted to historical matter, the other to a genealogy. It is hoped that the historical part will be finished this year. The preparation of the genealogies will require a longer time. Dr. Stiles will be pleased to receive any facts which might prove interesting to the reader, and particularly desires family records. His address is Post Office Box 1,810 New York City. Dr. Stiles is the author of a splendid piece of work in local history, the "History of Windsor." He has also written two large histories of Brooklyn and several lesser works.

Sandor Petofy.

Hungary will celebrate this coming week the anniversary of the death of her greatest poet, Sandor Petöfy. On July 30, 1849, Petöfy dropped his pen and seized his sword. He took part in the battle of Schassburg, as one of Gen. Bem's aides de camp, and was never seen alive again.

For the occasion there will be a commemoration, held at Schassburg, and a poem of Maurus Jokais, "The Apotheosis of Petöfy" is to be read. There is a Petöfy society, and funds are to be subscribed so as to erect a museum, which will contain complete sets of the poet's works with his manuscripts, including a translation of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus."

Georg Brandes's "Shakespeare, a Critical Study," translated from the Norwegian by William Archer, will shortly appear in a new and cheaper edition in one volume, from the Macmillan Company.

LORD ROSEBERY.

His "Appreciation and Addresses" Suppressed in England for Copyright Reasons.*

Although recently issued and already suppressed in London in consequence of a copyright suit brought by The London Times, this volume of Lord Rosebery's "Appreciations and Addresses" has gone into a second edition in America. The fact that the book was published without Lord Rosebery's sanction, the matter being appropriated from the reports of the various speeches as they appeared from time to time, adds new interest to the book, apart from its literary value. The question to be decided is what real property a man has in his own utterances. In a recent address, Lord Rosebery, referring to this matter, said: "At this moment the question is raging before the court as to the first copyright of a speech, when it is delivered and reported, we have only got to this point so far, that the one person who has no property in it is the man who delivers it." Mr. Charles Geake, who is responsible for this volume, concludes his preface as follows:

As to the responsibility for this present volume, all that need be said is that Lord Rosebery undoubtedly made the speeches. In such a case as his, it is more than the written word that remains; and whatever his own personal view may chance to be, of his result, the editor says the conventional 'Go, little book,' with much more than the conventional amount of confidence.

While it would certainly seem that a man should have the first right to decide what should be the final disposition of his spoken words, yet one cannot help feeling grateful to the enterprise of the individual who has given us these delightful addresses, even if so given against Lord Rosebery's own wishes. Made as they were for special occasions, there is yet such a bookish ring to the majority of them that they are well worthy of a permanent form. The book is well edited in that just enough explanation of the time, place, and reason for such address accompanies each paper as to make it clearly understandable, the result being that the book is entirely Lord Rosebery's own utterances.

While many people may think the two Gladstone appreciations, and the address on "Bookishness and Statesmanship," which is also largely concerned with Gladstone, the most important portions of the book, the most interesting addresses, are those on the "Quality of Judgment" and the "Work of Public Libraries," while among the appreciations one would choose those of Robert Louis Stevenson, Robert Burns, and Edmund Burke.

The Stevenson appreciation was delivered at Edinburgh on Dec. 10, 1896, on which occasion Lord Rosebery was Chairman of a meeting called to devise ways and means to arrange for some sort of a memorial to Stevenson's memory. Lord Rosebery does not attempt to enter into any critical review of Stevenson's work, but he manages in the compass of a few pages to point out its great charm, and give what he thinks its distinguishing peculiarities. As, for instance, "The first point is the style of the man himself—it was a tool carefully finished and prepared by himself, the better to work out the business to which his genius led him. I dare say many of you think that style is a light, accidental art of inspiration which comes easily to a gifted writer." He then points out how hard Stevenson worked to produce his "easy style," adding that "with Stevenson there was the genius to mold what he acquired by practice." He also says: "Mr. Fox said of Mr. Pitt that he himself (Mr. Fox) had always a command of words, but that Mr. Pitt had always command of the right words, and that this is a quality which strikes us so in the style of Stevenson. * * * And, therefore, you have in his style something suggestive, something musical, something pregnant, a splendid vehicle for whatever he had to say. He was not satisfied with style, he infused into his style a spirit which, for want of a better word, I can only call a spirit of irony of the most exquisite kind."

After pointing out "Prince Florizel" and "The Dynamiter" as fine examples of this quality of irony, Lord Rosebery adds: "The third point * * * is the dramatic, realistic power of imagination, which, as I conceive, added to the style, and the spirit of lambent irony which pervades Stevenson's works is what has raised him head and shoulders above his fellows." After instancing the fight between the brothers in "The Master of Ballantrae," when the old steward comes out with a candlestick in either hand, holding the light while they fight; he then gives another illustration from "Treasure Island": "In 'Treasure Island' there are two walking sticks—sticks that I think those who have read 'Treasure Island' will never forget. There is the stick of the old blind man, Pew, that comes rapping, rapping through the darkness, like the rattle of the snake; a sure indication of the coming curse; and there is the crutch of Long John, at once a weapon and a defense, which, I think, will live in our memory as long as any incident."

The appreciation of Edmund Burke is well worth reading. In it Lord Rosebery says of Burke's character and life: "It is too vast a subject for me to enter upon in any detail, or as approaching any but a corner of the subject, for so wide and various are the genius and career of Burke that you might as well attempt to exhaust the character of Shakespeare in a speech of this kind as attempt to deal adequately with the genius of Burke." After briefly sketching his career, his seeming worldly failures, his partial successes, Lord Rosebery sums up his appreciation of Burke's character in the following words: "The one figure of the time which is likely never to be a shadow. He brightens on the historic canvas, as the other figures fade, by his speeches, which, as I have said, were read and not listened to. He will be remembered as long as there are readers to read—when those orators on whose lips Parliaments and people hung enthralled are forgotten with the tongues that spoke and the ears that listened to them. Day by day the powerful Ministers whom he could not persuade, the great nobles whom he had to inspire and to prompt, * * * wax dimmer and dimmer, and he looms larger and stronger, for their fame rests on bills and speeches, * * * but his is built on a broader and stronger foundation—built on a high political wisdom."

Lord Rosebery writes very sympathetically of Burns, especially when, referring to the last few months of his life, he says: "There is nothing more melancholy in all biography. The brilliant poet, the delight of all society, from the highest to the lowest, sits brooding in silence over the drama of his spent life; the early, innocent home, the plow and the savor of fresh-turned earth; the silent communion with nature and his own heart, the brief hour of splendor, the dark hour of neglect, the mad struggle for forgetfulness, the bitterness of vanished homage, the gnawing doubt of fame, the distressful future of his wife and children—an endless witch dance of thought without clue or remedy, all perplexing, all soon to end while he is yet young." Is not Burns's entire life summed up for us in these few words?

What impresses one most strongly throughout the entire volume is Lord Rosebery's love for and appreciation of books. Speaking of Mr. Gladstone he says: "One of the main sources of his happiness was his bookishness." Again he quotes Macaulay as saying: "Books are becoming everything to me." Of Charles James Fox Lord Rosebery says he "had a real passion for literature, could talk of it the whole day, and over the whole range of it." Again he says: "I mean by bookishness the general love of books—reading, buying, handling, hunting them."

In "The Work of Public Libraries" Lord Rosebery deplores the intellectual apathy into which we are falling, considering the increasing love for sports and outdoor life the first great enemy to independent thought; the second being the exclusive reading of papers and magazines, where one's opinions are to be had ready-made; adding; "I believe that the great work of public libraries is to furnish a counter-irritant to that intellectual apathy. I believe it furnishes an inducement to those who wish not merely to improve their bodies but their minds; who wish not merely to play, but to think; who wish to have an opportunity of retirement from the second-hand impressions of the world, and to form their impressions for themselves; to come to some temple of reading and of thought, where they can form their conclusions and their convictions."

There are many other papers from which interesting extracts could be given, but suffice it to say that there is evidenced much more literary quality and enduring charm than one would expect in a book of occasional addresses. The fact that the book, a volume of over 300 pages, bears John Lane's imprint will be sufficient guarantee of its attractive paging and printing. It contains a not too pleasing portrait of Lord Rosebery, and the cover, with its greens and yellows and its conventionalized primrose, is in perfect keeping with the character of the volume.

*APPRECIATIONS AND ADDRESSES: DELIVERED BY LORD ROSEBERY. Edited by Charles Geake. London and New York: John Lane. 1899. $1.50.

The First Infringement of Copyright—A Story from Venice.

Indications, vague ones, having to do with infringement of copyright are fairly discernible in Starparola. Possibly no one has had the patience to trace them to their source. Herr Pumpenschwengel, in his "Vervielfaltingungsrecht," treats the subject, as is his wont, in the manner of a pavers-rammer and crushes the life out of what seems to be a dainty story. It may be, after all, but a shred of mediaevalism, a mere fragment of cloth, with dye all faded, its tissue rotted, and but here and there only a slim thread of gold a-glistening.

The stuff of it not glossed, ironed out, betailored, scissored, refurbished, showing the moth holes, the stains, the worn in creases, unfolds pretty much as follows:

In the time of Doge Faliori, and that was in the middle of the fourteenth century, there was a publisher in Venice, and he had a daughter Mona. Publishers, as Mr. George Haven Putnam informs you, before the invention of printing were copyists. They furnished transcripts of such works as were in vogue. If you were of the Gran' Signori you might order the life of a saint, or a poem, or a romance, and might be furnished with the copy within three or four months.

Mona was proficient, the cleverest of her father's scribes, and was possessed of good taste. Perforcedly she read all the original manuscripts sent her father. Poor Mona!

When, then, the poet Lellio (in Provençal they have made it Lelou) came to Mona, he asked for a fair copy of some love songs of his own invention. By chance Mona had listened more than once to their cadences. Publishers then—nay, it seems even publishers' daughters—might express opinions on authors' works, only they were, as copists, not likely to decline copy "with thanks."

"I have heard some of your madrigals, fair Sir, and they gave me pleasure," said Mona. "They run glibly, no matter whether or not I agree with your general deductions. I shall be glad to inscribe them on our finest vellum."

Lellio was all smiles. Nothing could have been more pleasant than this introduction.

"'Tis happiness to learn that these poor rhymes of mine have been heard by you. And what might be the cost of the copy?" asked the versemaker.

Then Mona named a good round figure, a lump sum. There were no copies to be sent out for editorial notices, nor for presentation, nor free copies. There were no charges for commissions, advertising, nor corrections. It was a square, businesslike transaction, reckoned out at the current Venetian rates of the day.

"Then shall I have to pawn my cloak, my sword, and dagger. I would not chaffer with you, fair lady. The poor scholars have not well-filled purses. I write an unseemly hand, for my best lines are the worst blotted. I pray you alter not a syllable. 'Twill take a month, six weeks, maybe? 'Tis agreed on as to the cost of it. Make me, then, a single copy," and Lellio bowed and was gone.

The fair Mona sat down to her task. It was a labor of love. She confided the copying to no one; she alone would inscribe it. Such infinite pains did the girl take that the work was slow of completion. She lavished too much of her time over it, and there were interruptions, for there was Lellio. Her taste had to be consulted. Did he like this initial in red or blue? Or was this painted flower to be a rose or a violet, and the loveknot, was it to have a single or double loop? And, then, one Summer day, when the lagoon was rippled with golden light, she dropped her pen, next her brush, and as she stooped to pick them up, so did Lellio, and their hands, and then their lips, met, and after that 'twas very, very much slower work.

At last, the father chiding her tardiness, the copy was made. But the poet! He came not to claim and, above all, pay for the work. Then Mona felt impatient, then saddened, next aggrieved.

"'Tis time and money lost," said her irate father. "'Twould be our ruin did we make such advances to shiftless poets. Thy mistake, Mona, was in not insisting on caution money. Thou sayest this sorry fellow plead poverty?"

"Yes, father. He said he would pawn cloak, sword, and dagger so as to pay for the work, and I have so toiled over it—and yet he looked honest."

"Thou art a silly jade and know not business. One month only will I give this shifty versemaker, and if he comes not then we may sell his rhymes. Their merit I doubt. 'Twill be thy dainty work, Mona, that may tempt some passing client. When the Duke returns from the wars he may honor us with a visit. They say he is much enriched with plunder from those Genoese dogs."

The days of Summer passed. The Duke came and went and bought generously of the publisher, but the copy of Lellio's verses never saw he. Mona had so many excuses to make. The ink had not properly dried in the damp season, and there were twists and warps in the vellum.

Still no tidings of Lellio. From reading and rereading those verses, Mona had them all now by heart, and could such a man, she asked herself, who wrote so lovingly be a dastard—false to his promises?

Then came there to Venice a Nüremberg man charged by the Emperor to buy rare copies of old books, and some of the newer ones, and it just so happened that some grand lady, attached to the Court of Allemagne, having listened to a sestete of Lellio's would have a copy of it, and as a literary broker the man of Nüremberg asked for the precise book, offering a good round price for it.

Then Mona was sternly bid to bring forth the copy. No excuses on her part were available. Now Lellio's verses were dragged from their hiding place and sold to the Nüremberger for a big sum—thrice over what the poet was to pay for the copy. Then Mona felt desolation in her heart, and Lellio had been gone well nigh a year. Then on a dull Winter evening, when Mona, pale and listless, sat drooping over her desk, scarce intent on her work, there came a faint knock at her door. Mona opened it and there stood Lellio, unkempt, scarce able to stand. On his forehead there was a white scar, yet still on his face there was a smile.

'Twas a long, long story he had to tell. Those rascally Genoese! They had captured him, almost within the lagoon. Then the Barbary pirates had made a prize of the Genoese galley. Then came enslavement, escape, his joining the Duke's forces, of battles fought, of facing death, of an ugly slash of a sword, and now he was back once more in Venice. Not so poor as he had been, for now he could pay for the copy of his verses.

"Still have I my cloak; 'tis ragged," said Lellio, "but my sword and dagger are bright. Nor will I sell them; for see, Mona, here are pearls and rubies won, Mona, at the point of a poet's sword, and now for the copy, Mona," and Lellio went on interminably, telling of his love for Mona, but as authors will, in and out of season, asking for his copy.

Exactly what were Mona's explanations, the careless Starparola has left entirely out. As to Herr Pumpenschwengel, with heavy fist, he has smashed it all, as he would a fly on the wall. Whether Lellio did or did not bring the case before the Council of Ten, the charge being infringement of copyright, the chroniclers do not mention. Sir Walter Besant and the Society of Authors ignore the matter entirely. Even Mr. Putnam seems to have passed over this incident, after all but a trifling one.

Since Mona had those verses all by heart, she probably made another copy (in her leisure moments) for pure love of Lellio, her husband.

What might have been that No. 183 described in a catalogue "Pastore d'Amore," (The Shepherd of Love,) by Lellio; early Italian; fine vellum; beautifully traced characters; elegant decorations, flowers, and arabesques; in good preservation"? Bernard Quaritch paid eighty-six guineas for it at Sotheby's, and The London Standard says it was bought for "an American collector." Was this the first or the second copy?

The New Amsterdam Book Company will publish this month, in conjunction with Downey & Co. of London, a new edition of Frank Smedley's novels.

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"WERNER."

Frederick Leveson-Gower Says His Grandmother, Not Byron, Wrote It.

In The Nineteenth Century for the month of August, there is an article by the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower certain to attract much attention, the title of which is, "Did Byron Write 'Werner'?" The startling announcement is made that Lord Byron did not write "Werner," but that its author was the Duchess of Devonshire, the grandmother of the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower. The article opens in this way:

What a question to ask! Can any one in his senses maintain that a poem published in his name and with his sanction was not written by him? I will, nevertheless, undertake to show by circumstantial evidence that he was not the author of "Werner," but that it was written by my grandmother, the Duchess of Devonshire.

My sister, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, told me many years ago that this was the case. Her statement was that the Duchess wrote the poem and gave the manuscript of it to her niece, Lady Caroline Ponsonby, and that she, some years later, handed it over to Lord Byron, who subsequently published it in his own name.

Lady Caroline was the only daughter of the third Earl of Bessborough, and her mother was the younger sister of the Duchess of Devonshire. She was born in 1785, and was twenty-one when her aunt died. In 1805 she married Mr. William Lamb, who ultimately became the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne. Her conduct during her married life was so eccentric that it betokened madness, and it was probably on this account that her husband, who was really attached to her, showed her, in spite of her extraordinary behavior, the greatest forbearance. At last he was obliged to get separated from her, and he never saw her again until he hurried from Ireland to be present at her death, which took place in 1826.

It was in 1812, when she was living with her husband, that she made acquaintance with Byron, with whom she fell desperately in love. At first his vanity was flattered, but he gradually became bored by her pursuit of him, and in 1813, after many quarrels, a final rupture between them took place. My sister's story seemed so incredible that I thought she must have been misinformed, and I paid at the time little attention to it, and never even spoke to my mother about it. I, however, the other day came across the following passage in a letter written by her to her sister, Lady Carlisle, which throws much light on the subject and confirms the story.

These are her words: "Did you know that my mother had written an entire tragedy from Miss Lee's tale, 'Kreutzner; or, the Hungarian'? William Ponsonby sent it to me this morning, and I will, if you like, send it you when Lord G. goes to London." This proves that the Duchess wrote a tragedy on the same subject as "Werner." Byron, in his preface to this poem, says: "The following drama is taken from the German tale, 'Kreutzner,' published many years ago in Lee's 'Canterbury Tales.'"

My mother's letter also confirms my sister's account of the way Byron obtained the manuscript. It shows when that letter was written the manuscript was in the possession of Mr. William Ponsonby, Lady Caroline's brother. He could not have obtained it from his aunt, the Duchess, as he was a mere boy when she died, and Lady Caroline was the only one of the family to whom she was likely to have given it. Her brother must, therefore, have received it from her, either as a loan or a gift, when he sent it to my mother.

The argument is advanced that the manuscript "was in the hands of Lady Caroline when she was intimate with Lord Byron." It is impossible that Lady Caroline should have not "spoken to him of her aunt's performance." The coincidence, and a strange one, is that Lord Byron "should have hit upon the same tale to dramatize which had been previously dramatized by his intimate friend's aunt without his knowledge." Further, the writer of this article says: "In his preface to 'Werner' he does not allude to any other version which is to be accounted for if he appropriated the one produced by the Duchess."

It is worth while looking to the preface to "Werner," and it begins in this way:

The following drama is taken entirely from the "German Tale, 'Kruetzner,'" published many years ago in Lee's "Canterbury Tales," written, I believe, by two sisters, of whom one furnished only this story and another, both of which are considered superior to the remainder of the collection. I have adopted the character, plan, and even the language of many parts of the story. * * * I had begun a drama upon this tale so far back as 1815, (the first I ever attempted, except one at thirteen years old called "Ulric and Ilvina," which I had sense enough to burn,) and had nearly completed an act when I was interrupted by circumstances. This is somewhere among my papers in England, but, as it has not been found, I have rewritten the first and added the subsequent acts. The whole is neither intended, nor in any shape adapted, for the stage. February, 1822.

The date, February, 1822, must be born in mind, for the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower presents it as strengthening the charge that Byron did not write "Werner."

The letter written by the mother of the author of the paper in The Nineteenth Century, so it is stated, bears no date. "Werner" was published in November, 1822. In December the lady wrote to her sister, "Granville has promised to read 'Werner' out loud to me." The Hon. Leveson-Gower writes:

It is a pity that there is no record of the impression made by its persual. They must have expected to meet with an original composition, and great must have been their surprise to find it a reproduction of the original manuscript. This is confirmed by my brother-in-law, Mr. Fullerton, who, despite his great age, retains an excellent memory, and who writes to me that he was always under the impression that the Duchess wrote "Werner."

There are certain facts regarding this copy which the Hon. Leveson-Gower presents. Byron's habit was to give his poems to some lady friend, who transcribed them. Mrs. Shelley, who was living with her husband at Pisa, copied "Werner." The copy from which the printing was made still exists, but "no rough copy of 'Werner' has ever been found." "This is easily to be accounted for if what Mrs. Shelley transcribed was a copy of the original manuscript, the production of another person, but not so if it was the production of the poet." The more serious matter is the one designated in the article as "the internal evidences." We think that critics of Byron generally acknowledge that "Werner" is far below the average of his general work. Blackwood, who was practically interested in Byron, said: "It is, indeed, most unmusical, most melancholy. Of's, to's, for's, but's, and the like are the most common conclusions of a line; there is no ease, no flow, no harmony, neither is there anything of abrupt fiery vigor to compensate for these defects." How far was Blackwood correct? In Act I., Scene 1, of "Werner," at almost the opening, this character utters a tirade of some ten lines, and in the conclusion of the ten lines there are a "though," a "nor," an "and," a "which," and a "but." If Miss Lee was the model, then there are whole passages taken bodily "with only the occasional addition of a word to make it scan like blank verse." For instance, "the whole passage without the alteration of a single was, was incorporated into the tragedy." (Scene I., Act V.)

This is indeed remarkable—that a poet who had such wealth of language at his command should offer to the public as poetry the prose of another person. All this appears to prove that Byron committed so extraordinary an act; but, however, conclusive the evidence may be, many persons will disbelieve it. They will declare it impossible that so great a poet should, at the height of his fame, assume the authorship of anything so inferior, or that he should so wantonly expose himself to the shame and ridicule of detection. Was he not aware that it was in the power of some of the relations of the Duchess to expose him by producing her manuscript? But he may have thought that Lady Caroline had destroyed it, and that they knew nothing about it, or he may have relied on their unwillingness to do anything that would revive the scandal connected with her name. It may have been this consideration which induced the daughters of the Duchess and the Ponsonby family to keep the matter secret. However difficult it may be to account for Byron's conduct, we must bear in mind that a fact proved cannot be denied because it is unlikely. Of course the production of the original manuscript and its identity with the published poem would convince the most incredulous. I have made inquiries about it, but hitherto without success. If not got rid of, it must be hidden in the recesses of some country house and will be some day forthcoming. Lady Caroline may herself have destroyed it, being unwilling to preserve a document which, if produced, would be so damaging to the great poet, to whom she had been so much attached.

Was there a motive? Whatever could have induced Byron to do such a thing? The Hon. Leveson-Gower tries to find this motive. He presents various letters of Byron's of 1822, written to Sir Walter Scott, to Moore, Murray, and Douglas Kenniard, showing that the poet was very much in want of money at the precise time when he offered "Werner." To Sir Walter he wrote on the 6th of February:

By the last post I transmitted to you a letter upon some Rochdale toll business, from which there are moneys in prospect. My agent says two thousand pounds; but supposing it to be only one, or even one hundred, still they may be moneys, and I have lived long enough to have an exceeding respect for the smallest current coin of any realm, or the least sum which, although I may not want it myself, may do something for others who need it more than I. * * * But to return; I am determined to have all the moneys I can, whether by my own funds, or succession, or lawsuit, or MSS., or any lawful means whatever. * * * Recollect, too, that I expect some moneys for the various MSS. (no matter what;) and, in short, "Rem quocunque modo, Rem!"—the noble feeling of cupidity grows upon us with our years.

Again on the 1st of March:

As I still have no news of my "Werner," &c., packet, sent to you on the 29th of January, I continue to bore you (for the fifth time, I believe,) to know whether it has not miscarried, as it was fairly copied out; it will be vexatious if it is lost.

Again to Mr. Moore on the 4th of March:

"I am sorry you think 'Werner' even approaching to any fitness for the stage, which, with my notions upon it, is very far from my present object. With regard to the publication, I have already explained that I have no exorbitant expectations of either fame or profit in the present instances, but wish them published because they are written, which is the common feeling of all scribblers."

Again to Mr. Murray on the 6th of March:

"I have written to Moore by this post to forward to you the tragedy of 'Werner.' I shall not make or propose any present bargain about it or the new mystery till we see if they succeed. If they don't sell, (which is not unlikely,) you shan't pay."

Again from Genoa, on the 23d of October, to Mr. Murray:

"You have sent me a copy of 'Werner,' but without the preface. If you have published it without, you will have plunged me into a very disagreeable dilemma, because I shall be accused of plagiarism from Miss Lee's German tale, whereas I have fully and freely acknowledged that the drama is taken entirely from the story."

Again from Cephalonia, on the 23d of December, 1823, to Mr Douglas Kenniard:

"I presume that some agreement has been concluded with Mr. Murray about 'Werner.' Although the copyright should only be worth £200 or £300, I will tell them what can be done with them. For £300 I can maintain in Greece, at more than the fullest pay of the provisonal Government, rations included, 100 armed men for three months. You may judge of this when I tell you that the £4,000 advanced by me to the Greeks is likely to set a fleet and in army in motion for some months."

In his preface to "Werner," Byron wrote (1815) that "he had begun a drama * * * had nearly completed an act when I was interrupted by circumstances * * *, that it was somewhere among my papers." This original paper has been found. The Hon. Leveson-Gower has seen it and read it, and he says: "It is vigorous and free from the defects so criticised in 'Werner.' * * * The whole of this fragment will be printed in the next volume of Mr. Murray's edition of Byron which contains 'Werner.'" With Mr. Murray's permission several extracts from this "Werner" are given, which show the real strength and power of Lord Byron.

This is the conclusion of this remarkable paper, which will unquestionably bring about much discussion:

I may doubtless be blamed for publishing facts unfavorable to one of our greatest poets. But eminent men have their failings no less than ordinary mortals, and it would be wrong to suppress all knowledge of them, and thereby give a faulty and incomplete impression of their character. Their faults may, indeed, be dealt with tenderly, but not at the expense of truth.

Byron's admirers might, indeed, rejoice if nothing worse could be alleged against him than the fact disclosed in this article. After all, his motive was good, and he injured no one living. He was ready, in order to promote the emancipation of Greece, a cause to which he had devoted his life, to give his name to a work which, to say the least, was not likely to add to his fame.

It must not, however, be imagined that "Werner" was without any merit. It is a bad poem, but a fairly good drama. It was the only one of the dramas published in Byron's name which kept the stage for any time. I myself remember seeing it acted, with Macready as Werner, in 1836, when it was still popular. Although it reflected no honor on its assumed author, it was a creditable performance for the Duchess of Devonshire, whose literary pretensions were slight. She died many years before I was born, but from all accounts she was a most delightful person, amiable, charming, and cultivated.

A Maine Story.*

"Deficient Saints," a unique title, fits admirably this interesting story. We all, perhaps, are familiar with one or more of that peculiar type of people who pose as good, extraordinarily good, and who, when remodeled by circumstances, became the genuine, noble Christian character admired by all.

Marshall Saunders has selected an excellent collection of character whose agreeable development the reader follows with enthusiasm.

Rossignol, a quaint little New England town in Maine, is the seat of the story, but in no way can the story be classed as a historical novel, although it contains frequent allusions to the early history of that State.

The plot is wound up mostly in the fortunes of a certain French family named Gastonguay, who emigrated to America, and after years of residence in this country became loyal citizens.

The surviving members of this family, at the time of the story, consisted of a maiden lady, a noble woman, loved by all in the little village; her brother, near her own age, and her two nieces. The brother, as it sometimes happens, had not led an honorable life, much to the intense sorrow of his sister. The nieces are attractive young ladies, the life of one, Derrice by name, the daughter of this brother, forming the leading thread of the story.

Derrice was reared with great tenderness by this outlaw of a father and kept in entire ignorance of his despicable character. He educated her carefully, traveled extensively with her, lavished great luxuries upon her, and finally married her happily to an estimable young man. Of all the other characters in the book old Capt. White is the favorite. He is a retired sea Captain who never fails to amuse and command attention. And the one who first aggravates, then pleases, is Mrs. Hippolyta Prymmer, sanctified vessel and uncommon saint, charter member of the Church of the United Brethren, chief leader in religious work, and waggishly nicknamed by the ungodly about her "the elect lady." Her never-failing source of entertainment is her death book, a volume peculiarly her own. In it she kept enrolled the names of the various friends of whom she had been deprived by death, and for its enlargement and adornment she collected photographs, cuttings from newspapers, and items of information, with an assiduity superior to that of some of her acquaintances who prepared scrapbooks merely for purposes of diversion and amusement. The covers of the book were ornamented with two silver plates engraved with the names of her two deceased husbands, Sylvester Mercer and Zebedee Prymmer. These plates had been taken from the coffins of the two worthy men before they had been lowered into their graves. Wedged under each plate were locks of hair shorn from the heads of the dead men.

"Deficient Saints" is a revival of the Maria Edgeworth school of fiction. The book is written to please and simultaneously to instruct. There is nothing disappointing in it. Sadness, anxiety, cheerfulness, humor, pathos, wickedness, and religion are blended together, forming a delightfully harmonious whole. It is a good book, adapted to all readers of all ages.

Le Roy Hooker's "Baldoon."*

A new volume, similar in design and execution, but not rivaling, the stories of Maclaren and Barrie, comes from the pen of Le Roy Hooker.

The book contains two very subtle plots and has a peculiar charm in that nearly every chapter is a complete, entertaining story in itself. A perusal of the whole volume is not necessary for its enjoyment. A remote, unpicturesque Canadian town is the scene of these attractive stories. "The Forks," as it was called, "was a small village that grew up at the point where, by a kind of aquatic matrimony, the waters of Sydenham Riviere, hitherto divided, are made one. The little town was created by the lumbering industry." Most of the houses were plain and inexpensive. Aside from the inhabitants, there was little of interest in "The Forks." But when once the reader becomes acquainted with these simple country folks, George and Mary McGarriger, Prof. Grisdale, Andy Harris, Debby Cramer, Tom Brimmicorn, and Dan Littleton, the village humorist, they become like old friends whose fortunes and misfortunes are subjects of much interest. Old George McGarriger was the greatest celebrity of the town, and possessed no little of evil in his character and conduct. "Although he was no churchman, the innocence of a lamb and the tenderness and ingenuousness of a good child lived right on in old George into his sixties." No matter how trying circumstances were, his worst expletives were "Bless my soul!" and "Dod-a-bit!" His little homily on "Cussin'" reminds one of that choice little sermon of Adam Bede.

"One day, in answer to my question, 'What do you mean by Dod-a-bit?' old George said: 'W'y, bless my soul, boy! it answers jest es well es 'cuss words, and don't mean nothin'! See here, neighbor, there was old Bill Wilson—you didn't know him—he's been dead this long time. But old Bill us't to do most everything that was bad. One day when he was corned I sais to him, 'Bill, you git drunk; you ain't p'tikler to tell the truth; sometimes you take what ain't yourn; you fight; but you never cuss; what's the reason you never cuss?' Old Bill was jest drunk enough to take it all right; an' he winked his eye an' said, W'y, George, d'ye take me for a nat'ral fool? I don't do nothin' fer nothin' w'en I know it! I git drunk to forget some things, an' have a good time. W'en I fight it's to best the other feller. If I lie it's to gain a pint that ain't in reach of the truth. W'en I take things it's because I want 'em, an' can't git 'em so easy any other way. But if I should cuss, the other feller wouldn't be hurt by it, an' I would. Anyhow, George, I c'nsider that it's beneath a man of my standin' in sussiety to swear!'

"Then up spoke Joe Roach, a professional ox-teamster, who was listening: 'Thet's all right, Uncle George. Your skim-milk swearin' may do fer common, but it's no use on special occasions. It's jest plum impossible to make a string of five yoke of oxen pull, an' pull together, without swearin' at 'em in the old fashion—thet's to say, with all the cream onto it.'

"In some heat, that just showed in his reddening face and kindling eyes, old George made answer: 'Joe, ye say thet because yer ig'nurnt. Lem me tell ye suthin' better to say on special occasions. Next time ye hitch to a big timber with five yoke or ten yoke or a string of cattle as long as from here to The Forks, you jest jump up onto the butt an' holler teapot! Then rush up an' down yer string of cattle shoutin' teapot! teapot! an' lay on the gad after it like ye do when ye swear at 'em. Dod-a-bit! ye'll find thet the oxen'll pull jest es well fer teapot es fer cussin'.'"

The book is carefully planned and executed. A fascinating dialect, rarely found in books, is employed successfully. All the characters are drawn true to life, and the scenes follow naturally. There is nothing sensational in the volume, whose charm lies in its pleasing narration of the uneventful days of a quiet, plain, country people.

Jesuitism in Maryland.*

The volume which J. Fairfax McLaughlin, one of the Clerks of the New York County Surrogate's Court, has prepared under the attractive title of "College Days at Georgetown and Other Papers," naturally suggests a work devoted to reminiscences of the oldest Catholic university in America. An examination of the contents of the volume reveals the fact that out of the over two hundred pages contained between its covers nearly one-half are devoted to a general sketch of Jesuitism in America, including a summary of Jesuitism in Maryland, this portion of course embracing a brief historical sketch of Georgetown University, the institution being an outgrowth of the successful establishment of the Catholic religion in Maryland. The limited space devoted to such an extensive subject permits the author to give only a cursory glance at the growth of Jesuitism in Maryland and leaves many important features practically untouched. It may be reasonably questioned if the introductory chapters of Mr. McLaughlin's work had not been better omitted from the present volume and incorporated in a separate work with a title which would clearly have indicated the contents.

The portion of the book devoted to the recollections of the author while a student at Georgetown are interesting even to a person who is not an alumnus of the venerable institution where the author passed over ten years of his early life. What he saw, heard, and experienced in those fascinating student days is related in a lively and entertaining manner. Mr. McLaughlin wields a facile pen, his vocabulary is copious and his choice of language at all times correct and scholarly. He has had unusual opportunities to become acquainted with many stories of college days at Georgetown in the early and middle years of the century, and he has evidently made good use of his opportunities, as his book is replete with delightful reminiscences of the brilliant men who form the body of alumni and instructors of that celebrated seat of learning.

The volume is of particular interest to graduates of Georgetown. Here will be found touching remembrances of valued teachers, anecdotes of the older graduates, and descriptions of famous college pranks.

*DEFICIENT SAINTS: A Tale of Maine. By Marshall Saunders, author of "Beautiful Joe." Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 431. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. (ncorporated.) $1.50.

*BALDOON. By Le Roy Hooker, author of "Enoch The Philistine." 12mo. 278 pages. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co., publishers. Price, $1.25.

*COLLEGE DAYS AT GEORGETOWN, AND OTHER PAPERS. By J. Fairfax McLaughlin, LL. D. 12mo. Illustrated. 229 pages. Philadelphia: Press of J. B. Lippincott Company.

Many delightful hours will undoubtedly be enjoyed in renewing through the medium of its pages the halcyon days of youth.

A Young Lady with Presentiments.*

Hester Wynne is a very unfortunate young woman, "dogged by an uneasy presence," and the novel is one of presentiments. Hester always sniffs an enemy, and she has plenty of them. The story begins with the death of James Brabrook, who, suffering from mania a potu, is held down in his bed. His wife, Elizabeth, a very cool and determined woman, brings in her son John to witness his father's death struggles. It is an object lesson the mother is desirous of imparting to her little boy. Hester Wynne has some kind of relationship with the Brabrooks, but she is brought up by Mrs. Pimpernel, who professes to be a Christian worker. Mrs. Pimpernel is a cruel, sordid woman, and has for a son Jesse, who is the typical rascal. Hester is to fall heiress to a large estate, and Mrs. Pimpernel and Jesse know it, while Hester is ignorant of how rich she is. The ward is of a particularly nervous temperament, and Jesse and his mother do their best to scare Hester out of her wits. It is the presentiment business which invariably puts Hester on her guard. There is a close connection between the young woman and a locket which she wears round her neck. If Hester opened the locket "she would know all." Finally, she finds the key to her locket, which Mrs. Pimpernel has dropped. Hester comes near being throttled, and by mere luck evades Jesse, who has a carriage ready and would have forced her to marry him. Finally John Brabrook, the son of the dipsomanic father, turns up, and Hester takes him for a husband. The romance is highly ingenious, particularly when you appreciate what a singular villain was Jesse.

Very Good Stories.*

In several of the stories bunched together in Mr. Julian Ralph's "A Prince of Georgia" the author draws on his traveling reminiscences, and his figures are set off by their foreign background. In "The Prince of Georgia" Miss Barrowe, an expansive young American person, is fortunate in having a matter-of-fact aunt, otherwise the fair Ethel would have been taken in by George Theodorus Gola, who might have been a true Prince—only he was a waiter. The smart aunt tells the niece, when the latter sees the Prince take a tip: "He is only shiftless, and though he is not fit for you, truly, Ethel, he is a better man than many so-called noblemen at whose heads our silly countrymen have flung themselves." "When the Clouds Fell Down" is an English sketch, and in it Mr. Julian Ralph explains the advantages and disadvantages of a London fog. The story most to our taste is "A Dandy at His Best." Mr. Elliott is a real swell, and though he must tub every day and have a clear collar, still the dandy has all the pluck necessary. Mr. Julian Ralph's stories are brightly and cleverly done, and have point and snap.

Dr. King's "Facing the Twentieth Century."*

"Facing the Twentieth Century" is a large volume of 040 pages, written by James M. King and published by the Union League Society for the Protection of American Institutions.

It has many instructive and entertaining historical sketches, but it lacks compactness and logical sequence in many of its arguments. There is some appearance of rhetorical effect, rather than sound reasoning and sober judgment. While one may not always agree with the author's deductions from his facts, or sympathize with the cry of the alarmist, yet credit must be given him for sincerity as a citizen and a patriot, and he has certainly shown patience and research in his collocation of facts and arrangement of materials.

The second part reviews distinctive American institutions—the State, the Church, the school. Part III. is a comparison between Anglo-Saxon and Latin civilizations, and, in the light of recent events, the Latin race has not come off with many laurels. Dr. King has collected on these various points a mass of instructive material, showing the genius of Spanish character and the way the Weylers and Sagastas of to-day have inherited from their forefathers stupendous talent for misgovernment. With all his pride, arrogance, and loftiness of soul, the Spaniard is essentially a child. He has none of the creative genius or dominant self-reliance that stands alone, marks out its own course, and independently adheres to it. He is a good soldier but a bad leader; he can submit and obey, but the boldness of command is not in him. The history of his repeated wars and constant defeats and losses of Spanish colonial possessions prove this to be a fact. For this reason, he has manifested himself as a loyal child of the great mother Church that claims the right to rule supremely the consciences of men and set for them the bounds of their religious adherence.

The good doctor seems to have some grave fears lest the peculiar policy of the Roman Church, whose polity is so clearly defined, whose august head we reverence, and whose works of love charity, and self-denial have exemplified the law of Christ, should in some way secure the supremacy over this Anglo-Saxon race and change or shape its institutions to its behests. But by his own showing it is a Latin Church, suited to and a part of the Latin civilization, and the Anglo-Saxon could never bend his imperious will and independent spirit to its polity or its dogmas, for he stands pre-eminently for liberty of conscience and liberty of action.

Perhaps, aside from its controversial aspects, the most intensely interesting portion of the volume is its chapter on "Manifest Destiny." It used to be the boast of Britain that her Queen ruled an empire on which the sun never sets. In the opening of this chapter Dr. King says: "With every revolution of the earth upon its axis some portion of the Republic's possessions is now in the sunshine. We now occupy a new place among the nations." The author is heartily in sympathy with the new age and its stupendous movements. He has no great patience with men of the Atkinson and Hoar type. Expansion is our manifest destiny in his opinion. He believes that the right sort of work in giving good government to the Philippines will improve civil service here at home. The Republic has become a world power. Here are some of his virile sentences: "A Pacific cable and a Nicaragua Canal are to become the handmaids of manifest destiny. Have we a right to get out of line with the march of Anglo-Saxon civilization, which betters the condition of every race it conquers, rules, or touches?

His faith in the two great races and three great nations whose dominion is now world-wide is well-nigh boundless. The Anglo-Saxon and the Slavic races; the nations, Great Britain, the United States, and Russia. The United States is now in the Philippines; Russia has reached Port Arthur, and for a hundred years England has been in India. The handwriting on the wall of the future is unmistakable. Is the voice of peace that comes from Russia only a phantom crying in the night of selfish greed and conquest? The mission of the mighty nations is to lift the ideals of good government and betterment before all the world. They must make themselves better that they may inoculate with their own lofty sentiments and realized greatness the nations of the world.

Dr. King's picture of an Anglo-Saxon Christian civilization is a glowing one, but perhaps not too visionary of future fulfillment, if not in the twentieth century, in the centuries yet to be. He says that the mission of our civilization, "in its perfect work would put an end to war by bringing in the reign of universal peace, curb selfish competition by charity, banish poverty with plenty, prevent crime by the prevalence of justice and righteousness, destroy pestilence with purity, and prolong life by obedience to natural and moral law." Great indeed are the things which he sees "in the dawn of the morning of the new century."

"Facing the Twentieth Century" has in it much that many will approve, much that many will condemn. If its controversial spirit is sometimes too sharp, its patriotism and love of the old Anglo-Saxon spirit and institutions is ever at white heat. Its prophecy of the future is not too radiant, for if there be a God sitting upon the circle of the heavens, after many have run to and fro, and in spite that the love of many shall wax cold, the day shall come when the recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man shall lead the race to clasp hands in peace and love and righteousness, and the "lion and the lamb shall lie down together."

A Romance of Fisherman's Island.*

This is one of the most delightful stories of the year, and well merits the exquisite introduction given it by Harriet Prescott Spofford, in which she characterizes the work as a "sweet, strong, fine story, set in the scene of the coast of Maine, with its added wealth of humanity, of love, and sorrow and joy."

The principal scenes are laid on the lonely, almost barren, Fisherman's Island, and are largely based upon historical facts. Fisherman's Island "lies out in the open sea, three miles 'as the crow flies' southeast from Boothbay Harbor, on the Maine coast—a long, narrow island, scantily wooded." This island was the property of a number of prominent gentlemen forming the Samoset Island Association of Boothbay. But though legally "Samoset Island," the name of "Fisherman's" always clung to the island. Upon it were two very inferior houses, occupied, respectively, by two Cameron brothers and their families. Mary, the daughter of David Cameron, a widower, becomes the heroine of the story. She was a brave young girl of eighteen, who, according to her father, "had a good bit of schoolin', 'bout all Boothbay gave," and was womanly beyond her years. The book relates her lonely experiences upon this remote island, the annual visits to the island of the members of the Samoset Association, her interesting trip to Boston and return to the insular home, closing with the delicate love scene which harbingers a most enchanting future for Mary Cameron. To detail this story minutely would be to detract from its charm. Its little romance is woven with the utmost delicacy. The characters are real personages, the scenes are interesting, the descriptions excellent and beautiful.

A Story of the Metropolis.*

In a small, daintily bound little brochure Miss Alice Hallowell has told the story of an event that, toward the end of May last, completely absorbed the attention of New Yorkers. This was the kidnapping of little Marion Clarke, known in the newspapers of that time as "Baby Clarke." Miss Hallowell, whose bright and cheering verses have caused her to be known as the "Sunshine Poetess," relates her tale through the medium of both verse and prose. The little book, which is called "The Stolen Baby," opens with a poem describing the aspect of nature when the theft of the child was committed. Here is the closing stanza:

The birds still sing their roundelay—
Sweet children dance in joyful play—
But one dear child is far away!

Following is a poem called "The Evening Lament." The opening lines are as follows:

The evening hour comes apace,
The twilight curtain softly falls,
The mother weeps and mourns alone,
But has no answer to her calls.

The verses end with some lines dedicated to the child who has been found and is safe in its mother's arms once more. Then comes the story of the kidnapping, written in prose, based on material gathered from the police authorities and from other sources. In closing, the authoress draws a moral from the episode, which is pertinently applied to every day life. Two portraits accompany the text. They are half-tone reproductions of photographs of Miss Hallowell and "Baby Marion Clarke."

All lovers of music will be interested to know that E. P. Dutton & Co. have ready for publication "Recollections of an Old Musician," by Theodore Ryan of the Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston. The author was personally acquainted with every musician of note in the country, as well as hundreds of those who came to this country. The same firm also announces the publication, in a short time, of a "History of Pianoforte and Pianoforte Players" translated from the German of Oscar Bie, with numerous portraits, illustrations, and fac-similes.

*THE STRANGE STORY OF HESTER WYNNE. By G. Colmore. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*A PRINCE OF GEORGIA, AND OTHER TALES. By Julian Ralph. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

*FACING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: Our Country, Its Power and [illegible]. By James M. King. New York: American Union League Society.

*MARY CAMERON. A Romance of Fisherman's Island. By Edith A. Sawyer. 12mo. 320 pp. Boston: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. $1.

*THE STOLEN BABY. By Alice Hallowell. New York: The Evangelist Press, 156 Fifth Avenue.

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STRAY TOPICS.

The Irish Language.

Everybody knows and appreciates the profound learning of Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, but as much as anything else, our respect comes from the sensible manner in which he has imparted information. His method is the furthest removed from the dry-as-dust and cobwebbed ways of the scholars of the last century. With the deepest respect and reverence for the Greeks of the past, he has treated their glorious works in an essentially practical manner. He instructs the student of the classics by bringing before him the thoughts of to-day, not befogging him with the ideas of 300 B. C. Sensible people who study Prof. Mahaffy are not, however, wanting in enthusiasm, for their gain is that of a more perfect appreciation.

In The Nineteenth Century Prof. Mahaffy has an article, the title of which is "The Recent Fuss About the Irish Language." In his opening sentence he writes: "There is nothing more interesting, more amusing, and perhaps more melancholy than the recent fuss about the reviving of the Celtic speech in Ireland. The public discussion of it arose somewhat accidentally, in connection with the inquiry concerning the working of intermediate education in Ireland." There were, so Prof. Mahaffy states, "a few independent men," who declared that it was neither "sensible nor practical to appoint courses, examinations, and prizes in Irish for boys and girls seeking a general education, to fit them for practical life." Strange to say, those who spoke in this way "were but a handful." The dignity and importance of Irish as a language was vaunted by the many. "In fact the only effect," adds Prof. Mahaffy, "produced by the objectors seems to be that they have galvanized into life the well-nigh extinct study of the spoken tongue, and have set a number of people to establish a regular propaganda of the so-called native tongue of the country."

Not long ago an effort was made to maintain and cultivate Welsh in Wales, and those opposed to such a measure were soundly berated. Welsh for Wales was a regular craze. Prof. Mahaffy tells of a Welsh orator "declaring on a Dublin platform with pride that whenever he spoke English he felt he was speaking a foreign language."

The enthusiasts for the Irish language for all Ireland Prof. Mahaffy divides into several classes. There are true enthusiasts, and some of these base their efforts on this, that by the use of Irish, Ireland will become more "interesting." These generally are cultivated people, with their special fads. There is no objection in the world to a philological study of Irish with a scholarly purpose. At Trinity College, Dublin, there is a chair where Irish can be studied, and it is not out of its way to promote the use of modern Irish. There is, however, another class, which Prof. Mahaffy aptly calls "politicians and political ladies," who urge Irish with the idea of getting into Parliament. "The third class are those Welshmen who, having made Welsh the vehicle of their religion, and so kept it alive, have persuaded themselves that the use of a barbarous jargon which hardly a civilized man understands is a high title to national importance and the distinctness of their province from England." If Wales is in a lower state of civilization "than the Irish and Scotch," such inferiority, Prof. Mahaffy thinks, "may be ascribed to want of a proper knowledge of English—the imperial language among the peasants of Wales." But there is this marked difference between the Welshman and the Irishman, and it has to do with religion.

The Welshman retained Welsh in his sacred book, while the Irish did not, for their religion is written or spoken in Latin and English:

> In earlier days the Roman clergy in Ireland were by no means advocates of Irish, though I may reckon them as the fourth class of those who go with the stream, and come forward now to demand the recognition of Irish in popular education. There is no evidence in the history of Maynooth College that any attention—even as much as in Trinity College—has been paid to Irish, though it is not unlikely that the present movement will compel some recognition of it there. But in former years the Roman clergy frequently set themselves in opposition to Irish, and very rightly compelled the peasants under their charge to learn English at school as a necessary preparation not only for emigration but for a fuller life at home. Perhaps the most interesting passage in this history was the attempt of the once well-known "Irish Society" to convert the people by sending among them Scripture readers versed in the Irish tongue. The Roman priesthood, more particularly in the County Meath, felt this attack so dangerous and were so unable to meet it, owing to their own ignorance of Irish, that they set themselves to insist upon the use of English among their flocks.
>
> There are, however, highly educated men, Irish scholars of Irish, who declare that in so-called "classical Irish" nothing valuable is to be learned "except philological facts and some folk-lore, and, worse than that, this folk-lore is impossible for school purposes." It seems, too, and Prof. Mahaffy is not likely to have given a wrong interpretation to the dicta of some of these learned Irish students, that "the mediaeval written tongue differed widely from the spoken language of to-day."
>
> Once on a time, whatever was the character of the Irish language, there were many who spoke it only. The famine of 1846-7, which swept out of Ireland so many, checked the growth of the Irish language. Twenty-five years ago Prof. Mahaffy tells how he heard it spoken even in towns on the eastern coast. "I have heard the Irish cry at a funeral in Navan; I have heard buying and selling in Irish in Dundalk, whither the inhabitants of Slievegannon (County Armagh) and of O'Meath (County Louth) used to gather; I have heard it in the district of Bonmahon, (County Waterford,) not to speak of the west and south-west, where it now lingers pretty generally."

Certainly Prof. Mahaffy, as an Irishman, loves Ireland, and he respects the ways and manners and the reminiscences of old days, but he declares it will be a blunder to revive by artificial methods what has been laid aside and forgotten. Taking a broader view of lingual differences, Prof. Mahaffy considers conditions in the Austrian Empire, and the constant fight between the German and the Hungarian elements.

> It seems to be a profound mistake that distinct nationality can only be sustained by distinct language. The greatest patriots Ireland has produced were English-speaking men, and not even bi-lingual. The City of Dublin, in whose streets Irish has not been spoken for a couple of centuries, and where English has been at home for six or seven, is still as distinctly an Irish town as Galway. If Irish could be reintroduced and spoken in Dublin as Hungarian is in Pesth, if all the announcements and titles of the shops and streets were set up in Irish, it would produce vast inconvenience to all visitors and to natives who spoke English only; it would mar intercourse, and so injure the education of the people, and, I am perfectly convinced, would not make Dublin one whit more Irish at heart than it is at present. It would, in fact, set up a false test of nationality instead of a true one."
>
> There never will be a second Tower of Babel. Even politics and home rule could not accomplish that. Prof. Mahaffy concludes a most sensible article by expressing the wish that in some secluded glen or moor he might come across an isolated group of men and women talking Irish, but to do that, or to keep their language clear and undefiled, that locality must have no railroad or a land approach, and no steamers to get to it by sea.
>
> Such a policy might be effectual, it would at all events be honest, unfortunately it would also be absurd. I should think likewise, of the attempt to resuscitate an artificial Irish language by means of teaching children to smatter it from bad grammars and bad textbooks. Such a policy may not, indeed, at first sight seem absurd, but I do not believe it to be honest, and I am convinced that it will not be effectual.

TENNYSON AT HASLEMERE.

The Bishop of Ripon a few weeks ago unveiled a window which had been placed in Haslemere Parish Church as a memorial to the late Lord Tennyson, who lived for many years in the neighborhood. The subject of the window, which has been adapted from a design by the late Sir E. Burne-Jones, is "The Attainment," and represents Sir Galahad at the little chapel where the vision of the Holy Grail first comes to him. Behind him stands one of the Grail angels with a silver plate and a spear in his hands, and in the chapel in the Holy Grail on the altar, with an angel kneeling behind it. Above is a crimson cloth, which is represented as having been removed from the Grail itself, and three drops of blood are dropping from it. Beneath the window is the following inscription:

"To the glory of God, the inspirer of prophet and of poet, and in memory of Alfred Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, in thankfulness for the music of his words and for that yet more excellent gift whereby, being himself schooled by love and sorrows, he had power to confirm in the hearts of many their faith in the things that are not seen, their hope of immortality. this window is dedicated by some friends and neighbors in Haslemere in the year of our Lord, MDCCCXCIX."

Immediately after unveiling the window the Bishop of Ripon ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon from the text, Mark x., 44, "And whosoever of you will be the chiefest shall be servant of all." The following report of the sermon we take from The London Times:

> There were two ideas of greatness, which at times conflicted with one another, and at times were found in combination. The first conception of greatness which he was describing was the greatness of the world, that conception which imagined it to consist of the attainment of a high place and the possession of great power. But there was another conception, and that was heaven's conception of greatness, which was not to regard the position which a man held, but to ask what was the service which he had rendered. Men found these two kinds of greatness combined but rarely. Their thoughts that day were drawn to the name and memory of one who had been associated with that place, and to whose memory that window had been unveiled. He held a position which certainly few poets had held in English history, because he attained to that leadership of men which was seldom given, he thought, to poets to hold exactly in their own time. He began his song to the world and the world listened with a sort of doubtful ear as one who doubted whether the voice which it heard was quite true or not, and the world began to smile. It heard something which attracted it, but it did not yet feel certain that the voice or the spirit of the voice was one which would evoke its own heart's response. And, therefore, the world of criticism awoke, and the world of criticism spoke, as it often did speak, harshly. They had only to turn back to the early numbers of the reviews to know how harshly. But through that period Tennyson lived. He was not crushed, as weaker men might have been crushed, by criticism.
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> Then he reached the second period in his life, a more dangerous period still, where the voice of criticism had given way to the voice of the imitator. Men who had achieved success had to pass through those two periods very often, the one in which it seemed that the forces of public opinion were against them, and the other in which they suffered from the unreasoning admiration of those who imitated but did not understand. And, therefore, there came the period when all the new rhymers were Tennysonian. But that period also passed, and at last he reached the period of leadership. Yet, by all admissions, he wore the laurel, not simply by patronage, but by the homage and recognition of all, and held that supremacy unchallenged to the last. And the greatness of his verse and his power surely was illustrated, perhaps most of all in this—that although he lived so long, and as years went on men might have traced that the touch of age was beginning to show itself in his song—yet even as his later songs fell from his lips we knew how far his lowest surpassed the greatest of many other singers. So he held his position unchallenged, the leader—the recognized leader—in that world of song.
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> But the question for them to consider was not simply what the verdict of the world was, or of his own age which gave to him as of right, by the possession of unique powers and gifts, the leadership in song, but was the music which inspired him and which was of service to mankind. They would not have welcomed that window there if it were merely to express the idea of human greatness and human leadership. It was because they thought that he made more easy to men the grasp and conception of the unseen world, because immortal things were to him of real moment, because he lifted men out of the mere worldly atmosphere which must lower and must corrupt human powers, and they felt that it was not unfitting that a memorial of his life and work should find its place in a Christian church. That was not the place to attempt to form an estimate of the relative value of his poems. But surely it was true that when they took his "Idylls of the King" they took the work which, in one sense, must be looked upon as his most considerable work, and most considerable because of the conception which underlay it. An ideal monarch gathering round himself the knights bound together by a high ideal of what life should be was Tennyson's message to the world, which was too often sunk in a conception of life which meant practically selfishness.
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> But the whole idea of his "Knights of the Round Table" was the idea of men dedicated to a life of service redressing human wrong, "to know no scandal nor listen to it," to break down the heathen and to uphold Christ. After a reference to the "Quest of the Holy Grail" and the "Vision of Sir Galahad," Dr. Carpenter concluded: "Tennyson's constant thought was that life was too noble a thing to be frittered away, a gift too splendid and God-given to be used otherwise than with reverence. And, therefore, no vulgarity of worldliness appeared in him, but rather a scorn of merely human applause as such. To be true to the art which God had given him, true to himself was surely to be true to God, and they could only be so, as he explained to them in his songs, in proportion as they shared somehow the spirit of Christ. It was only saying in other words that the greatest was he who served, and he only served truly who served with a hearty service. He only served who had understood God's love."

Sale of Books and Manuscripts.

The Messrs. Sotheby sold recently a part of the library of the late Mr. A. B. Hankley. The principal objects of interest were Mr. Rudyard Kipling's: "Echoes by Two Writers," Lahore, 1884, in the original wrapper, but defective, £17; "Soldiers Three," Allahabad, 1888, in original wrapper, £9 15s.; "Schoolboy Lyrics," 1881, in the original light-brown wrapper, rare, £90—until the present season a copy of this booklet had not appeared in the auction room, and it was practically unknown; the first copy to occur contained a cover with a design by the author's father, and it sold for considerably over £100, the copy sold on Saturday making the seventh which has changed hands during the present year; "The United Services College Chronicle," from No. 4, June 30, 1881, to No. 58, 1894, with thirty original contributions from Mr. Kipling, who was co-editor of The Chronicle from No. 4 to No. 10, inclusive, £101, and "Departmental Ditties," 1886, the rare first edition, £10 15s. A valuable and important series of autograph letters addressed to Robert Lloyd, of which sixteen are written by Charles Lamb, covering twenty pages folio and twenty-three pages quarto, and two letters from Thomas Manning, £160.

The R. L. Stevenson lots included three of the little Davos Platz booklets, "Not I, and Other Poems," four leaves, 1881, £18 10s.; "Moral Emblems," first series, six leaves, £11, and "Moral Emblems," second series, six leaves, £10 15s. The following were also by the same author: "Father Damien," 1890, the rare edition privately printed at Sydney, £21 10s.; "The Story of a Lie," eighty pages, 1882, very rare in its separate issue, £30 10s., and "The Silverado Squatters," the edition privately printed to secure copyright, and of which, it is stated, only six copies were struck off, £20 10s. With Stevenson, as with Kipling, nearly all the principal rarities were bought by Americans. W. M. Thackeray, two pen-and-ink drawings on sheets of notepaper with the Garrick Club stamp, "Lady Louisa on the Balcony Awaiting the Arrival of the Muffin Man," and "A Muffin Man in White Kid Gloves," £20 5s., and a humorous drawing in water colors, by the same, of two Frenchwomen looking at an Egyptian obelisk, £18 5s. J. Palsgrave, "The Comedye of Acolastus," 1540, in black letter of the original calf, wants two signatures, £57; E. Hasted, "History of Kent," 1778-99, £20; an original water-color drawing on vellum by "Phiz" for the plate of "My Musical Breakfast" in "David Copperfield," £10 10s.; Hans Holbein, "Imitations of Original Drawings for the Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII.," 1792, £15 10s.

Wisdom from Walter Crane.

It may be very fine indeed to see an elaborately carved bookcase, the glass front of which is covered with a silk curtain of the exact shade, (so that you cannot see the shelves,) but then there may be the suspicion that there is not a single volume in it. In the same way you may have, so Mr. Walter Crane remarks, "a cupboard without a loaf of bread or a ration of bacon in it."

Mr. Crane, in a talk before an English loan picture exhibition at Woolwich, gave utterance to many solid chunks of wisdom. The upshot of his remarks was, What is the use of this fine show of paintings if it is not to improve not special, but general, taste? Now, if you want to show that art has made an impression on you, go at once and clean your streets, take better care of your parks, do not leave all to the municipality, do some little of the work with your own hands. Make your own houses tidy. Don't go about in a slovenly way, and when you talk to one another try to be polite. Learn what is the satisfaction of being courteous.

"The house beautiful!" Fulsome phrase! Any house is beautiful when it is sweet and clean and has been properly scrubbed and dusted. It is only on a foundation of good, orderly, sound, common sense that you can build the higher aesthetic stories. Let lectures on art teach that and keep dinning it into the ears of audiences.

Acquisitions of the British Museum.

Dr. Garnett, in his annual report of the British Museum, states that in the department of printed books there has been an accession of some 114,050. Among the rarities the most notable acquisitions have been the purchase of three Caxtons. With "The Doctrinal of Sapience," bought in 1897 at the first Ashburnham sale, during the last two years the library has obtained more Caxtons than from 1851 to 1896. Strange to say, two of the Caxtons were found in the library, and had formed part of the collection of Maurice Spalding, an antiquary of the last century. Spalding was known to have had not less than seven Caxtons. Five of these the library now has. The two new ones are the "Parvus et magnus Chato," third edition, and "De curia Sapientiae," both printed about 1481. Of each of these works only two copies are known, apart from those now in the museum. The third acquisition of a Caxton made during the year is the "Proffytes of Tribulacyon," purchased at the sale of the third portion of the library of the Earl of Ashburnham. This is the second of three tracts printed by Caxton in 1490, and generally, although without the authority of Caxton himself, described as "A Booke of Divers Ghostly Matters"—a portion, therefore, of a collection, but complete in itself.

Ten rare Wynkyn de Wordes have also been purchased. Dr. Garnett tells of two exceedingly rare books now in the library. One was privately printed at Naples in 1487 and 1488; the proceedings against Antonello Petrucci and others for participation in the conspiracy of the Barons against Ferdinand, King of Naples, in 1486, and the inquisition into the conspiracy itself. These, perhaps the first instances of the authorized publication of judicial proceedings, appear to have been circulated among the Courts of Europe in vindication of Ferdinand's action against the conspirators. Few books of equal historical interest are so rare. Three copies of the first and two of the second part, including those now acquired, are known to be in existence, but no library except the museum possesses both.

Among the new literary matter lately acquired are the poems of Arthur Henry Hallam, printed to accompany Tennyson's own poems, but suppressed and apparently inaccessible to the editors of Hallam's literary remains, since it includes many pieces not to be found there. The acquisition has also been made of the first American edition of Tennyson, 1846; of Sheridan's presentation copy of his "Monody on Garrick" to Boswell, and of a copy of the privately printed edition of T. L. Peacock's "Paper Money Lyrics," 1837, which have not been completely reproduced in his collected works. Among curiosities may be especially mentioned a presentation copy, with autograph, of Voltaire's "Réfutation d'un écrit anonime contre la mémoire de feu M. Joseph Saurin," 1758, a remarkable tract, whose existence as a separate publication seems to have been unknown; Harris's "Life of Cromwell," 1772, with manuscript notes by W. Squire, the fabricator of the forged documents relating to Cromwell, which imposed upon Carlyle testimonials given to Robert Louis Stevenson on his candidature for the Professorship of Modern History at the University of Edinburgh, and the late Gen. Gordon's memorandum on the Treaties of Berlin and San Stefano, privately printed, 1880.

The Spenser Memorial.

Three hundred years ago Edmund Spenser died at an inn in King Street, Westminster, and, if we are to credit Ben Jonson, "lack of bread" was the cause. Perhaps the sympathetic Ben may have somewhat exaggerated conditions, but it seems certain that the creator of the "Faerie Queene" died at the age of forty-seven, and in want, without a penny in his wallet.

In commemoration of Spenser's tercentenary the Merchant Tailors' Company of London will place in their hall a stained glass window, for the great English poet is closely associated with this ancient guild. It was Mr. R. B. Knowles who discovered that Spenser was one of the beneficiaries of the Merchant Tailor School, and that his education began there. From the school he went to Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. We get in this way at the age of Spenser, for he left the school when he was seventeen, the date of the benefaction being 1569. The name of the benefactor is worthy of record. It was Robert Norvell, a London citizen.

The Hugo Grotius Celebration.

On the Fourth of July last, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of American independence, at the International Conference, assembled at The Hague, the United States Commission, in pursuance of instructions received by the American Secretary of State, laid a wreath upon the tomb of Hugo Grotius, in the Niewe Kirk, in the City of Delft.

The commission appointed by the President of the United States of America to represent the country at this conference consisted of Messrs. Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to the German Empire; Dr. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, New York; Stanford Newel of Minnesota, United States Minister to the Netherlands; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy; Capt. William Crozier, United States Army, and Frederick W. Holls of New York, Secretary.

The wreath of fine jewelry work bore this inscription: "To the memory of Hugo Gro-

tius, in reverence and gratitude, from the United States of America, on the occasion of the International Peace Conference of The Hague, July 4, 1899."

All the members of the conference, with the delegates from the countries of Europe, being present, the ceremonies were opened by Jonkheer Van Karnbeck, who was followed by M. de Vries Van Heyst, the Burgomaster of the City of Delft. The Hon. Andrew D. White was then introduced, who made an admirable address. From his speech the following extracts are taken:

For the first time in human history there are now assembled delegates with a common purpose from all the nations, and they are fully represented here. I feel empowered to speak words of gratitude, not only from my own country, but from each of these. I feel that my own country, though one of the youngest in the great sisterhood of nations, utters at this shrine to-day, not only her own gratitude, but that of every part of Europe, of all the great powers of Asia, of the sister republics of North and South America. From nations now civilized, but which Grotius only knew as barbarous; from nations which in his time were yet unborn; from every land where there are men who admire genius, who reverence virtue, who respect patriotism, who are grateful to those who have given their lives to toil, hardship, disappointment, and sacrifice for humanity—from all these come thanks and greetings heartily mingled with our own.

Separated thus from the native land of Grotius by the Atlantic, and perhaps by a yet broader ocean of customary thinking, unbiased by any of that patriotism so excusable and indeed so laudable in the land where he was born, an American jurist naturally sees, first, the relations of Grotius to the writers who preceded him. He sees other and lesser mountain peaks of thought emerging from the clouds of earlier history, and he acknowledges a debt to such men as Isidore of Seville, Suarez, Ayala, and Gentilis. But, when all this is acknowledged, he clearly sees Grotius, while standing among these men, grandly towering above them. He sees in Grotius the first man who brought the main principles of those earlier thinkers to bear upon modern times—increasing them from his own creative mind, strengthening them from the vast stores of his knowledge, enriching them from his imagination, glorifying them with his genius.

His great mind brooded over that earlier chaos of opinion, and from his heart and brain, more than from those of any other, came a revelation to the modern world of new and better paths toward mercy and peace. But his agency was more than that. His coming was like the rising of the sun out of the primeval abyss; his work was both creative and illuminative. We may reverently insist that in the domain of international law Grotius said, "Let there be light, and there was light."

At the conclusion the Hon. Seth Low said:

On this day, so full for Americans of thoughts connected with their National independence, we may not forget that Americans have yet other grounds for gratitude to the people of the Netherlands. We cannot forget that our flag received its first foreign salute from a Dutch officer, nor that the Province of Friesland gave to our independence its first formal recognition. By way of Leyden and Delft-Haven and Plymouth Rock, and again by way of New Amsterdam, the free public school reached American shores.

The United States of America have taken their name from the United States of the Netherlands. We have learned from you not only that "In union there is strength": that is an old lesson, but also, in large measure, how to make "One out of many." From you we have learned, what we, at least, value, to separate Church and State; and from you we gather inspiration at all times in our devotion to learning, to religious liberty, and to individual and National freedom. These are some of the things for which we believe the American people owe no little gratitude to the Dutch; and these are the things for which to-day, speaking in the name of the American people, we venture to express their heartfelt thanks.

A Lovable Man.

This most touching record of Gleeson White is taken from a memoir written by Prof. York Powell. We have not seen anywhere such a thorough appreciation of one of the most intelligent and lovable of men:

There are some men whose companionship is eminently helpful, their sympathy being so wide, their judgment so broad, their temper is so fine, that one is lifted, as it were, on to a higher plane into serener air while one is with them. Such a man was Gleeson White. It was a refreshment to pass an hour with him; one came away from him with more hope, faith, and charity. The secret of his influence lay in his sincerity, his single-mindedness, the sensitive feelings that enabled him to understand and appreciate the aims and achievements of others, while his amazing and accurate acquaintance with the various means of expression that are employed in literature and the arts enabled him to see precisely what was the line along which any individual development was proceeding. His wit lit up the most serious discussions and his absolute freedom from all the sordid motives that so often clog men's opinions, his lack of jealousy, and generous delight in other men's work, whether in his own or others' fields, gave him conversation qualities exceptionally rare and valuable to his friends.

The Fish Reserves of Alaska.

Commander Jefferson F. Moser of the United States Navy, in his "The Salmon and Salmon Fisheries of Alaska" makes a lengthened report of the operations of the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross for the year ended June 30, 1898, in Northern waters. The instructions given Commander Moser were to visit Alaska for the purpose of investigating the salmon and halibut fisheries. The salmon fisheries of Alaska are divided into five districts, the most southern boundary being Cape Spencer, and the furthest north in the Bering Sea district.

It is the salmon, the red fish, which is the commercial fish of Alaska, the other species of salmon being packed incidentally. The red fish is the Oncorhyncus nerka. The king salmon, O. tschwytscha, "by far the most valuable species of the Pacific States, is comparatively insignificant in numbers in Alaska." Taking the percentage of salmon packed in Alaska, the red fish represents over 75 per cent. "Cannery men and fishermen in Alaska agree that hardly any two streams in the Territory carry exactly the same red fish, or other species of salmon, but the red fish is the only one that receives much attention, the others being taken incidentally."

The first canneries established in Alaska were at Klawak and Old Sitka, in 1878. Ten years later there were seventeen canneries, and in 1889 thirty-seven canneries, with an output of 714,196 cases. Since that time there has been consolidation of interests, and in 1889 thirty-seven canneries, with tion made an output alone of 669,494 cases, or nearly 74 per cent. of the whole pack, the total output being some 910,000 cases.

As salmon streams in Alaska are often barred, so as to keep in the salmon at certain points on a river, the depletion of the yield of fish is certain. Besides gill nets, traps are used.

The amount of capital employed in the Alaskan salmon industry, which includes vessels, boats, fishing gear, buildings, and machinery, is represented by $3,623,200.

Commander Moser, in his researches for halibut, does not think that in Southeast Alaska there are halibut banks or localities where the halibut could be taken in sufficient quantity for commercial purposes. But halibut were frequent and in the largest number at Killisnoo. They were always scattering fish. It is further south that the halibut is found in abundance, and at certain seasons these northern fish supply the New York market. The fish seem to follow the herring.

The Alaska Packers' Association, appreciating how foolish it is to "kill the goose which lays the golden eggs," (for there never was a salmon river, or, as for that, a shad river, which could not be fished out,) have established a salmon hatchery on the Karluck River. This was started in 1896, and in 1898 it hatched 5,500,000 salmon eggs, which were placed in the streams. In the volume there is given the full detail of this hatchery. "Alaska Salmon" is a most interesting work, and handsomely illustrated. As a provider of food, this far northern section of the United States surpasses Oregon. Once the salmon of the Columbia were supposed to be inexhaustible. Time and overfishing have shown the contrary. Nothing seems more natural than that those who reap the harvest of the water should sow the seeds, and so the action of salmon-packing companies, which try to replenish Alaskan rivers by hatcheries should be commended.

Commander Moser's volume is exceedingly well made up, is handsomely illustrated, and will rank among the most important publications of the United States Fish Commission

Shakespeare and Quiney.

There seems to be only one letter extant addressed to Shakespeare, and the topic of the epistle is by no means a singular one, though written some 301 years ago. Richard Quiney addressed the letter to Shakespeare Oct. 25, 1598, asking for the loan of some few pounds. The place where the epistle was penned was the Old Bell Tavern, in Carter Lane, St. Paul's. The old hostelrie having been demolished to make way for a Post Office Savings building, a commemorative tablet is to be affixed to the new structure, which will bear the following inscription:

"Upon this site formerly stood the 'Bell,' in Carter Lane, from whence Richard Quiney wrote the letter to William Shakespeare, dated the 25th of October, 1598. This is the only letter extant addressed to Shakespeare, and the original is preserved in the museum at his birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon. This tablet was placed upon the present building by leave of the Postmaster General, 1899."

And so Dick Quiney's name goes on record associated with Shakespeare, and the question is to be answered—Did Dick get the money?

Mr. Babcock's Death.

The recent death of Mr. Babcock, an artist from Boston, is announced. Mr. Babcock went abroad some forty years ago, and it is believed, never returned to this country. With the Hunt Brothers, he was among the first to appreciate Millet, and with Millet he maintained the closest intimacy. He lived almost the life of a peasant, and in a cottage at Barbizon was Millet's near neighbor. Mr. Babcock acquired many of Millet's pictures, studies, drawings, and etchings. Such was his reverence for Millet that no money would tempt him to part with any of them during the master's life. After Millet's death, (1875,) when Mr. Babcock was advanced in years and his health was precarious, he exchanged his Millet collection for a life annuity. The destruction of Millet's house and the scattering of his works seem to have singularly distressed Mr. Babcock. He left Barbizon and went to Vorges, some nine miles from Paris, where he seems to have led the life of a recluse. Those who have had the rare opportunity of seeing Babcock's artistic works declare that they had great merit, the distinctions of color and tone. There are the elements of romance in the life of this American artist, and his cults for the works of the man who painted "The Angelus."

Figures for the Royal Academy Sales.

There may have been complaints made by the rising generation of English artists that the many sales made of old masters, and the exceptionally high prices paid for them, have precluded the disposal of their own pictures. This seems, however, not to have been the case. The sum paid for pictures at the recent exhibition of the Royal Academy, at Burlington House, amounted to more than £8,000 over the sales of the preceding year. This does not include the many portraits and pictures painted on order.

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BIG GAME IN AFRICA.

A French Nimrod Relates His Experiences.*

Pretty generally an intelligent world is down not on France in general, but on a vast number of individual Gauls, who by heredity seem to have taken on at the close of this century the ways, habits, and vices of their heathen and uncivilized ancestors. But you may not decry French pluck. It is continually cropping out. It fights, maybe, with a grand flourish. The Frenchman is not deemed then to be a good sportsman. Supposably he beats the hedges of nights with a lantern and a stick, and so thrashes out birds. His "ouverture de chasse," so French caricature shows us, is a man millinerish display. In France there may be no Selous, but in former days—say, forty years ago, when Algiers and Northern Africa were fresh hunting grounds—there were many Frenchmen who tackled lions and laid them low.

M. Edouard Foà has just claims for distinction as a Nimrod, and he has written of his adventures in Central Africa. The man was employed by the French Government. In 1894 he started from the mouth of the Zambesi. He followed the course of the Congo, and finally reached the West Coast in 1897. He is a good sportsman of big game, for in the three years he counted to his score as having bagged 488 head, made up of thirty-one species. Think of a Frenchman offering an apology for having laid low an elephant! M. Foà writes in a highly clever and spirited manner, and has been fortunate in finding a competent translator. Here is a rencontre with elephants:

Medium-sized trees sway backward and forward, lianas and foliage half open; and there appears at the edge of the forest first the back, then the head and body, of an elephant. By its side is another, then one more, and soon there are eleven of them marching straight upon us. Almost in a row—as they always are when they eat—they proceed quietly, some occupied in eating lianas and leaves, others grass and fruit. They do not scent us, as the wind blows from right to left between them and us. One or two of them gather up sand and dust with their trunks, blowing it all over their bodies and leaving reddish clouds behind them. Their large ears flap to and fro, and their trunks, moving incessantly, seem to mimic their impressions. I know we are not running any danger, but I do not ignore the fact that we have not a minute to lose if we wish to profit by this meeting. To hide being impossible, we must remain motionless. * * *

This was, I believe, the only occasion during my long sojourn in the woods upon which we met with elephants purely by chance. These eleven colossal animals, suddenly emerging in line of battle from the immense forest, was one of the finest sights I have ever enjoyed. It is one of those spectacles which a hunter sees but once in his life, as it was one of the grandest and most imposing manifestations which nature could show him.

But the ivory! What would the pianist do without the white keyboard? Some unfeeling person has calculated that the ivory on a piano alone has been obtained at the cost of a man's life, not that of the hunter, but of the slave porter who had to carry the tusk. And M. Foà wanted ivory, and he got it.

By taking a thousand precautions I get within fifteen yards of the elephant in half an hour's time; but the branches and foliage are so thick that its head, shoulder, and crupper are hidden—all I can see is its back and part of its stomach. I move to one side therefore, so as to fire on the slant, aiming at the animal's side in order to reach the heart. The elephant not moving in response to the bullet from the eight-bore, I fire another, and yet a third. Kambombe informs me from a tree of the elephant's movements, because the smoke would have prevented me seeing anything had he charged. Each time the smoke clears away I fire again. Thus I exhaust the whole of my stock (which usually consists of ten eight-bore cartridges) without the elephant having moved or seemed even to notice them. Taking my Express, I begin a fresh series, when at the first shot the elephant falls heavily, crushing everything round it, knocking down trees, the tops of which almost fall on our heads, collapsing with a great noise in the midst of lianas, branches, and shattered trunks.

We draw near, and I look upon the largest elephant which I have ever killed. Its enormous tusks protruded from its mouth 6 feet 2 inches, and were 22½ inches in circumference at the juncture of the flesh; their total length was 8½ feet, and they were both of exactly the same weight—namely, 114½ pounds. As to its size—it was 12 feet 2½ inches from its withers to the ground, carefully measured. Once the ground was cleared, its height, lying on its side, reached 5 feet 11 inches—that is, a man of medium size could not look over the top.

Here is a hunt after a man-eating lion. The brute had just stalked and killed a native child.

We enter a little plain, still on the track of the nocturnal malefactor; a wood comes after that, and in it we find clots of blood and the belt of pearls which the little fellow wore round his loins, then his loin-cloth torn off by a bush. A large pool of blood shows the spot where the animal began to tear its

*AFTER BIG GAME IN CENTRAL AFRICA. By Edward Foa, F. R. G. S. Translated from the French, with an Introduction, by Frederic Lees. London: Adam & Charles Black.

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G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 & 29 W. 23d St., N. Y.

victim to pieces; but that was already more than an hour ago. At last, at the opposite edge of the wood, we enter the tall grass, when a growl makes us stop dead. We all listen. The enemy is there? Is he going to charge? I cock my rifle carefully, keeping within arm's reach of my six charges of buckshot. I consider whether everything is ready; and I enter the grass, my finger on the trigger, eyes directed well in front, ears on the stretch, without making the slightest noise with my feet. We hear a rustling in the grass ten yards ahead; we see the tops move, but nothing more. Kambombe gives me information in a low voice from his tree. "There he is! there he is! * * * Get back a little; get back."

One can understand with what anxiety I hear these words. Following his advice I retire two steps. My men are behind me with their weapons ready. "Only fire in case of necessity," I tell them. "Don't hurry yourself," murmurs Tambarika. The rustling grass bends forward, then opens on each side, and the lion walks out eight yards away from me, looking behind him, engrossed by the noise of the voices. Upon turning his head he sees me standing motionless, shows his teeth and snarls without deviating from his path. At the same time his tail rises, he flattens his ears, and I see he is going to charge at the very moment when, having followed him with my rifle and aiming at the nape of his neck, I pull the trigger. His four feet give way under him, and he falls stone dead without a movement.

Once M. Foà and his native trackers found a superabundance of lions, more than could, in fact, be handled, and the ruse adopted to get rid of the feline company is novel:

The night was as black as pitch, and we did not distinguish the trees until upon them. Lions prowled around us, and one of them roared within alarming proximity; but we could not see them; we heard them walking in the leaves on all sides. Reaching the tree we found one of our companions with the rifle cocked, another trying to relight a half-extinguished torch. Still the lions walked. We guessed them coming and going in the darkness.

At that moment Tambarika whispered to us the advice to imitate the p'umpis (wolves) in the distance. So we immediately began barking and shouting, "Hu! hu! hu!" in an undertone, as though the pack was still at a distance, while the men at the camp made the same well-imitated cry. The effect was instantaneous. There was a rapid gallop in the dry leaves; the lions decamped. The more or less well-imitated approach of a pack of wolves rid us of them for the whole night.

As to myself, though I did not find this sortie on a night as black as a forest and with lions around me at all to my taste, I could not fail to go to my men's assistance. I was even morally obliged to do so. My feelings, when one of the lions roared and I could not see three yards before me, were far from agreeable, and I do not recommend it for people with delicate nerves.

This is a rhinoceros chase:

Suddenly, about 11 o'clock, we hear at first a sound of sweeping in the dry leaves of the river bed behind us. * * * Fully awake, with all my presence of mind about me, I listen with keen emotion, for there indeed is the step of a large animal. * * * It crosses, then comes out on our left, and immediately a snort, as powerful as a jet of steam from a locomotive, resounds in the silence of the night. * * * We recognize the angry bicornis for which we have come to look; but, to tell the truth, we expected it from another quarter. * * * We ask ourselves, with a feeling of anxiety which may well be imagined, whether or not we have been scented. * * * In a few seconds we shall be quite certain about that. In fact, the approach of a furious gallop, an intermittent noise as of a small trumpet, and of heavy breathing, a fracas of broken bushes, tell us that not a moment is to be lost, and we decamp by our back door—that is, we hastily climb down the embankment, plunge into the water up to the stomach, reach the other bank by large strides, and scamper over the plain at the moment our assailant reaches the ant-hill mad with rage, blowing and snorting like a steam engine.

M. Foà, as an intelligent sportsman, with the French cuisine running in his mind, must needs try the various kinds of meat which fortune provided for his pot. Roast lion is not bad, he assures us, and so is a fricasse of leopard. But a wildcat à la jardinière, though novel, could not have been as good as lamb treated in the same way. Rhinoceros tenderloin is a fair possibility, but baboon à la Bertillon we never can be forced to believe would be an appetizing plat.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1899.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S JUSTIFICATION.

Three complete sets of the Kelmscott books having been sold at Sotheby's during the current year, at prices which were a surprise even to those who had long appreciated their artistic and financial value—this appreciation in price having increased very rapidly since William Morris died—the facts afford very striking examples of the triumph of handwork over ordinary methods.

It is possible that if Morris had not become so much interested in the illumination of books, and so enthusiastic a collector of early printing, studying carefully the painted volumes of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries at the Bodleian and British Museums, finally taking up and more or less completely mastering handwriting as a fine art, his final success might have been less remarkable.

In the Spring of 1868 Morris, having finished seventeen of the twenty-four tales comprised in his "Earthly Paradise," long and earnest discussion followed as to the method of its publication. He very much wished to issue the complete work in a folio volume, with woodcuts from designs by Burne-Jones, about 500 in number. As planned, this volume would have equaled the best work of the Kelmscott Press, but the time was not yet, the art of typography having sunk to a deplorable level. Both Morris and Burne-Jones were ready with their part of the work, but the typefounder, the printers, and the wood engravers were all lacking. The latter task Morris himself took in hand, improved very rapidly in his cutting, and came to do it very well. Burne-Jones completed nearly a hundred of the designs for the pictures, and two trial sheets of this folio "Earthly Paradise" were set up at the Chiswick Press, but with very discouraging results. The page had certain pleasing qualities, but there were all sorts of defects, both in the typography and in the wood-cutting, so that the scheme had to be abandoned, and the book appeared in the regular way. "To the very last," Burne-Jones writes, "we held to our first idea and hoped yet to see the book published in the Kelmscott Press in all the fullness of its first design," which result would probably have been brought about had William Morris been spared longer.

One can easily see how after this discouraging attempt at beautiful bookmaking, Morris would for some time to come be content to issue his books in the regular way. His time and attention, too, were much occupied in the years which followed by experiments in dyeing and weaving and the establishment and improvement of his Merton Abbey works, as well as through his engrossing interest in the Socialistic League, in which he was an enthusiastic leader and hard worker. Indeed, we think the main reason why Morris was able to make so many discoveries and produce such striking results in the different sorts of handicraft in which he became engrossed was the headlong fashion in which he threw himself into whatever work he had become interested, studying the subject then uppermost in his mind in all obtainable books, and then, not merely superintending, but actually making the necessary experiments with his own hands.

In the Autumn of 1888 Morris published "The House of the Wolfings," this volume having special interest as marking the beginning of a fresh as well as practical interest in typography. He had long been interested in all the arts and crafts, but had had his attention newly called to fine printing through an increasing intimacy with one of his Hammersmith neighbors, Mr. Emery Walker, whose enthusiasm for perfect typography was equaled by his practical knowledge of the art. The early-printed books Morris had formerly collected and prized mainly for their woodcuts now became even more interesting for the beauty of their type. In consultation with Mr. Walker he chose type belonging to the Chiswick Press for his first venture, which had been cast as an experiment about half a century before. Morris became much interested in the result, refusing to hear any statements as to the demerits of the type, which were, however, slightly modified before being used in "The Roots of the Mountains." After the appearance of "Sigurd the Volsung" Morris writes:

> I am beginning to learn something about the art of typesetting, and I now see what a lot of difference there is between the work of the conceited numskulls of to-day and that of the fifteenth and sixteenth century printers, merely in the arrangement of the words—I mean in spacing out—it makes all the difference in the beauty of a page of print.

In 1889 Morris comments on the difficulty of getting good hand-press men, claiming that many of the defects in printing come from lack of care in distributing the ink. He discusses having new type cut, taking Jenson's as a model. In December of that year he proposed a partnership in printing to Mr. Walker, who was not able to accept; but from that time the establishment of a press became certain, and in 1890 "The Story of the Glittering Plain" appeared, the first book published at the Kelmscott Press. In July, 1890, Morris writes as follows of his new type:

> What I wanted was a letter pure in form, severe, without needless excrescences; solid, without the thickening and thinning of the line which is the essential fault of the ordinary modern type, and which makes it difficult to read; and not compressed laterally, as all later type has grown to be owing to commercial emergencies. There was only one source from which to take examples of this perfected Roman type—to wit, the works of the great Venetian printers of the fifteenth century, of whom Nicholas Jenson produced the completest and most Roman characters, from 1470 to 1476. This type I studied with much care, getting it photographed to a big scale, and drawing it over many times before I began designing my own letter; so that, though I think I mastered the essence of it, I did not copy it servilely; in fact, my Roman type, especially in the lower case, tends rather more to the Gothic than does Jenson's.

The foregoing extract we think extremely valuable as showing two of Morris's dominating qualities, painstaking accuracy and, with it all, great originality. In February, 1891, a sufficient working stock of type and paper having been procured, a printing press was set up and the regular working of the press begun. The paper was made entirely from linen rags, after an Italian pattern of the fifteenth century supplied by Morris, who superintended all the details of its manufacture. The wire molds were woven by hand, so as to reproduce the slight irregularities seen in the paper used by the early printers. It is said that Morris, with his usual interest in any form of manual art, on a visit to Little Chart, tried to make a sheet of paper with his own hands, at a second attempt succeeding in doing very creditably what was supposed to take a man several months to master.

"The Story of the Glittering Plain," the first book to issue from the Kelmscott Press, appeared in an edition of 200 copies on paper and six on vellum. It was issued at 2 guineas for paper copies, bringing at this year's sales £25 10s, £33 10s, and £28, respectively. "Poems by the Way" was the second book issued, the press having moved into larger quarters next door. This was published at the same price as the first issue, the sales' prices being £11, £14 15s, and £15, which shows a much smaller proportionate increase.

By 1892 Morris had designed two fonts of type, the Golden and Troy type, and was busy at a third, which he called the Chaucer type. Before his death he had partially designed a fourth, which, however, was never finished. The Kelmscott Press was not founded for money-making purposes. At first Morris would have been well satisfied if it had not cost him more than he could easily afford. His only wish was to make its receipts in some way meet its expenditures, so as to do away with all necessity for economy in any of the details of the work.

Morris's greatest work, the Kelmscott Chaucer, appeared in 1896, having been under consideration for five years and in preparation for over three, the printing itself occupying twenty-one months. The book, which is the glory of the Kelmscott Press, has, as Burne-Jones writes, no preface, no introduction, no essay on Chaucer as a poet, no notes, no glossary; so there is nothing to interfere with one's delight in the book itself. Besides eighty-seven pictures by Burne-Jones, the Chaucer contains a full-page woodcut title, fourteen large borders, and twenty-six initial words, all of which, besides the ornamental initial letters large and small, were Morris's work, as well as the white pigskin binding, with silver clasps, executed at the Cobden-Sanderson bindery by Mr. Douglas Cockerell, who is at present designing and executing bindings for the new Essex House Press. The Chaucer was issued at 20 guineas, and during the current year has fetched the sum of £58 10s.

The original cost of the fifty-three issues of the Kelmscott Press, on paper, and including the advertisements, was £144 15s 6d. At the last sale the full series brought the very large sum of £526 4s, an increase which would have thoroughly pleased Morris, and not so much from the financial standpoint as from the fact that the public had become sufficiently educated to the beauty of fine typography as to be willing to pay such sums for its possession.

Briefly summarizing Morris's aims, we claim that his first requisite was that a book should be beautiful, and at the same time easy to read. Studying early printed books, he found that, even without ornament, they were charming by their very force, simplicity, and appropriate letter. Morris hated the use of "leads" and thought the problem of spacing a most important one, only coming to the use of leading after he had perfected his Troy type, when he found it necessary to use extremely narrow ones. Another very important matter was the position of the text on the page and the width and proportion of the margins. Morris experimented with many kinds of ink before finally deciding upon one made in Hanover, which is, as is well known, beautifully black and glossy, but even this did not quite satisfy him, his intention being to experiment until he could make better. The silk ties used on many of his volumes were especially woven for him, and he also tried staining some of his vellum covers red, yellow, indigo, and dark green at his Merton dye vats, but with unsatisfactory results. Morris probably had in mind a 1473 Ulm edition of Boccaccio, bound in sixteenth century vellum stained yellow, which he had formerly owned and delighted in. Morris had also tried before his Kelmscott Press days binding books in his own chintzes, having them specially calendered to keep off dirt, but this, too, was not quite pleasing. Another small detail of the Kelmscott work was the use of a leaf for separation of paragraphs, which is now in such common use that one is likely to forget its origin.

Probably the keynote to William Morris's success may be found in his own words, the lesson of which he was constantly reiterating: "Time was when everybody who made anything made a work of art besides a useful piece of goods, and it gave them pleasure to make it." This was the text Morris preached both in his words and in his life, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

An Astonishing Book Statement.

Publishers of the United States should no longer pride themselves on producing a fair number of books—for apparently they do not. That is what Mr. Ronald Smith declares, for if his statement be correct, the United States turns out less books, or say rather titles, than does Italy. Think of that now! But where does the proud Britisher stand? The United Kingdom is fourth on the list, and Italy leads it. "With many tons of salt," to flavor the statistics, we print Mr. Ronald Smith's lists as we take them from The Day, a London publication:

Books of all kinds produced in a year:

1—Germany	23,308
2—France	13,268
3—Italy	9,567
4—United Kingdom	7,249
5—United States	5,315
6—Netherlands	2,863
7—Belgium	2,272

That Germany is away ahead is not so astonishing. It might be that Mr. Ronald Smith has included all kinds of pamphlets in his catalogue.

Now as to classifications. Here are Mr. Ronald Smith's figures:

Style of Book.	Annual Production for 13 Countries.
1—Educational and Classical	11,631
2—Novels, Tales, and other Fiction and Juvenile Works	7,948
3—Arts, Sciences, and Illustrated Works.	7,306
4—Political and Social Economy	7,199
5—Theology and Sermons	5,969
6—History and Biography	4,628
7—Medicine and Surgery	4,535
8—Belles-Lettres, Essays	4,420
9—Law, Jurisprudence	4,009
10—Poetry and the Drama	2,689
11—Voyages, Travel, and Geographical	2,489
12—Sports	181

The final tabulation is a curious one, attributing to each country its particular books:

Class of Book and Winner.	Annual No. Issued.
Educational, Germany	5,442
Political Economy, Italy	2,998
Arts and Sciences, Germany	2,938
Belles-Lettres, Germany	2,453
Novels, England	2,428
Law, Germany	2,145
Theology, Germany	2,091
Medicine, Germany	1,533
History, France	1,164
Voyages, Germany	1,139
Poetry and Drama, France	788
Sports, France and the United States (tie)	57

If Mr. Ronald Smith's figures are worthy of credence, and he declares they are, well then the United States and England are not such a book reading people after all as it was supposed they were. But innumerable books may not mean readers.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HUNGARIAN LITERATURE. An Historical and Critical Survey by Emil Reich. With an authentic map of Hungary. 18mo, pp. 272. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE TEMPLE PLUTARCH. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse. Englished by Sir Thomas North. Vols. 7 and 8. pp. 399, 357. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 60 cents.

MONOGRAPHS ON ARTISTS. Edited and written jointly with other authors by H. Knackfuss. IV., Vandyck, by H. Knackfuss. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. With 55 illustrations. 8vo, pp. vi., 88. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

STUDIES IN FOREIGN LITERATURE. By Virginia M. Crawford. 12mo, pp. 308. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

PICKETT AND HIS MEN. By La Salle Corbell Pickett. 12mo, pp. xiii., 429. Atlanta, Ga.: The Foote & Davies Company.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH. By Charles M. Sheldon. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

THE CROSS TRIUMPHANT. By Florence Morse Kingsley. 12mo, pp. viii., 364. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.

SIN. By Randolph S. Foster, D. D., LL. D. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $3.

THE NEW COSMOGONY; or THE ELECTRIC THEORY OF CREATION. By George W. Warner. 16mo, paper. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 25 cents.

POTABLE WATER AND METHODS OF DETECTING IMPURITIES. By M. N. Baker. 24mo, pp. 97. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 75 cents.

EDUCATION.

LESSONS IN LANGUAGES AND GRAMMAR. By Horace S. Tarbell, LL. D., and Martha Tarbell, Ph. D. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

PLANE GEOMETRY. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL ALGEBRA. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

A PRACTICAL COURSE IN MECHANICAL DRAWING. By William Fox, M. E., and Charles W. Thomas, M. E. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vi., 98. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25.

MONTAIGNE, THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN. Selected, translated, and annotated by L. E. Rector. 18mo. Pp. xvi., 191. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

METHOD IN EDUCATION. A Text Book for Teachers. By Rurie N. Roark. 12mo. Pp., 348. New York: American Book Company.

PRACTICAL PUBLIC SPEAKING. A Text Book for Colleges and Secondary Schools. By S. H. Clark and F. M. Blanchard. 18mo. Pp., xvi., 301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. A Dictionary of the English Language, with an Appendix containing a copious Scotch Glossary, &c. Mainly abridged from Webster's International Dictionary. Over 1,100 Illustrations. 8vo. Pp., liv., 1,062. Springfield: G. & C. Merriam Company.

PORT ROYAL EDUCATION. A sketch of its history, with extracts from its leading authors. Edited by Felix Cadet. 18mo. Pp., 408. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.

L'ARRABBIATA-HEYSE. Edited for school use, with material for prose composition. By Max Lentz. 18mo. Pp., 87. New York: American Book Company.

FICTION.

THE GEM. Being a group of whaling stories. By Capt. Charles Henry Robbins. 12mo. Pp. 293. New Bedford: H. S. Hutchinson & Co. $1.50.

MANDERS. A Tale of Paris. By Elwyn Barron. Illustrated by T. Spicer Simson. 12mo, pp. viii., 328. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE DIARY OF A SUPERFLUOUS MAN, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ivan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 18mo, pp. 326. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

FRIVOLITIES. For Those Who Are Tired of Being Serious. By Richard Marsh. 12mo, pp. 336. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

LADY BARBARITY. A Romance. By J. C. Snaith. 18mo, pp. 332. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

PRETTY MICHAL. A Romance by Maurus Jokai. Translated from the first Hungarian edition by R. Nisbet Bain. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

CASTLE CZVARGAS. A Romance, Being a Plain Story of the Romantic Adventures of Two Brothers. Edited by Archibald Birt. 18mo, pp. viii., 298. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

LITTLE PETERKIN VANDIKE. The Story of His Famous Poetry Party. By Charles Stuart Pratt. 48 illustrations by L. J. Bridgman. 18mo, pp. 154. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

[illegible]TIVES. By Winifred Lucas. 16mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOGIC AND ARGUMENT. By James H. Hyslop. 18mo, pp. xii., 249. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

WILD LIFE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE HIGHLANDS. Haddon Hall Library. By G. A. B. Devar. 12mo, pp. 304. London: J. M. Dent & Co. $3.

LOBO, RAG, AND VIXEN, AND PICTURES. By Ernest Seton Thompson. Being the Personal Histories of Lobo Redruff Raggylug Vixen. 18mo, pp. 147. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

THE BOOK OF DESTINY. By Cagliostro. Translated into English from the Old Italian. Original by Mme. Carlotta De Barsy. 18mo, pp. xiv., 169. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

PATRIOTIC NUGGETS—Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Webster Lincoln, and Beecher. Gathered by John R. Howard. 24mo. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

LOOKING AHEAD. By H. Pereira Mendes. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED. By C. G. Harriman. 8vo. Private.

APPRECIATIONS AND ADDRESSES. Delivered by Lord Rosebery. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

HONEY FROM MANY HIVES. By the Rev. James Mudge, D. D. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

Some months ago it was announced that John Barrett, late Minister of the United States to Siam, had offered, through the American-Asiatic Association, prizes of $100 for the best papers on "America's Interests in the Pacific; Their Present and Future Value, including Opportunities, Possibilities, and Means of Development." By Mr. Barrett's suggestion the competitors were limited to the ranks of regular newspaper men, and, to the President and Secretary of the Association, was committed the task of selecting judges to award the prizes. Owing to the fact that the original notice was insufficiently circulated, the time open to competitors has been extended to Oct. 31, 1899. In other respects the conditions remain the same as at first announced, namely: That the authors shall be men regularly employed in newspaper work in the United States; that the manuscripts shall be typewritten, not exceeding 6,000 words, subheaded, signed by a fictitious name, with real name and address in sealed cover attached, and shall be sent to Secretary, American-Asiatic Association, P. O. Box 1,500, New York City.

SADI.

The Wise Man of the East Whom Emerson Admired—His Wit and Wisdom.*

A new volume in the Odd Number Series has just appeared, a translation from the Persian of Shaikh Sádi, by Sir Edwin Arnold. The author of the "Gulistan; or, Rose Garden" was a Persian sage of Spiraz, born about 1184 A. D., and dying considerably over a century later. Leaving home when only twelve years of age, Sádi remained studying at the famous Madrasah of Bagdad for thirty years; spending the following twenty-five years of his life in traveling through India, Arabia, and Africa, during which time he became learned in the languages and literature of the different countries he visited.

In his preface Sir Edwin Arnold calls Sádi "the Horace and Marco Polo of the Far East combined into one rich and gracious nature." Ancient enough to carry with him a fine flavor of the Old World, he is as modern and as much for all times as the Roman poet himself or American Emerson. Emerson includes Sádi among the "seven masters of the Persian Parnassus," and in one of his essays, speaking of Persian poetry in general, says:

"The Persians have epics and tales, but, for the most part, they affect short poems and epigrams. Gnomic verses, rules of life conveyed in a lively image, especially in an image addressed to the eye and contained in a single stanza, were always current in the East, and if the poem is long, it is only a string of unconnected verses."

After Sádi's long years of study and wandering he finally came back to Spiraz, being then in his seventieth year, settled down in a charming little garden outside the city wall, where he devoted himself to the composition of the combined prose and poetry of his "Bustan" and his "Gulistan." Sir Edwin Arnold claims that Sádi "must have come home full of garnered wisdom and abounding observation of men and things, to his lovely retreat beneath the cypresses and rosebushes, where he wrote "The Rose Garden" and "The Garden of Fragrance." Sir Edwin also gives in his preface a long poem written by Sádi of himself, the first two stanzas of which are as follows:

"In many lands I have wandered, and wondered, and listened, and seen;
And many my friends and companions and teachers and lovers have been;

And nowhere a corner was there, but I garnered up pleasure and gain;
From a hundred gardens the rose-blooms, from a thousand granaries, grain."

Arnold compares the "Gulistan" to a sort of intellectual curry, "where grave and gay, humor and wisdom, laughter and tears, are threaded together on the skewer of wit, and spiced by a soft worldliness and gentle stoicism that makes the dish irresistible, however jaded may be the mental appetite. * * * He wins his way into all quiet and wise hearts, like Horace himself, or Charles Lamb and Emerson. * * * Ouseley calls Sádi the 'brightest ornament of Persia,' and Jami thinks him 'the nightingale of the Groves of Shiraz.'" The Emerson essay already referred to as including Sádi in the Persian Parnassus, simply mentions the fact that Omar Khayyam "promises to rise in Western estimation."

We are not familiar with Eastwick's translation of the "Gulistan," but while the Arnold version is of much interest, Sir Edwin Arnold does not seem a Fitz Gerald, or it may be that it is the "Gulistan" itself, which is not for a moment to be compared to the "Rubaiyat." The verse will be found by far the most interesting portion of the "Rose Garden," as for instance:

"While sword is sheathed, and speech unspoken;
Of valor and wisdom ye get no token;
But call not the jungle empty—may be
A tiger sleeps there that ye did not see."

Speaking of friendship, Sádi quotes a saying of the Hakems that "in prison must one judge of friends, for sitting at meals, all your enemies assume their appearance," adding:

"Reckon not him for a friend who, in good times, prates of his friendship,
Loads thee with brotherly love, boasts he will never deceive;
Friend I consider him only who, when adversity darkens,
Holds to his grip of thy hand, joys in thy grieving to grieve."

Sádi evidently takes a sort of satirical view of the world, to put it mildly, when he writes:

"When, by the will of God, a man doth fall,
The world treads on his head, yea one and all;
But when they see luck take him by the hand,
With poems on breast, round him the flatterers stand!"

A Padishah having commanded an innocent man to be put to death, was advised by the latter not to do himself an injury in his anger. The man being asked what he meant, replied that his own injury would cease with his death, but the sin of it would endure forever:

"Like the breath of the desert, time passeth away,
Glad and sad—fair and foul—all conditions decay!
The tyrant bethought to wreak evil on me.
It rides on his own neck, and mine goeth free!"

A great man once advised his son to punish an enemy by pardoning him:

"Not so much man—the wise declare—
Is he who brings wild beasts to war,
As he who even in anger's heat,
Utters no words which are not meet."

The following, too, is surely as applicable now as when it was written, hundreds of years ago:

"Ye waste the days of your lifetime, thinking with care and fear,
What shall we eat in the Summer—in Winter, what shall we wear?"

Or this:

"He who recounts to thee faults of thy brothers
Hastens to tell thy faults, too, to the others."

A man once made complaint before a wise sheik that false tales were being circulated about him by a certain individual, whereupon the sheik advised him to "make him ashamed by your rectitude."

"Be yourself good, and let the bad ones rave!
They hold no power to harm, save what ye gave."

These two little bits are unusually good also:

"Wilt thou have wealth? Seek it in sweet content,
Envy not him who scatters gold, nor praise him!"

"Rail not at fickle fortune! Thou who eat
The fruit of bitter patience, find it sweet."

A beggar walking through a wealthy quarter was once heard to say: "Ai, lords of much riches; if ye, so wealthy, knew justice, and we, so poor, possessed contentment, my trade of begging would be at an end."

"Oh, fair Contentment, make me rich with thee,
For wealth, lacking such gift, is poverty;
To work of Patience Lokman happy went,
For none is wise who is not also patient."

This, too, is equally good:

"From a friend's hand the colocynth tastes sweet,
And sweetmeats bitter when a churl bids eat."

A father, giving his son some good advice before he sets out on his travels, tells him there are those who "by sweet persuasiveness and power of speech cause people wherever they go to show them deference and treat them with attention."

"A wise man's presence is like gold refined,
Everywhere money and its value known;
Fools are those counters no folks will be blind
To take for current coin, except their own."

He also reminds his son that a skilled workman may travel anywhere, because he can always earn his own bread, adding:

"Cobbler or patcher—if they quit their home—
No want or woe fear, wheresoe'er they roam;
But if the Sultan of Nimraz shall creep
Forth from his kingdom, he would hungry sleep."

In concluding, just one more story with its obvious moral may be given. A public reader, who had a very disagreeable voice, all the while fancying it a sweet one, read on and on, until finally another reader, who bore him a grudge, came to him and said he had had a dream about him, and on being questioned as to what it was answered: "That thou didst possess a pleasant voice, and that at its sound the listeners had tranquillity." The hoarse-throated preacher thought for a moment, and finally remarked: "It is a dream of blessing to me which thou hast beheld, because it has made known to me my defect," adding that he would thenceforth read in a pleasing lower tone—

"Ill face the friends who let my failings go
For merits, silent of those faults they know;
Who suffer me to think my thorns are roses
And breath such as the jasmine-bud discloses,
Give me instead that sharp-eyed enemy,
Who sees me as I am, and makes me see!"

*THE GULISTAN: Being the Rose Garden of Shaikh Sadi. Translated in prose and verse by Sir Edwin Arnold, K. C. I. E., C. S. I. New York and London: Harper and Brothers. 1899. $1.

Eugenie and Rosa Bonheur.

Our thanks are due to a gentleman who occupies the leading position in New York art for having given us some interesting details concerning Rosa Bonheur as recently imparted to him by Mr. Gambard.

Mr. Gambard, who for many years was the principal picture dealer in London, a position he held because of his absolute straightforwardness and thorough acquaintance with old and contemporaneous art, was a close personal friend of Rosa Bonheur's. Perhaps more than any one else, Mr. Gambard appreciated Mlle. Bonheur's work, for he was among the very earliest to bring her art into special notice. He bought her first great picture, "The Horse Fair," now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He had the picture engraved. This was the beginning of relations which continued until Mr. Gambard retired from business. During many years he was Rosa Bonheur's agent for the disposal of her paintings and the engravings made after her works. This intimacy never ceased. Rosa Bonheur always spent a part of the Winter at Nice at Mr. Gambard's villa.

The following are notes taken by Mr. Gambard during Rosa Bonheur's last stay at Nice:

"Yes, she spent part of February with me. She left Fontainebleau to take the train for Nice, and the railroad officials gave orders for the train to stop for her when going and returning. (I only mention this to show how her name commanded every favor.) During her stay we had an uninterrupted time of feasts given in her honor.

"Mlle. Rosa Bonheur was accompanied by a friend, Miss Klumphe, an American artist. I have purchased Miss Klumphe's portrait of Rosa, which is now in the Salon. I had arranged for them the best rooms in my villa, where I trust they had every comfort and attention.

"Soon after their arrival I gave a luncheon party of twenty. There were present Baron and Lady Reuter, Count and Countess Gurowsky, Gen. and Mme. Caze, (head of the military division here,) Countess Koskull, Mme. Adam, (the well-known author,) Mme. Levis, (Gambetta's sister,) and many other notable persons. At another luncheon there was in the party the Prefect and Mme. Bardon, Count and Countess Bresson, the Bishop of Nice, Gen. Fabre, the Duke de Pomar, and Mr. and Mrs. Rand-Bailey.

"I cannot describe to you the many grand dinners, visits to the Opera, and the garden parties Mlle. Rosa Bonheur attended. There was a grand ball given by the Prefect in her honor, and next day we were photographed in our gala dresses, Mlle. Rosa with her orders all on, and Miss K. in her handsome dress. You shall see the picture on my return to Nice.

"The most interesting of the visits was the one made to the Empress Eugénie at her villa, Cyrnos, Cap Martin, about eighteen miles from Nice. The villa is beautifully situated and surrounded by well-cared-for grounds. These two ladies—the Empress and the artist—had not met for some thirty years, and then Eugénie had pinned with her own hands the Legion of Honor on Mlle. Rosa's breast. Though Mlle. Rosa Bonheur was an Officer of the Legion, she wore the very same Chevalier's Cross the Empress had given her. This delicacy on the part of the artist was most characteristic of the woman, and it brought tears of joyful and sad memories to the eyes of both the Empress and Mlle. Rosa. It was the most touching of meetings. After luncheon the two walked together for over an hour in the gardens of the villa, followed by M. Pietrie, and so ended an episode not to be forgotten."

What Has It Done with Them?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your issue of Aug 19 publishes a letter from Mr. Canfield, the new Librarian of Columbia University, on the agricultural colleges, and on that of Ohio in particular.

Without doubt, these institutions have done much good, but just how much and in what direction may not be very easy to ascertain. Mr. Canfield's article suggests some questions on this topic. That list of 1,700 parents who sent their sons to college shows nothing of moment of the "final result upon the general citizenship of the State." There is but one thing it does show, and that is that the Ohio State University has reached down from its educational Parnassus and taken hold of 1,700 sons of the people, but it doesn't show what it has done with them. No institution of learning can be measured by the boys who enter, but by the men who leave it. Mr. Canfield insists that this reaching down of the university "must be most beneficial." Well, we hope it may be. But it is the lifting up of those boys into men that will be the gauge by which the standing of that institution will be marked.

The farmers of Ohio sent 561 sons. How many will come back to the farms? How many will make educated farmers, and how many will essay some profession beyond their capacity because of ambitions first acquired in college? One brewer and one saloon keeper each sent a son. Will these study chemistry and come back prepared to further adulterate liquors? Will the sons of the two liquor dealers go into a more honorable occupation? There were 49 sons of men more or less in politics. Will these young men join their fathers' parties? Will their influence make for honesty in politics? How many of the sons of the 3 blacksmiths, 17 day laborers, 4 butchers, 4 plasterers, and 1 watchman will follow in their fathers' footsteps and help to elevate those occupations by a "larger intelligence, uplift, and inspiration"? How many of them will be trained to a better discharge of their fathers' occupations, and how many will be "educated" out of them and not fitted for anything else?

If the Ohio State University keeps a list of the pursuits of the parents of its students, let it publish in parallel columns what occupations these same sons have pursued since graduation, and, more than all to the point, let us know how many who followed their fathers' callings have been successful and how many who took some other pursuit have made failures. When we can get at these facts we will have statistics of value and that prove something as to what that institution is doing "to uplift its citizens." An agricultural college that educates its farmers' sons into other callings without educating other men's sons to fill their places is doing nothing for the farming community's uplift.

It is not the source from which a college draws its students, but what it makes out of them for honest, capable, self-respecting men, not ashamed of the source whence they sprung, that covers it with glory or proclaims it worthless. S. H. MOORE.

Mills Hotel No. 1, New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

It is not generally known that The Century, when known as Scribner's Monthly Magazine, began publication in England in 1873, and may therefore be regarded as the real pioneer of American magazine literature in England.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Elkin Matthews will shortly publish a series of letters by Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt which have been for fifty years in the possession of Mr. Yates, a friend of Hazlitt's son. A number of Hazlitt's letters tell about school life. Lamb's letters are addressed to friends and are chatty. None of them has been printed before.

***

A. C. Swinburne has changed the title of his forthcoming book to "Rosamund, Queen of Lombards: A Tragedy."

***

Messrs. Cassell will publish "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," by Frank R. Stockton. The Vizier lived at the time of Abraham; his great quest was the spring that conferred immortality.

***

T. Fisher Unwin will publish in October "The Story of Master Ralph Fitch," a pioneer Englishman who crossed India and penetrated into Burmah and Malacca. The author is J. Horton Ryley.

***

Messrs. Constable will soon publish an essay by W. E. Henley, editor of The New Review, on Smollett, which will be presented as an introduction to the first volume of "Roderick Random."

***

Messrs. Putnam are to publish here "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," by Michael Myers Shoemaker. The author devotes some attention to the Philippines. The same house will also present "Smith Brunt," a historical novel of the United States Navy, by Waldron K. Post.

***

Messrs. Chatto will publish next week "Social Life Under the Regency," by John Ashton.

***

The Macmillans are publishing a popular edition of Tennyson's verse in twelve volumes at a shilling a volume.

***

Williams & Norgate have in press "The Investigation of the Mahabharata," one of the most sacred of Hindu books, which contains traditions of ancient Brahmanical India. T. B. F.

Swami's Death.

News recently reached London of the death on July 12, of Swami Bhaskarananda, near Benares, Hindustan. Swami was probably the most famous of the Indian yogis of this century. Various reports were current around Benares as to what was his station in life before he donned the yellow robe, the staff, and gourd of asceticism. It was declared by some that he was a son of one of the wealthiest and most powerful Rajahs of the empire. Others said that he had been a rich merchant of Bombay, and it is certain that he had received an education superior to that of the ordinary Hindu pundit. Whatever his origin, it is also certain that Swami had attained an immense age. He was famous as an ascetic and wonder worker for many years previous to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India in 1875, and it is probable that he was considerably over 100 years old at the time of his death.

Swami made a series of predictions as to the times of death of Queen Victoria and other members of the English royal family. He delcared that the Queen would live for between six and ten months after the twentieth century began, and that the Prince of Wales would survive her but a short time. Swami also made predictions about other events connected with royal and distinguished personages, many of which have, it is said, been proved accurate. He would accept no money for any of his "wonder workings," and existed entirely on offerings of food made to him by pious Hindus.

The Millais Memorial.

The Millais Memorial Fund, through its treasurer, reports that so far £2,100 have been received. Mr. Thomas Brock has undertaken to execute a bronze statue of Sir John Millais, which is to be erected in front of the Tate gallery. The money in the treasurer's hands is sufficient for the statue, and very little more will suffice for foundation and pedestal.

Tax on Belgian Pictures.

The Mephisto of Antwerp, a journal devoted to the fine arts, calls the attention of the Government to the effort now being made to obtain a reduction of 5 per cent. on the duties on pictures sent from Belgium to the United States. "It is," writes The Mephisto, "a question of life or death to Belgian artists, because the duties being higher for Belgian than for French pictures sent to the United States, purchases must diminish in Belgium." The matter The Mephisto declares to be of prime importance, for it notes a shipment of forty-three Belgian pictures recently sent to the United States. All protection is stupid, and never shows greater want of common sense than by classing pictures in the same category as calicoes.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The case of Walter against Lane has established an entirely new rule. Mr. Lane had published a speech by Lord Rosebery, which had previously been reported in The Times. This The Times held to be an infringement of its copyright, and the Court has decided in its favor. It thus appears that if a man makes a speech and it is reported verbatim in a newspaper, that newspaper thereby has the exclusive ownership of the speech. This is a decision which is of great importance to newspapers, unless, indeed, it should be reversed on appeal.

It is evidently based upon the theory that a verbatim report of a speech taken down in shorthand by a reporter is never absolutely correct. Let us suppose that the next time Lord Rosebery makes a speech it is taken down by six different reporters and published in six different newspapers. If the reports were absolutely identical, which they necessarily would be if they were absolutely accurate, each of those six newspapers would be the sole owner of the copyright of the speech, which would be nonsense. As a matter of fact each report would differ from every other in some slight degree, and it would be this difference which would enable each newspaper under the recent decision to have a copyright in its report. The public supposes that a verbatim report is really what it purports to be, but every newspaper man knows that no matter how accurate a shorthand reporter may strive to be, he will inevitably make a mistake here and there, in a word or a sentence, and it is this fact that makes the decision in Walter against Lane intelligible.

If we ever succeed in making the phonograph do the work of the shorthand reporter at a public meeting there will no longer be such a thing as a newspaper copyright in a speech reported by phonograph. Every report made by the phonograph or by any number of phonographs will be identical with every other, and of course in such circumstances there could be no exclusive property in any one report. The decision, therefore, makes it the interest of newspapers to cling to the shorthand method of reporting and to oppose all attempts to make the phonograph take its place. At present the phonograph cannot successfully compete with the shorthand reporter, but the time will undoubtedly come when an improved phonograph will supersede the reporter, and when that day arrives the decision in Walter against Lane, if it is still law, will cease to have any effect.

Much amusement has been found by the newspapers in connection with the Western Sunday school which found the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" and others of Kipling's stories unfit for the Sunday school library. While to my mind the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" is the best short story in the world, it certainly is not the sort of story suited to Sunday school libraries. Mr. Kipling did not write it for Sunday schools, a fact which is neither in its favor nor against it. He wrote it because it was true, and even that fact does not entitle it to a place in a Sunday school library. To call the story in any way immoral—which I presume is what the Sunday school Superintendent did call it—would be absurd, but it was hardly less absurd to select it as a story adapted to further the objects for which a Sunday school library is formed. No more moral book, so far as its influence is concerned, than Daudet's "Sappho" was ever written unless we except Zola's "L'Assommoir," but neither of those two books deserves a place in a Sunday school library. I therefore fail to see wherein consists the joke of the exclusion of Kipling's books from a Sunday school. If they were fit for such a library they would not be what they are, and if they were not what they are they would be worthless. Nobody would think of putting Mark Twain's books into a scientific library nor Swinburne's poems into a library of cook books, but it does not follow that there is anything objectionable in either Mark Twain's or Swinburne's writings.

It is to be feared that the directors of the Sunday school which cast out the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" have defeated their own ends. The story might not have been read by the Sunday school boys if nothing had been said about it. Now that it has been publicly declared to be unfit for the boys of the Sunday school those boys will search for it with as much enthusiasm as a book collector searches for rare first editions. Within the next six months every boy in that Sunday school will have read the story, and the chances are that the majority of the boys will thereby be led to read Kipling's other stories. After which the average Sunday school story will have lost its charm and the Sunday school library will grow dusty on its shelves. I remember that in my Sunday school days the most popular book in the library was an absurd story of a bad boy who ate opium. Anything more improbable than that a boy should become an opium eater could hardly be imagined, but because the book contained this incident it was regarded by the boys as having something of the charm of vice, and that particular book was always greatly in demand. Boys do not change, and I have no doubt that the Sunday school boys of to-day have the same tastes as the boys of—well—several years ago. The healthy boy does not naturally take to Sunday school literature. He reads Sunday school books to some extent on Sunday because there is nothing else which he can read without being sternly held to account by his parents. He would infallibly delight in Rudyard Kipling's stories, especially if he was told that they were unfit for him to read. Consequently the action of the Western Sunday school will be morally certain to cause a tremendous Kipling boom among the unregenerate boys of the West.

Mr. Eden Philpott's new book, "The Human Boy," has not been received by the press quite as well as it should have been. The complaint, where there has been a complaint, is not that the book is not amusing, but that Mr. Philpott's schoolboys are not always as true to life as they should be. This is not a just criticism to make of a book that is meant to be amusing. "Vice Versa" was extremely amusing, but in many ways its boys were impossible. Mr. Philpott's boys may occasionally speak in a way in which the average boy would not speak, but as a rule they are extremely human boys, and the book admirably fulfills its purpose of amusing the reader. Mr. Philpott is a true humorist, though not a boisterous one, and among the humorous books of the last two or three years I do not know of one that is so thoroughly enjoyable as is "The Human Boy."

Mr. Morley Roberts is certainly a most prolific writer, but of late his books seem to me steadily to improve. His "Sea Comedy" just published is a delightful book. There is nothing gruesome nor morbid about it. It is a thoroughly realistic story of the sea, with just enough improbability in it to make it interesting. Mr. Roberts, unlike most men who write sea stories, knows what he is writing about, for he has himself been a sailor. His story of the republic founded by mutinous sailors in their attempt to escape from the tyranny of their officers is excellent fooling. Besides, it incidentally shows the folly of the theory that democracy is at all times and in all circumstances an ideal Government. The book is written in what is rather a new vein for Mr. Roberts, and its reader will hope that he will work the vein hereafter to as much advantage as he has in the present instance.

Lord Ernest Hamilton has written a very readable novel entitled "The Perils of Josephine." If any one wants incident here is richness for them. The book is full of incidents of the most startling character. It cannot be said that the incidents are always probable, but what matters it if they are interesting? Lord Ernest Hamilton has written a number of short stories that have shown that he is a writer who must be reckoned with. He has his faults, but most of them are due to inexperience. The root of the matter is clearly in him, and I shall be very much disappointed if he does not prove himself to be a clever and successful novelist.

Mr. Kipling, who has been variously reported to be suffering from the bite of a dog more or less suspected of rabies and from a small and unimportant boil, was really the temporary victim of an obnoxious fly, and for some time suffered from the poisonous wound in his hand inflicted by the irreverent insect. He is now quite well, and I mention the incident only because it reminds me of the terrible kissing bug, of whose ravages in America we have lately been reading. The kissing bug appears to confine his depredations to the lips, but we have here, and especially in Surrey, a fly whose bite is poisonous, but whose fondness is for legs and hands instead of lips. This is undoubtedly the insect which bit Mr. Kipling. Last Summer the insect lurked in the railway carriages of the Southwestern and the Brighton companies, and bit the legs of defenseless passengers. He showed an especial fondness for cycling legs clad in knickerbockers and long stockings, and many cyclists who were returning home by rail, as is naturally the custom of cyclists in hot weather, found themselves made seriously ill by the insect. On the whole, the leg-and-hand insect is decidedly to be preferred to the kissing bug, although neither is a desirable acquaintance.

Authors complain that their profession is not a remunerative one, but it is noticeable that the Authors' Club is scantily attended in August, and the piles of letters for absent authors that fill the pigeon holes show that authors in spite of their alleged impecuniosity manage to get out of town in midsummer. In point of fact, one of the alleviations of the author's existence is the fact that he can travel more frequently than other men. He can usually turn any journey that he may make into copy, and thereby at least pay his expenses. Then he can always have the excuse, whenever the desire for travel comes upon him, that he must go to Madagascar or Japan or elsewhere in search of local color. Taking one consideration with another, the author's life is by no means an unhappy one, though of course it cannot be compared with that of the policeman for certainty of income and freedom from worry.

The person who calls herself "Ouida" has recently quarreled with the Ladies' Kennel Club or association to that effect—I am not quite sure as to its exact name. The club held an exhibition of dogs, and "Ouida," who is generally supposed to be an authority upon dogs, thereupon published an article in which she charged the ladies of the club with treating the dogs cruelly. This did seem rather improbable, not merely because "Ouida" was the author of the charge, but because ladies who exhibit their pet dogs in the hope of obtaining prizes would scarcely be guilty of treating them cruelly. The Secretary of the club has thought it necessary to contradict "Ouida's" assertion, and she threatens to bring the person into court to answer a charge of libel. It is to be hoped that she will persevere in that intention. The suppression of "Ouida" as a controversial writer has for some time been imperatively demanded in the interests of truth.

So long as "Ouida" confined herself to writing what she conceived to be romances she did little harm. Now and then an absorbed cook permitted the dinner to burn, but the same thing might have happened if the cook had ben reading almost any sensational story. It was when "Ouida" undertook to pose as an authority on questions of politics, literature, and miscellaneous matters, that she became a burden. There was a time when she was regarded by the British public as an authority on Italian politics. People said that "Ouida" has lived so long in Italy that she must know all about Italian affairs, but they had little conception of her genius for acquiring ignorance. Her alleged facts as to the enormities committed by Crispi and other eminent Italian statesmen were apparently supplied to her by the extreme radical leaders—men like the late Felice Cavallotti of unsavory memory. She was permitted to write of these matters in respectable reviews such as The Fortnightly and The Contemporary, and much harm was the result. After a time the frequent and crushing exposures which were made of her ignorance of Italian politics curtailed her power for evil, but there are still people who gravely quote "Ouida" in proof of the infamous character of the Italian Government. As a critic "Ouida's" greatest achievement was her attack on Kipling, whom she charged with being ungrammatical and without the slightest conception of style—an impudent boy, who should be spanked and stood in the corner. The patient public has endured her absurdities, but with growing restlessness, and now the prospect that the Ladies' Kennel Club may give her a lesson has been received with general enthusiasm. Why she should dislike the Kennel Club is not yet known.

"The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" are to be published next week in book form. In the publisher's advertisement they are described as "told by himself," which has rather a satirical appearance. The exposure of the true character of the so-called de Rougemont's adventures was due in the first instance to The Daily Chronicle, and when The Chronicle had finished with M. de Rougemont public interest in his adventures vanished. It remains to be seen if any one will care to buy a book which is universally known to be what is called in America a "fake." The magazine in which de Rougemont's adventures originally appeared is now publishing the story of Neufeld, the prisoner of the Khalifa. It is quite as interesting as the de Rougemont story, and has the very great advantage of being strictly true.

Mr. Rider Haggard is about to forsake South Africa as the home of his heroes of romance. He has a new novel ready, the scene of which is said to be laid in Holland. At all events, it is a historical novel, dealing with incidents of the war of Dutch independence. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Haggard will make of his new theme. When he made his first success with "King Solomon's Mines" there were few contemporary novelists who were more warmly praised. The tone of the press afterward changed somewhat toward him, and he was as much underestimated as he had originally been overestimated. His popularity with the public has, however, apparently suffered no diminution. He ought to give us a good historical novel, and perhaps the book will give him a reputation much higher than that which he has earned as a chronicler of battle, murder, and sudden death in Africa.

It is said that Mr. Dooley is not maintaining the success which his book had at its first appearance here. This may not be true, for there are few things more difficult than to ascertain the truth of rumors to the effect that the books of this or that man are declining in popularity. Publishers are not in the habit of taking the public largely into their confidence in regard to the sales of books, and the opinions of casual news agents and booksellers are not of much value. Still, judging from the fact that "Dooley" is not now quoted to any extent in the newspapers, it seems probable that the British public has not taken to him. How could it? "Dooley" writes exclusively of American affairs, and the British public can understand only a part of what he says. The other day there was published here a book called "Mr. Miggs," which treats of British affairs much as "Dooley" treated of American affairs. The book is unquestionably clever, but very few Americans would understand it. "Dooley" and "Miggs" write, each for his own people, and neither will bear transposition to a foreign soil.

Mr. Arthur Symonds has translated de Maupassant's "Boule de Suif," which is thus introduced to those of the British public who do not read French. It is a good translation in the main, but Mr. Symonds has thought it necessary to Bowdlerize it to some extent. Doubtless he knows his public, but why does he attempt to translate stories which he imagines, rightly or wrongly, that the British public will not tolerate? I cannot understand the calmness with which people submit to the liberties which English—and for that matter American—translators take with foreign authors. De Maupassant knew what he meant to write, and no translator has the right to alter de Maupassant's text. Yet this sort of thing is done every day, and no one seems to recognize that it is not only an outrage, but an act of literary dishonesty.

The sojourn of M. Zola for a few weeks in England has also been made the subject of a book by a writer who seems wholly destitute of the sense of proportion. The whole book could have been condensed into the space of, say, three columns of a newspaper. M. Zola found it difficult to buy socks in England because he was ignorant of the language, and he came to the conclusion that while bloomers are becoming to the Frenchwoman who cycles, they are not becoming to the taller and thinner English girl. These two facts may possibly be of supreme importance, but they hardly seem sufficient excuse for a whole book. It is well that Zola's stay in England was a short one. If it had lasted for, say, two years, his difficulties with the English language and his opinions as to the comparative figures of French and English women would probably have been told in half a dozen octavo volumes.

Few books of consequence are published at this season, and it is the unanimous opinion of booksellers that few books of any sort are read during hot weather. The weather has been unendurably hot for London for the last three weeks, and nobody has had the strength to read anything except a small part of the daily newspaper. This shows that heat does not expand the intellect as it does nearly everything else in nature. The human intellect expands sufficiently to read the works of Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Corelli only under the influence of cold. This is odd, but it is undoubtedly true.

W. L. ALDEN.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

LVI.

John Ruskin at Brantwood.*

There is infinite pathos in the contemplation of Mr. Ruskin's home life in the seclusion of his beloved Brantwood. The master, as so many still love to think of him, is failing fast. He has passed his eightieth birthday, and the weaknesses incidental to such an advanced age have taken possession of mind and body. He is now practically confined to the house, save for occasional airings in a bathchair on sunny mornings. It is over a year since he gave up his daily walks and had to fall back upon the bathchair. This has necessarily curtailed the length of his morning exercises. The form once so familiar as it strode along the road by the shore of Coniston Lake, or breasted the moor at the rear of Brantwood, is now only rarely seen outside the lodge gates. For, although Mr. Ruskin enjoys fairly good health, and makes few demands upon his medical attendant, physical exercise is becoming more and more out of the question. He walks about the house with difficulty, leaning heavily upon the supporting arm of his valet. For the most part, he sits still or looks from his window upon the familiar view of lake and mountain. He never reads, though he still derives keen enjoyment from listening to others. Nor does he write. The hand that once tuned the pen to such eloquent music has no longer any use for it—nay, it would almost fall from his fingers if he assayed to pick it up. Mr. Ruskin his given his last message to the world. For him it is the evening of life. The comforting thought is that in the decline of his strength he has the ministry of loving friends to make him happy in the home he loves so well and has made so famous by its association with his name.

Although Coniston is outside the beaten track of the average visitor to the lakes, it is none the less a place of pilgrimage. It will never be a Windermere or an Ambleside. Its inaccessibility has removed it from the path of the day-tripper or the "week-end" tourist. Despite this, it has a fame of its own as the home of John Ruskin. For twenty years or more it has been associated with his name. It is visited every year by thousands who would not travel a mile to see a lake or a mountain. They journey to Coniston to gaze upon the walls which shelter "the Professor," and to take their chance of a glimpse at his venerable form. The house itself is one of the best-known buildings in the lake district. It stands close to the road, some three miles distant from Coniston village. It is on rising ground, set in a background of dense wood. In front is the lawn, separated from the road by an ivy-covered wall. Mr. Ruskin's two rooms are on the second story, and face the lawn. They are side by side. As you look from the road to the second story, the centre window is his bedroom; that to the right is his sitting room. From both windows an excellent view is obtained of the lake, which lies not far distant from the front of Brantwood. Coniston Lake is six miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad. Behind it is a background of mountains, chief of which is Coniston Old Man. Every outline and peak of the Old Man and his neighbors are familiar to Mr. Ruskin. He has looked upon them daily for years, and his chief pleasure is still derived from a contemplation of their rugged summits and in noting the wonderful changes of sun and cloud upon them.

Mr. Ruskin's day begins about 9:30 or 10 o'clock. After breakfast he sits and rests in his own room, sitting by the window when the morning is warm and the prospect is fair. Mr. and Mrs. Severn still live with him, and they, with their five children, complete the household. Mrs. Severn reads all Mr. Ruskin's correspondence, and may be said to act as his private secretary. Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who wrote his "Life," lives at Lane Head, a house on the same side of the lake as Brantwood. He is a frequent visitor, and often advises Mrs. Severn on matters rising out of the correspondence.

About 11 o'clock Mr. Ruskin is taken out in the bathchair by his valet. This takes the place of the morning walk, which he used to enjoy so much, and which was only abandoned about a year ago. The route taken is invariably the same. From the lodge gate the road runs to within about a hundred yards of the lake, and it is along this that the bathchair is wheeled. As a rule, some one has come out from the village to obtain a glimpse of the invalid. The hour when Mr. Ruskin may be expected on fine days is well known to the villagers, and tourists and pilgrims, taking advantage of the information, post themselves along the road at points where they hope to have their desire gratified. As Mr. Ruskin passes they lift their hats. Sometimes one of their number will make bold to voice the sentiments of all, and offer their respectful greetings to the master. Mr. Ruskin invariably returns these greetings with courtesy.

If the day is very fine and warm, and he feels tempted to stay outside a while, Mr. Ruskin is taken to his favorite place of retreat. This is a seat which he himself had constructed on the shore of the lake. It is on a slight eminence, in a little cove or bay, and commands an extensive prospect. Looking north, over the lake, Helvellyn is plainly discernible, unless the clouds are resting their laboring bosoms upon its lofty summit. To the south, a jutting point just shuts out the view of Fir Island, but looking straight across this point, the only other island on the lake, named Peel Island, is seen with great distinctness. Mr. Ruskin has enjoyed the view from this seat times without number. When he was able to walk it was his favorite retreat. Now that he has to be wheeled to it and lifted in and out of his chair, he loves it as much as ever. It is still the fairest spot round Coniston, and the view it affords is still the finest of all views in Mr. Ruskin's eyes.

After luncheon Mr. Ruskin may take a second short ride in his chair, or he may sit out on the lawn for a short time. Otherwise he will stay in his own room until dinner time, dozing or being read to by Mrs. Severn or his valet, Baxter, who has been his body attendant these twenty years or more. The daily papers are read to him, and he still manifests an interest in topics of the time. Beyond this he has no other form of relaxation. He used to play chess with Mrs. Severn and other members of the household, but he abandoned the game some time ago. He dines alone in his own room about 8 o'clock. An hour later he seeks his couch.

It has already been indicated that numbers of visitors wait about the house and road in the hope of seeing the master of Brantwood. That is not all, however. After learning where Mr. Ruskin has been, nearly every visitor makes a point of going down to the cove and sitting in what is commonly called "Ruskin's seat." A visit to Coniston is by many regarded as incomplete unless this act of homage is performed. In the hotels in the lake district one may sometimes overhear an American boasting of having sat on the same seat as Mr. Ruskin within a few minutes of his departure. A story is told of one Yankee who never heard of this when at Coniston. On his return to Windermere he was told what he had missed. He at once set out for Coniston again and staid there until one morning he was able to take Mr. Ruskin's place in the seat he had just left.

It is only fair to the Americans to say that they do not push themselves upon Mr. Ruskin's notice. Large numbers of them visit Coniston every year, but, despite their anxiety to see something worth remembering after their long journey, they are hardly ever pushful or inquisitive. Mr. Ruskin's age and invalid condition probably save him from many embarrassing attentions. As it is, Mr. Ruskin has found it convenient once or twice to dodge his admirers. Seeing them crowded round the lodge gates to await his appearance, he has turned back and gone out by a back way.

This, however, is not Mr. Ruskin's usual way of dealing with admirers. He has never been a recluse in the sense that Tennyson was. He never in his life hid himself behind a bush to keep out of sight of a tourist; nor did he ever pull his hat down over his face and run away on purpose to disappoint a knot of waiting worshippers. Though he never courted publicity, and, indeed, disliked it, he was never wilfully churlish to those who had journeyed long distances to see him. As a rule, those who have saluted him courteously and refrained from thrusting themselves upon his notice are able to pride themselves upon the recollection of a smile and a gracious inclination of the head.

Here is an anecdote which has, perhaps, not before been seen in print: A parrot was once the medium by which a party of tourists obtained an introduction to Mr. Ruskin. The bird was a pet and belonged to Mrs. Severn. It escaped from the house, and a party of visitors had the good fortune to capture it. Learning to whom it belonged, they set off to return it to Brantwood. On the way they met a member of the Severn family, to whom they handed it over. Just at that moment Mr. Ruskin passed by, on his return from a walk. The story of the parrot's escape and recovery being narrated to him, he at once turned to its captors and shook hands with every one of them. They had doubtless hoped their lucky find might obtain them a sight of Mr. Ruskin, but to be distinguished by a handshake was certainly more than the most sanguine had hoped for. It was a joke in Coniston for a long time afterward that every party of tourists seemed to be on the lookout for a lost parrot, but the bird was never considerate enough to wander so far from home again.

Mr. Ruskin was once a great walker. In addition to the walk down to the lake, there are two others which will always be associated with him. One is through the wood at the back of the house to a clearing, where a magnificent view of the surrounding country is to be had. The place is called Fairfield View, from the fact that one of the principal features of the landscape is the summit known as Fairfield across the lake. Mr. Ruskin, as used to be his habit with all his favorite resting places, had a seat constructed, so that he could enjoy the prospect at his ease. These seats, by the way, which are to be found in nearly all the places favored by Mr. Ruskin, are characteristic of his love of naturalness. They are made of untrimmed branches of trees, in all their natural simplicity and ruggedness. An exception was not even made for the seats on the lawn in front of the house, which are made of the same rough material, innocent of artificial adornment. The other walk, to which allusion has been made, runs through the wood and out on the further side. Here it traverses a heather-covered moor until it comes to a circular hill. The front is rocky and inaccessible, but a path in the rear leads to the top. Mr. Ruskin has ascended this hill many, many times. The walk is not long, and is moderately easy, and the view obtainable is ample recompense. Unhappily, the day when those walks were such a source of enjoyment has gone. Mr. Ruskin is too much of an invalid to be able to revisit scenes so intimately associated with his hours of ease. Woods and moors are not the places for bathchairs.

Coniston now sees very little of Mr. Ruskin. The village is fully three miles from his home, and it is a very long time since he drove into it. Walks and drives have become more and more curtailed, until nothing remains but the occasional outing in his bathchair. Yet once there was no more familiar figure than that of Mr. Ruskin. One of the last occasions when he was seen by a large number of people was in the Winter of 1894-5. Everybody will remember that Winter in the lake district. For the first time for years the lakes were frozen over. Coaches and wagons ran across them, bullocks were roasted whole, and the frozen waters was covered with skaters. Mr. Ruskin was then able to walk out. One day he expressed a desire to go down to Coniston Lake. When he reached the shore he was put into a chair (an ordinary chair, borrowed from near at hand,) and pushed out on to the ice. There were many skaters about, and when it became known that Mr. Ruskin was on the ice there was a general rush in his direction. Seated in his chair, with the crowd at a respectful distance, one of the Brantwood house party took an excellent photograph of Mr. Ruskin. The occasion was a memorable one, and is still talked about in Coniston. The photograph, by the way, was one of the last taken of Mr. Ruskin. Many photographers have wandered to Coniston in the hope of a snapshot, or even a full view, but disappointment is all they secure. Mr. Ruskin has not often been photographed in his later years. One of the best, and the one which resembles him most closely, was published in the 1898 edition of the "Literary Year Book."

It is pathetic to hear some of the villagers talk about Mr. Ruskin. They know little about him as master and teacher. They call him "Professor" Ruskin, though many perchance could hardly say why. They know, however, that he is one of the most famous Englishmen of the time. They know that Coniston has been made famous all over the world by reason of his association with it. In a measure, they feel that his own glory has been reflected upon their beautiful district. They are grateful to him for it. Many of them know him more intimately. They have met him and held converse with him, and, like all who have been brought within the influence of his fascinating personality, the feeling they have for him is one of love and reverence. Mr. Ruskin has honor wherever English is spoken. Unlike some prophets, he has also honor in his own village. The name of John Ruskin is still the greatest of all living names in that part of the lake district of which Coniston is the centre. And to none is his present condition more pathetically interesting than to the simple peasantry around his mountain home.

*Reprinted from The London Daily News.

JAMES HARPER AND HENRY M. ALDEN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mrs. Sherwood's article in the last SATURDAY REVIEW has a double interest to an old New Yorker, in view of her reminiscences and literary experiences. Mrs. Sherwood always writes well, and her wide acquaintance with men of note, both here and in Europe, and her sprightly style in giving the benefit of the same to your readers is doubly pleasing.

The writer has had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Sherwood more than once, and, although not claiming in any sense to be an author, has had some of her experiences with Mr. Alden, both literary and otherwise, and has also some old-time reminiscences of the elder Harpers, so that I may be pardoned in adding somewhat in the same vein to Mrs. Sherwood's most entertaining article.

My father, as a New York merchant in the thirties, had both a business and a friendly acquaintance with Mr. James Harper. When the latter became Mayor, I esteemed it a great honor to be taken to the City Hall on New Year's Day to shake hands with the Mayor. On this occasion, as my father came up, the Mayor grasped his hand with great cordiality, put his hand on my head and said: "Good boy, good boy!" and pushed us into a side room for a more quiet and extended interview later.

Perhaps this led to an attempt some years after to start on a literary career, which, fortunately or otherwise, was nipped in the bud, but, as it brought some experience in this line, it may be given for the benefit of future tyros.

The writer, having some local and social material of interest in the life of Mr. Fenimore Cooper, prepared an article which was offered to Harper's Magazine through Mr. James Harper. In due time it was returned to my father as "not available," but Mr. Harper, in the kindness of his heart, sought to mitigate the disappointment by saying, "Tell your son to try something else." But the "wet blanket" was quite effectual, as "the son" did not try anything else for years after, until one day Harper's Weekly solicited an article on the same subject for publication in its series of "Distinguished Americans" and accepted that which they had rejected before—rewritten and reconstructed, perhaps, but the same article still.

In company with Mrs. Sherwood—although following at a very respectful distance—the writer has never succeeded in persuading Mr. Alden that he had any talent for story telling, although accepting several severely prosaic articles with much of statistical matters of record. Any attempts at flights of fancy have been most effectually "snubbed," no doubt much to the advantage of the reader.

During the lifetime of that most charming authoress, Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, the writer had several conversations with Mr. Alden in regard to her great success in the literary field. Although she wrote for over twenty years, Miss Woolson never had an article rejected. She was a great favorite with the Harpers and Mr. Alden, and finally wrote for them exclusively. Mr. Alden always claimed for her a peculiar charm of style and delicate touches in character possessed by no other writer. Many will be in accord with this critique.

Miss Woolson's first effort as a writer was in response to an advertised offer on the part of a publishing house of $1,000 for the best American story. The award was made to four and she received $250 for "The Old Stone House." This house is still standing in Cooperstown, being the wedding gift of Judge Cooper to his daughter, the grandmother of Miss Woolson.

It is no doubt a great loss to Cooperstown and Otsego Lake that Miss Woolson did not make her home there in later years. Fenimore Cooper by no means exhausted the romantic capabilities of the region in "The Deerslayer" and "The Pioneers," while Miss Woolson in her Summer and Winter outings at Mackinac, Florida, and the mountain regions of North Carolina has given us vivid pictures of those popular resorts.

G. POMEROY KEESE.

Cooperstown, Aug. 20, 1899.

GOETHE AS AN APOSTLE OF CULTURE.

It is as an apostle of culture—of the harmonious development of man's whole nature—that Goethe has exerted his most significant influence on the modern world. As a literary artist, he cannot claim the very first rank. As a writer of prose, he is inferior to Lessing. As a poet, his best performances—the ballads and lyrics, "Hermann und Dorothea," and the first part of "Faust"—give him a very high place. No other author has written songs that exhibit such an effortless and abundant outpouring of poetic sensibility. The charm is so spontaneous, natural, and perfect that the clever critic who would say more is like the spider who weaves his web over a rose. The best scenes of "Faust" are worthy of Shakespeare. And no other poem blends the realities of modern life with the spirit and manner of the old Hellenic world so happily as "Hermann und Dorothea." Nevertheless, as a creative imagination, Goethe's place is below Shakespeare, Homer, and Dante, possibly below Aeschylus, Milton, and a few others. And this inferiority appears not only in the large amount of second, third, and fourth rate literary work which Goethe produced, but also from the limitations of his best work. The interest of "Hermann und Dorothea" is almost as much scholastic as poetic, and probably very few people greatly care for the poem who have not first learned to care for Greek poetry. In construction "Faust" is a desultory failure. And without finding fault with those exquisite songs, it must be confessed that such things do not confer the highest rank, however much more acceptable when well done than unsatisfactory epics or dramas.

If this estimate of Goethe's poetry be correct, we need here say very little of his work as a scientific man. His studies in botany and osteology have caused him to be ranked by eminent authorities as an important pioneer of the theory of evolution. He was a penetrating observer and an independent scientific thinker. But it is neither his scientific nor his literary work alone that has made his name so profoundly significant in the history of the human intellect. It is rather the fact that with the exception of Leonardo da Vinci, no other man of whom history takes note is so fine an example of broad and effective culture. When we study Goethe's whole work and his whole life, his poetry, criticism, and science appear as glorious manifestations of culture that sought to develop, not one or two instincts, but the whole mind of a man of genius.

Just as Shakespeare had transcendent genius for poetry, Michael Angelo for sculpture, Napoleon for affairs, and Francis of Assisi for sanctity, so Goethe had a transcendent genius for culture. Perhaps in this respect his genius was not so great as Leonardo's, but his opportunity was greater. For the world was older in Goethe's day, and its culture richer and more complex. No man has exhibited a more overpowering instinct to see, understand, appropriate, and use the whole of life.

The supreme testimony that Goethe's culture was sane and genuine, that it made him not a colossal dilettante, but a larger man, is that from all knowledge and experience, from joy and from sorrow, from achievement and from failure, he learned over and over again that a man's highest privilege is to serve his fellow-men; that man should be noble, helpful, and good; that this alone distinguishes him from all beings that we know, and that it is man's own example that should teach us, despite the omnipresent cruelty and caprice of nature, to believe in benevolent higher powers. This man, who, to a superficial gaze, is so complacent and selfish has testified again and again that sorrow is an imperious necessity of the soul. To him life seems to have been given in preternatural abundance in order that he might learn that he that saveth life shall lose it. Had Goethe been entirely selfish, the lesson must have brought cynicism and bitterness. We know that such was not the case.

Goethe did not attack religion. He humanized it. He himself has told us that all his works are one great confession. The words of Faust to Gretchen express his own tender sympathy for the religious sentiments of the peasant. These sentiments he does not entirely share. He intimates that God is too great for us to name Him; that dogmas, creeds, and formulae cannot contain Him; that our noblest idea of Him is derived from the contemplation of nature and of life. Faust finds Gretchen's religion entirely beautiful in the simple peasant girl; yet Goethe believed that more intelligent people should have larger ideas. He had no wish to overthrow existing institutions. Rather he wished to maintain them; but he wished to have them maintained by intelligence and not by supine stupidity. An unreasoning acquiescence in conventions was always odious to him; perhaps it should be added too odious.

In one matter it must be confessed that his open variance with a custom held sacred by the better portion of humanity was entirely unfortunate. For nineteen years he lived with Christiane Vulpius precisely as a husband with a wife, but without the marriage ceremony. He himself regarded the union as a marriage from the beginning. He was at all times faithful, loving, and kind to Christiane, and she was far happier than many wives of geniuses have been. Neither was she exposed to social disadvantages by the union. Goethe's genius was more wholesome and productive during this period than during his sentimental friendship with Frau von Stein. He seems to have lived in a perpetual state of intention to marry Christiane; and, at any rate, after nineteen years he did so. Yet, after every extenuation has been offered, it is impossible not to deplore that one born to the service of humanity like Goethe should have offended in a matter which to the mass of humanity is of vital importance.

Goethe's writings teem *everywhere* with wisdom. Other poets have had greater imagination and greater passion; but nobody has written poetry more thoughtful. Matthew Arnold's saying that poetry is at bottom a criticism of life is well known and has been well quarreled with. It is only when we learn how faithfully Arnold read his Goethe that we come to understand the remark. On another occasion Arnold remarked: "The grand business of modern poetry—a moral interpretation, from an independent point of view, of man and the world—it is only German poetry, Goethe's poetry, that has, since the Greeks, made much way with." This is interesting testimony from one who at least knew Goethe thoroughly. Yet at one point the commendation does not seem to me sufficiently strong. When Arnold speaks in a general way of "Greek poetry," we feel pretty sure that he means either Sophocles or Homer. Now I know of nothing in either of these poets that at all approaches Goethe in "the moral interpretation of man and the world," unless, indeed, it be the "Philoctetes" of Sophocles, and this I should not for a moment compare with "Faust" for the moral interpretation of life.

HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

"REWARDS NOT PECUNIARY."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

With much pleasure we read the editorial article in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW headed "Rewards Not Pecuniary." Its few simple references to facts not generally known affected us as would a sudden disclosure of the personalia of the editor's sanctum. We heartily agree with the dictum of your remarks touching on the possible benefits of good literature above and beyond that of mere amusement. Stevenson has hosts of emulative followers, among whom we agreeably learn our editor is to be found, and that in the van of his most intelligent disciples. We will not dwell upon the lucid strength and simple grace that may have been absorbed from such a study, but as the leader in our intellectual revels you are entitled to such reflected encomiums and encouragement.

Every student's library becomes in time individualized, and shows the special preferences of its habitat. To a particular book or a shelf full of certain books is given a sacred pinnacle. It may be a strikingly useful work like Lamartine's "Memoirs of Celebrated Persons," or some collaborated symposium from the poets; Boswell's "Johnson" or its allied "Johnsoniana," Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria" or a formidable but thoroughly instructive Britannica; and last, but not least, it may be some of the old time-honored magazines, which became lasting additions to English literature. Among the best are Dr. Johnson, with his disquisitional "Idler" and more ambitious "Rambler"; Oliver Goldsmith, with his humorous and inimitable "Bee," whose buzzing can still be heard; and Addison, with his glorious "Spectator." Whoever is familiar with these sources of profitable reading knows of the close relationship established between the editor of the paper and its subscribers. He felt the serious import of his work and mission—that the knowledge he possessed and foregathered must be spread, however weighty the mass and seemingly unimportant the detail. There he sat in his kingly state, an arbiter between truth and error, justice and injustice, art and pretense; and, while he was the dispenser of much levity, he was also to many the "court of last resort."

The test of real merit in our REVIEW lies in its adaptability to future needs—not present adequacies; and the co-workers can best subserve the requirements of its readers by preserving their anonymity. In a measure, it should answer the possibilities of a forum for the people, but essentially it should be the embodiment of all that is artistic in its growth and make-up. Not to elaborate fad nor to discover ingenuity should its columns be opened, but to awaken intelligent discussion of the primal issues and evolutions of art and literature. Is this our purpose? Is art our ultimate aim? If we permit sluggish and careless work to make inroads on the approximate tendency, will not the work be harder and our responsibility be greater in the end? We welcome, then, this tinge of individuality shown in the editor's writings now and then, and hope to become intimate with his inner self. We expect great things of THE REVIEW, because the first Saturday we encountered it we felt that the literary prestige of the olden time had revived and that literature would again have a rebirth. J. F.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

At last the French are to have a complete translation of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment." Dr. J. C. Mardrus has performed the feat, giving a literal and unexpurgated rendering of the authentic Arabic texts. Brentano's are the first in this country to receive an instalment of "Le Livre des Mille Nuits et un Nuit," which in its entirety will include fifteen volumes of about 600 pages each. These will be published from time to time during the next five years. It is a fact not generally known that most of the abridged English versions in use came from fragmentary French translations. Sir Richard Francis Burton's work is of course an exception. His "Arabian Nights" is the only complete version in the English language.

The history of "The Arabian Nights" in France has been most eventful. Nearly two centuries ago Antoine Galland made a partial translation which in point of style alone has become a classic. It is to this version that the children's tales of to-day owe their existence. The great Oriental scholar Joseph von Hammer once attempted to give France an unabridged translation of the "Arabian Shakespeare," but owing to a series of unfortunate incidents it was never presented. Von Hammer lent his translation to a certain French author, who published part of the tales without giving proper credit to the translator. Von Hammer was naturally indignant and reclaimed his work. After a time the manuscript was sent to England for publication, but was lost on the way and has never been recovered. Fortunately, however, part of Von Hammer's work had been done into German. Some years after a French translation was attempted from the German, but it was not a success. Besides these versions, French, German, and English Oriental scholars have from time to time translated some of the least familiar tales, but, for the most part, they have only succeeded in proving that the "Arabian Nights" was something more than "a mere collection of nice fairy tales for good little boys and girls."

As has been said, English is the only Western tongue in which "The Nights" can so far be read in its entirety, and this is because of the genius and perseverance of Sir Richard Francis Burton. Apropos of this fact it may interest people to know that there is an item of news concerning the fac simile reprint of the Benares edition of Sir Richard's work that is being presented through the Burton Society of Denver, Col. The society hopes to be able to issue Vol. II. by Sept. 1. The fifth volume, it is said, will be ready by next Christmas, while Christmas, 1900, will see the work complete by the appearance of the sixteenth and closing volume.

A POEM RECITED BY DEWEY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Can you or any of your SATURDAY REVIEW readers tell me the name of the author of a poem which begins (I quote from memory)

The pilgrim and stranger who through the day
Holds over the desert his trackless way, &c.,

The verses ending with this refrain:

Whoever thou art whose need is great,
In the name of God the Compassionate
And Merciful One, for thee I wait?

I will be greatly obliged for any information that will direct me toward finding the poem and its author's name.

It may interest you to be told that I once heard Capt. George Dewey (now Admiral Dewey) recite this poem. He repeated it, at my request, while I wrote it down, but he was not certain that he did it correctly.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1899.

AN AUTUMNAL IDYL.

Nature now dons her regal splendor—
The feathered minstrel bands attend her,
To celebrate her festival!
Her glorious charms inspire, enthrall!
To eye and listening ear attent,
They make appeal most eloquent.
The vaulted, bright, cerulean skies,
Cloud-decked with iridescent dyes—
The gorgeous tints, when fades the light—
The jeweled canopy of night—
The stately, silent solitudes—
The grand, ancestral, leafy woods—
Wild flowers of variegated hue—
Crimson and gold, pink, purple, blue—
The dainty fragrance they exhale,
Like incense, flooding field, copse, dale—
Mountain and valley, bosky dell—
All woo us with their mystic spell!
While humming bird, bee, butterfly—
With insect tribes that flit the sky,
Unite to swell the choral song,
Which the glad, echoing hills prolong!
But not with joyous sight or sound,
Merely Autumnal days abound;
Theirs the rich products of the soil,
Responsive to man's patient toil;
And luscious fruits and golden grain
Inspire the reapers' glad refrain!

—FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

MR. HOWELLS'S SISTER.

Mrs. Annie Howells Frechetté, the youngest sister of William Dean Howells, who will always be remembered as a writer of charming stories and other good magazine work, is at the old home of the family for the Summer, in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio. Her own home is at Ottawa, Canada, where Mr. Frechetté resides officially as the French translator of the Dominion Parliament. Mrs. Frechetté's pen has not been active of late years, though there were two charming children's stories published in 1897, "On Grandfather's Farm" and "The Farm's Little People." Not all the pleasant humor and realistic power of the Howellian type was used in "The Boys' Town," as these little books show. Mrs. Frechetté writes a friend in Brooklyn of a quaint article she has recently prepared. It relates to divorces in Ashtabula County, which she says has been the "banner county" therefor in the State of Ohio. The county dockets "furnish curious and interesting reading" and make the basis of a semi-humorous but still pathetic article. Jefferson was at one time a very noted place—the home of stalwart anti-slavery men like Joshua R. Giddings and "Old Ben" Wade. Mr. Frechetté is an artist of repute, as well as writer on Canada. His brother is the poet laureate of Lower or French Canada. Their son is a young civil engineer and scientist of repute, and the daughter is brilliant, both as writer and artist.

The Duke of Veragua writes from Spain to his friend, Gen. Wilson: "In respect to my opinion of the Columbus portraits, I feel the greatest pleasure in informing you that the picture sent by the Spanish Government on the occasion of the Chicago Exposition is the best. It is believed to have been painted in Italy in the lifetime of my ancestor, and it is at present carefully guarded in our National Library."

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

"The English Radicals," a historical sketch, by C. B. Roylance Kent, is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. According to the preface, the author's object is "to trace genealogically the descent of the present-day Radicals and show the changes which they have undergone in this course of evolution; * * * to exhibit in the successive generations of Radicals the influence of thought upon thought, of doctrine upon doctrine, of books upon books, and of conduct upon conduct."

A charming little love idyll entitled "Blix," by Frank Norris, is announced for early publication by The Doubleday & McClure Company. It is quite different in character from "McTeague," which Mr. Howard pointed out as "an altogether remarkable book." But the difference is not to its loss.

"An Exiled Scot," which is a realistic historical novel of South Africa at the time of the early Dutch occupation, has gone into a second edition at the New Amsterdam Book Company. The author is H. A. Bryden.

"Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires: Southern India, Burmah, and Manila," by Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "Islands of the Southern Seas," will appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons in September. The author's description of Manila is said to contain many new points which have not heretofore been presented. He is particularly severe on the friars of the Philippines, who, he states have nothing in common with the enlightened Roman Catholics of Europe and America.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company announce "The Funk & Wagnall Standard Encyclopedia," which will be a companion work to "The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary." The same general principle that has made the Standard Dictionary so satisfactory will be followed in the making of this encyclopedia. In other words, the aim will be to cover persons and things as completely as the Standard Dictionary covers words.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish at once a "Book of Vertebrate Zoology," by Prof. J. S. Kingsley of Tufts College, who has already written several books on natural history. The new book is fully illustrated, and may be used as a companion volume to McMurrich's "Invertebrate Morphology."

The Doubleday & McClure Company will shortly make two additions to their list of Henry George's productions. One is the "Life of Henry George," by Henry George, Jr., and the other is to be entitled "Miscellanies," by Henry George. This last is a volume of miscellaneous writings edited by the author's son, and is said to throw some new light upon the literary methods of the author of "Progress and Poverty."

"Moles, Mildews, and Mushrooms" is the alliterative title of a guide to the systematic study of the fungi and mycetozoa and their literature by Prof. Lucien Marcus Underwood of Columbia, author of "Our Native Ferns and Their Allies," to be issued shortly by Henry Holt & Co.

A novel by Frances Aymar Mathews entitled "A Married Man" will be ready from the press of Rand, McNally & Co. Sept. 1. Miss Mathews, it will be recalled, was the author of "Joan d'Arc," which was adapted for the stage and presented by Miss Fanny Davenport.

The Century Company has taken over from its former publishers Charles F. Loomis's "The Golden Fish of Gran Chimu," a tale of adventure in Peru. "Some Strange Corners of Our Country" and "The Man Who Married the Moon" are already on the Century Company's list.

"A Course in Argumentative Writing," by Dr. Gertrude Buck of Vassar, containing both theory and abundant examples for analysis is to be issued shortly by Henry Holt & Co.

"Richard Carvel" is now selling at the rate of 2,000 copies a day, and has run through its eightieth thousand.

Early in September Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. will issue "The Captivi of Plautus," edited by Prof. Grove E. Barber of the University of Nebraska. The same firm will put out about Sept. 20 the advance pages of a new school physics, edited by Dr. Charles Burton Thwing of Knox College. It is expected that the complete book will be ready in December.

In Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's "The River War," which will shortly appear in two volumes from Longmans, Green & Co., the author will describe in exact military detail Lord Kitchener's campaigns—the expedition to Dongola, the expedition to Khartoum, and the operations on the Blue Nile. Other subjects treated of will be the rebellion of the Mahdi and Gen. Gordon's mission, while the twenty-fourth chapter supplies an account of the Fashoda incident, and the last two chapters deal respectively with the military lessons of the campaign and with the imperial aspect of the recovery of the Soudan. The work has been edited by Col. F. Rhodes. Lieut. Angus McNeil of the First Battalion of Seaforth Highlanders, who served throughout the war, has contributed sixty original drawings.

The September issue of The Critic might be called a portrait number. The leading illustrated article is on Sarah Bernhardt. Quotations are made from M. Jules Huret, her recent biographer, and M. Edmund Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which throw a sidelight on the great actress's life. There is a sketch also in the number of Ernest Haskell, the young artist whose caricatures of celebrities have attracted much attention in Life. One of the pictures reproduced here is the sketch of Miss Ethel Barrymore. Gelett Burgess has a new humorous sketch called "The Unit of Pleasure," with characteristic illustrations. Among other illustrations are several portraits of Sarah Bernhardt, a sketch of Mrs. Oliphant, a drawing by C. D. Gibson of Theodore Roosevelt, and a recently discovered photograph of Edward Noyes Westcott, the author of "David Harum."

The American rights of Admiral Charles Beresford's "Life of Nelson" have been secured by the New Amsterdam Book Company, and the book will be published in a week or two. It will contain 448 illustrations.

Among the new Spanish books announced by D. Appleton & Co. are "La Fonografia Moderna," or a book of Spanish shorthand, by Carlos A. Brockway; "The Harmonic Method of Learning Spanish," by Luis A. Baralt, and "Silabario by Ponce Tio Bernac," by A. Conan Doyle.

"The House of Strange Secrets," an exciting detective story published a short time ago by E. P. Dutton & Co., is now selling in its sixtieth thousand in England.

"Browning: Poet and Man; a Survey," by Elizabeth Luther Cary, author of "Tennyson; His Homes, His Friends, and His Works," is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A handsomely bound brochure of about sixty-five pages has been presented by the Lothrop Publishing Company as their catalogue of Fall books. Half-tone reproductions of photographs of some of the principal authors who have written for the Lothrops are included. The authors and their works are arranged in alphabetical order, and a brief description accompanies every item. A biographical sketch of Daniel Lothrop, who created the present publishing house, is found on the last page of the pamphlet.

"An American Forerunner of Dreyfus" is a timely article in the September Century. It tells the story of a gallant naval officer who early in the present century was persecuted throughout his career because he was a Jew. He had supporters in high places, but a large majority of his brother officers seemed to have regarded him very much as the French artillery officer of to-day is regarded by his most Christian fellow-countrymen.

"Montaigne's the Education of Children," collected, translated, and annotated by L. E. Rector, Ph. D., is being issued by D. Appleton & Co. It will be recalled that these essays are familiar discourses with the reader, whom Montaigne takes completely into his confidence, what he does, and sees, and reads, and thinks.

"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, an exceedingly dramatic story of a human vampire, which has already attracted attention in America and England as a serial, will be published by Doubleday & McClure Company in a day or two.

Bernard Capes's "Our Lady of Darkness," which has been running as a serial in England and America, will appear in book form in October from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co.

"A Modern Mercenary," by E. and Hesketh Prichard, will shortly appear in book form from the press of Doubleday & McClure Company. The stories of these authors, who are mother and son, have lately appeared under the name of "E. and H. Heron."

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The "Hiawatha Primer" is to be issued in German, a clever teacher having discovered by experiment that it is well adapted to the needs of children beginning to study the language. It will be printed in German type and in vertical German script. As a pedagogic measure the plan of instructing the children of German parents in American legends seems very wise.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder has prepared a "Book of Legends" as a companion for his "Book of Fables" and "Book of Folk Stories," including in it not only tales of saints and heroes, but also stories of animals and of spectres, the Flying Dutchman for one. The necessity for such volumes grows greater as children become less and less capable of reading anything not especially prepared for them.

Miss Hurll's "Raphael," in the Riverside Art Series, is to be followed by "Rembrandt" and "Michael Angelo." These four books are to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among this firm's holiday books will be Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "Backlog Studies," first published twenty-seven years ago, with pictures by Hoppin, and containing many a phrase in current use among writers and talkers, who never guess its source. This edition will have twelve illustrations and thirteen chapter heads by Mr. E. H. Garrett, whose view of the Yankee and his surroundings, although quite as true as Hoppin's, differs from it by many degrees. If one can no longer have fresh, new sayings from Mr. Warner in Harper's every month, it is good to have the old ones in new dress.

"Told Under the Cherry Trees," by Grace Le Baron, will be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard Sept. 13. It contains many stories of the quaint doings in a district school in the days when New England villages were not ashamed of being original, and it is much better than its author's former books, having more humor and less sentimentalism. "The House with Sixty Closets," by the Rev. Frank Samuel Child, to be issued at the same time, is illustrated by Mr. J. Randolph Brown with pictures showing the closets in procession, drawn by the seven family bicycles, drawn in their turn by the family goat, dog, and cat. The story is as full of absurdities as if it had come from "Wonderland" itself, and there are many pages that suggest "Through the Looking Glass." There is only one Lewis Carroll, but author and artist have combined to make this book as interesting for American middle-class children as the "Alice" books were and are to small English patricians.

The Autumn list of the W. A. Wilde Company includes "The Golden Talisman," by Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh; "A Daughter of the West," by Miss Evelyn Raymond; "With Perry on Lake Erie," by James Otis; "Barbara's Heritage," a story bestowing some instruction in Italian art; "The Romance of Conquest," by Mr. William E. Griffis; "Wheat and Huckleberries," by Miss Charlotte M. Vaille; "The Queen's Rangers," by Mr. Charles Ledyard Norton; "When Boston Braved the King," by Dr. W. E. Barton; "Cadet Standish of the St. Louis," a naval story of the Spanish-American war, by Mr. William Drysdale, and "A Revolutionary Maid," by Miss Amy E. Blanchard. All are children's books, bound in cloth, and all are illustrated.

"The Knight of King's Guard," by Mr. Ewan Martin, published this week by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., departs from the common type of novels of chivalry by giving prominence to a character having most of the traits of a spoiled child, although holding the dignified position of Governor of a royal fortress, an utterly cruel person whose enemies at last blind him. The hero, his page, sees life in the Scottish and English court and in the field with Edward III., and has many a combat with his own enemies and his master's. It belongs to the "Ivanhoe" school to the extent of being as good reading for boys as for men.

"Manders," by Mr. Elwyn Barron, is another matter, being the story of a widow who is an artist's model, her little son Manders, and her struggle with her love for her employer. An American girl introduced into the plot, an utterly cold-blooded flirt, with no reticence in regard to any subject, is an amazing creature, infinitely less agreeable than the model. The studio scenes and the studio talk are reproduced with frankness, and unfit the book for the reading of the young person, although its moral is as orthodox as could be desired.

23D THOUSAND
IN PREPARATION

We could fill this page with quotations from enthusiastic reviews of

THE MARKET PLACE

By Harold Frederic,

but this from "The Bookman" will suffice:

"'The Market Place' is a fine piece of work, one of the best novels of the year, a literary legacy that will be remembered almost as an heirloom. The weakness of Harold Frederic's 'Gloria Mundi' is the strength of 'The Market Place,' for the book owes its very being to the rush and struggle and turmoil of existence that destroyed its creator. It throbs with the hum of life, and the wild, mad chorus of the market-place rises from its pages crescendo to a tremendous finale.

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MAX MUELLER.

Ancient India's Six Orthodox Systems.*

In his most recent work, "The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy," Prof. Müller has given us an account of the chief orthodov systems of philosophy in ancient India. The names of these six systems are Vedanta, Purva-Mimamsa, Samkhya, Yoga, Nyâya, and Vaiseshika. In his interesting introductory chapters the author gives us his ideas as to what the intellectual condition of India must have been in the periods antecedent to all records. The native division of all this primitive literature is into two parts, Sruti, or revelation, and Smriti, or tradition. The first comprised all that was supposed to be of divine origin; the latter was the mass of explanatory and illustrative material which in the course of time had gathered about the sacred texts. This early literature was not, of course, written. It formed what Prof. Müller calls a "mnemonic literature." That is, it was handed down orally from generation to generation among the priests and sages. A knowledge of writing is not found before the rise of Buddhism.

The primitive Aryans must have been profoundly interested in philosophical speculation, for in their earliest extant literary remains the Vedas, and especially the Rigveda, we see an elaborate system of religious philosophy which is so complete that it forces us to presuppose a long period of intellectual activity. Prof. Müller considers these Vedic hymns as much more primitive than the oldest Babylonian and Accadian hymns. This is not altogether true. It is a fact that the Semitic songs contain references to a more advanced state of civilization than those of the Aryans, but the latter show the result of a far deeper search for and a much wider knowledge of the great conceptions of intellectual speculation. These Vedic poets find in the manifestations of the phenomena of nature various unseen agents, who controlled their powers. In this form of nature worship, or rather worship of the causal powers of nature, we have the explanation of the character of the Aryan mythology.

The Vedic divinities were of three classes —those of the sky, those of the atmosphere, and those of the earth. Both in the Rigveda and in the Avesta, the sacred books of the Zoroastrians, the number of devas or gods is given as thirty-three. The list of gods did not always comprise the same names, as the different commentators and even the different texts are often conflicting. All these attempts at classification, Prof. Müller looks upon as due merely to the action of a philosophical or systematizing spirit. It seems more probable, however, that the early Hindus were groping their way from a confused polytheism, through a nemotheistic period, toward pure monotheism. In spite of the undue emphasis laid by the author upon the systematizing spirit of the Vedic times, the student of the religions of India cannot help observing, in the formation of the more modern cults of India, a steady and clearly defined tendency toward a single Godhead whose various attributes are worshipped under different names It is very probable that the ignorant worshipper was unable to observe these niceties of distinction, and that in his mind the different powers of the same one god (the Tad Ekam) were considered as entirely distinct divinities. In the Vedic conception of the Visve Devas (cunctidei, not merely omnes dei) we see the first approach toward monotheism. This notion soon became firmly implanted in the minds of the Vedic psalmists, so that as early as in the first book of the Rigveda we read: "Ekam sat viprâh bahudhâ vadanti, agnim, yamam, Mâtarisvânam ahuh." "The sages call that one in many ways; they call it Agni, Yama, Mâtarisvan."

In his discussion of the meaning of the word Brahman, Prof. Müller adheres to the theory, now almost universally discarded by scholars, of the connection between Brahman and the Logos, or creative word of the Greek philosophy. He considers that as Brihaspati is synonymous with Vakaspati, lord of speech, Brih must originally have meant speech He then supposes that the word Brahman was formed to the speech which burst forth, since brih is a parallel form of vridh, to grow, or to come forth. Hence Brahman soon came to have the meaning developed into the sense of the uttered word, and then through a series of gradations to the author, the creator, the Absolute Being. Prof. Müller finds, however, that the ideas of the Logos in Greek and of Brahman in Indian philosophy were absolutely independent growths of a curiously coincident theory. In other words, he finds that while there was a "mere possibility of an exchange of religious or philosophical ideas between Greece and India," nothing has yet been adduced which shows that there was any such connection. Scholars have attempted to prove the same thing with respect to the dramas of ancient India and of Greece, but all such attempts have shown merely the possibility and never the reality of any interchange of influences among the two literatures. It is a very dangerous although a very fascinating thing to attempt to explain the striking but natural similarity of parallel conditions and ideals in the literatures of different nations of the same origin by assuming an actual intercourse of ideas between the nations, which, although it may be claimed, cannot be demonstrated, and is not in the least necessary for the understanding of their relative positions in the literature of the world.

The next step in the evolution of the idea of God in India was the conception of the One Being impersonal and sexless, the Absolute.

There were at first, naturally, no clearly defined systems in the philosophy of India. In watching the growth and separation of the confused ideas into the distinct and widely separated systems of more modern times, we must bear in mind the close connection between religion and philosophy in the minds of Hindus. As Prof. Müller says, "A belief in Prajapate (the supreme God) as a personal god was the beginning of the monotheistic religion of India, while the recognition of Brahman and Atman (the Soul or Self) as one constituted the foundation of all the monistic philosophy of that country."

Of the six great orthodox systems in which were classed all the more important metaphysical and cosmological ideas of the Hindu thinkers, the only one which is still followed to any great extent is the Vedanta or Uttara-mimâmsâ. In Bengal there are still a few followers of the Nyâya philosophy, but with these two exceptions the older orthodox systems may be said to be extinct. The Vedanta, combining as it does the elements of religion and philosophy, is at present a living and flourishing faith, and its followers are engaged in an active crusade to extend its influence and to make known its tenets. There is now in the City of New York a Hindu gentleman, a Svâmi or teacher, who lectures and holds classes for all who are interested in his ancient faith.

Prof. Müller's work is by far the most complete and satisfactory history of Indian philosophy which we possess. It is the result of some forty years of study of the sources of our knowledge of this subject, and it is, in consequence, authoritatively written. If it is sometimes unsatisfactory to the scholar, this arises more from the author's desire to present a book to the student of philosophy rather than to the student of comparative religion. The chief defects of the volume are the lack of any complete bibliography, the absence of a table of abbreviations, and the system of transcription employed. The latter is the same system which is to be found in the series of "Sacred Books of the East," of which Prof. Müller is the editor. It is wholly unscientific and illogical, and it has been abandoned by almost all scholars. Prof. Müller deserves our heartiest thanks and congratulations for having presented to the student of philosophy this convenient and comprehensive account of the six systems of Indian philosophy.

*THE SIX SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By the Right Hon. F. Max Mueller. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1899.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

D. M. Curtin, 53 Monroe Street: "Has the edition of Byron published in 1859 by Murray, London, with engravings, any value?"

It is a good library edition and worth a few dollars.

Else West Rulon, Philadelphia: "The lines sought for by 'M. C. H.,' ('Meant well, tried a little, failed much,') are to be found in Robert Louis Stevenson's essay, 'A Christmas Sermon,' published in Scribner's Magazine, December, 1888."

M. P. Fogg, Brooklyn, Conn.: "I have a book of engravings entitled 'Cupola della Cheesa di Sta. Agnese a Piazza Namona in Roma, 1690.' Is it rare?'

It is undoubtedly rare; its value in money, however, is not great.

"Inquirer," New York City: "What is the value of Montaigne's 'Essais,' Paris, 1635, in three volumes, perfect condition, with Montaigne's portrait on title page?"

Only the earliest editions of Montaigne's "Essays" are valuable. Finely bound, or in fine condition with ordinary binding, the edition of 1635 might be worth about $10.

"Regular Reader," New York City: "Is there any value attached to this book of Latin poems: 'Casparis Barlaci Anverpiani Poematum, Pars II., Elegiarum et Miscellaneorum Carminum,' Amsterdam, 1646?"

Its value is slight.

"M. C. E.," Clinton, Conn.: "I would like to say to 'E. P.,' Memphis, Tenn., that Miss Adeline Trafton, author of 'His Inheritance' and 'Katherine Earle,' married Mr. Samuel Knox, Jr., of St. Louis. He died in 1897, and she is now living with her father, the Rev. Mark Trafton, at West Somerville, Mass. The gracious personality pervading the stories of the young writer still makes itself felt in the charming home, where she surrounds her aged father with all the loving evidences of a daughter's care; but Mrs. Knox's health has long been extremely delicate, and it is many years since she has written for publication."

"W. P. A.," Cambridge, Mass., also wrote to the same effect.

Ralph A. Lyon, office of the Associated Press, Baltimore: "Several weeks ago a correspondent inquired as to the authorship of a poem in reply to Bourdillon's 'Light.' The reply was published in Littell's Living Age in 1879, I think, and credited to 'K. L.' in The London Spectator."

"M. R. M.," New York City: "What is a good general history of Scotland?"

Among several that might be named are Margaret Macarthur's, J. Mackenzie's, and John Mackintosh's, (the latter in "Stories of the Nations Series.")

William H. Dale, Newark, N. J.: "The poem about which Dr. A. C. Bardes inquired is 'The Blind Men and the Elephant,' by John Godfrey Saxe."

Answered also by "C. A. H.," New York City.

James R. Hill, 101 West Eleventh Street: "The quotation given by 'B. S.' can be found in Rudyard Kipling's poem 'L'Envoi,' ninth verse, page 216, of Macmillan's edition of 1897."

Answered also by Harold Rudd, Brooklyn.

"H. R. C.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "The poem entitled 'Cousins' may be found in the edition of Praed's poems published by Redfield in New York in 1859."

Answered also by Joel Benton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"A. L.," New York City: "Who is the author of the following, and where did it first appear?" "I was born some time ago, but I know not why;
I have lived, but I hardly know either how or where;
Some time or another, I suppose, I shall die;
But where, how, or when, I neither know nor care!

The quatrain is George Arnold's, and is called "An Autobiography." We do not know where it first appeared, but it may be found in his "Poems, Grave and Gay," Boston, 1867.

R. Gandais, Brooklyn: "I have an edition of Gautier's 'L'Eldorado,' 1837; 'Avatar,' 1857, and 'Le Capitaine Fracasse,' 1863. Are they first editions? When was 'Mademoiselle de Maupin' first published?"

Our correspondent's copy of "Le Capitaine Fracasse" is of the second edition, though the first having Doré's plates, (the first edition appeared in 1863;) "Avatar" and "L'Eldorado" are first editions. The first edition of "Mademoiselle de Maupin" appeared in 1835.

"U. B.," Staten Island: "In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 19 Waldemar Schreyer, 1,130 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, wishes to find something about the flag house in Philadelphia and Betsey Ross. I know of two articles, one entitled 'The Stars and Stripes,' in St. Nicholas, September, 1893, and the other 'The Five-Pointed Star,' in St. Nicholas, July, 1892."

Henry Hotchner, New York City, writes that a complete account can be found in the current issue of "Self-Culture," Werner Company, New York, and James A. McKenna, Mamaroneck, N. Y., suggests that Mr. Schreyer should consult "The Century Book," Century Company, New York. William T. Totten, Peekskill, N. Y., notes that "if Mr. Schreyer will inclose 12 cents to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of American Flag House and Betsey Ross Association, 139 Arch Street, Philadelphia, he will receive a certificate of membership if he will secure from thirty friends 10 cents each; each will secure a certificate and also a magnificent premium certificate. The fund created is to be applied to buying the property, 139 Arch Street, (where Betsey Ross lived, and where the first Stars and Stripes were made,) and also to erect a monument to her in Mount Moriah Cemetery, where she is buried."

Elma Stuart, Esquimalt, B. C.:
This poem has been inquired for and not satisfactorily given in your admirable SATURDAY REVIEW. I send it with great pleasure.

PASTIME OF PLEASURE.

"O mortall folke, you may behold & se
How I lye here, somtyme a myghty knyght;
The end of joye & all prosperitie
Is deth at last, thro' his course & myght,
For tho' the day be never so longe,
At last the belle ringeth to Even-song.

"The above is by Stephen Hawes, in the sixteenth century. The poem was published in 1506, and relates the adventures of a knight, and at the end, the above is his epitaph.

"E. R.," Winsted, Conn.: "I copy from an old scrapbook the poem asked for by 'Old Fogy.' The authorship is unknown."

TEACHER AND PUPIL.

What shall I do lest life in silence pass?
And if it do,
And never prompt the bray of noisy brass
What need'st thou rue?
Remember, aye the ocean deeps are mute—
The shallows roar;
Worth is the ocean—fame is but the bruit
Along the shore.

What shall I do to be forever known?
Thy duty, ever,
This did full many who yet sleep unknown;
Oh, never, never!
Think'st thou perchance that they remain unknown
Whom thou know'st not?
By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown,
Divine their lot.

What shall I do to have eternal life?
Discharge aright
The simple dues with which the day is rife,
Yea, with thy might.
'Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise
Will life be tied;
While he who ever acts as conscience cries
Will live though dead.

T. Mathews, Brooklyn: "The verses asked about by 'B. M.,' beginning:
'Thou art gone from my gaze like a beautiful dream;
And I seek thee in vain by the meadow and stream!'
were written by George Linley, who also wrote the song, 'Tho' Lost to Sight to Mem'ry Dear.'"

"M. E. M.," New York City: "'Sometime, Somewhere,' asked for by 'An Appreciative Reader,' was written by Miss Ophelia G. Browning."

Answered also by Ralph A. Lyon, Baltimore; A. L. Rowe, Athens, N. Y.; "A. B. L.," Noroton, Conn.; Charles C. Latus, Reading, Penn.; Mrs. Blanche Sydnor Robinson, 217 Thirty-fourth Street, Newport News, Va.; Helen Church, New York City; Mary E. Arthur, Burlington, Vt., and by Robert Barbour, Lake George, N. Y.

C. A. Richards, 602 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City: "'The Three Warnings,' asked for by 'S. C. T.,' South Poland, Me., was written by Mrs. Thrale, (née Salisbury,) who, some time after the death of Mr. Thrale, married an Italian named Piozzi. They resided for some time in Florence. She published a volume of poems called 'The Florence Miscellany.' She was born in 1740 and died in 1822 at Clifton, England."

Answered also by William H. Dale, Newark, N. J., who says Mrs. Thrale was born in 1739 and died in 1821; George O. Packard, Portland, Me.; H. E. Price, Woodside, L. I.; John Reginald Blake, 344 West Fifty-first Street, New York City; "W. P. A.," Cambridge, Mass.; "A. A. I.," Barnes, Kansas; "H. H. R.," Malden, Mass., and Nellie G. Leslie, New York City. Miss Leslie incloses a copy of the poem (which we will send to "S. C. T." on receipt of full address) and adds: "The inclosed was taken from 'Women's Voices,' an anthology of the most characteristic poems by English, Scotch, and Irish women, selected, arranged, and edited by Mrs. William Sharp. London, Walter Scott, 24 Warwick Lane, 1887. In a footnote to the authoress's name appears the following: "Hester Piozzi, Mrs. —1740-1820.—Contributed a good many poems to 'The Florence Miscellany,' and was the author of one or two prose writings. Her poem, 'The Three Warnings,' was published with the fairy tale, 'The Fountains,' of her friend, Dr. Johnson, in 1776."

Mrs. E. Franklin Brewster, Rochester, N. Y.: "The lines asked for by 'F.,' New York City, occur in Sir Edwin Arnold's 'To a Pair of Egyptian Slippers,' and will be found in 'Potiphar's Wife, and Other Poems.' (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1892, $1.25.)"

Answered also by Lysander Dickermann, Washington Square, New York City; "K. D. B.," Rutherford, N. J.; "Roff," Richfield Springs, N. Y., and by Bessie Bishop Eddowes, Bayonne, N. J.

M. E. Hale, Elizabethtown, N. Y.: "The lines given by 'B. S.' are from Kipling's 'L'Envoi' in Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads.'"

"M. R.," New York City: "To whom would one apply to sell to best advantage a copy of Capt. Crawford's Account for Supplies,' written and signed by George Washington, 1774? What would it be worth?"

Apply to Dodd, Mead & Co., W. R. Benjamin, or to any large New York dealers in autographs and literary property of this character. Any document bearing Washington's signature, if genuine, has a certain value, but that value is determined by the importance of the document, its condition, &c., and could not be decided upon without seeing the manuscript.

A. L. Albro, Sea Cliff, L. I.: "The author of the quotation commencing 'I expect to pass through this world but once,' was Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, (1526?-56,) and the quotation is engraved on his tombstone. George H. Budlong, 132 Park Avenue, asked about this."

"M. G. M. F.," Brooklyn, and F. A. Coles, Glen Cove, L. I., attribute the quotation to Joseph A. Torney, author of the following poem:

Through this tollsome world, alas!
Once and only once I pass.
If a kindness I may show,
If a good deed I may do
To a suffering fellow-man,
Let me do it while I can,
Nor delay it, for 'tis plain
I shall not pass this way again.

"The same idea," writes Miss E. Harrington, 47 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, is embodied in the lines that follow, the author of which I myself should like to know:"

I pass this way but once,
Let me not fail
To answer e'en a faint,
A half-caught hail.

To reach out hand to hand,
Stretched forth for aid,
To share my source of strength
With one afraid;

To smile, when smiles appeal,
To weep with grief;
I pass but once, and pause
But a moment brief.

Appeals to Readers.

Readers who make replies to these appeals should address their communications to those who make the appeals, and not to the editor.

Louis B. Kahn, Howard and Lexington Streets, Baltimore: "I have made many attempts to learn the author of the inclosed lines of sentiment, but without success. Can you throw some light on the subject?

"'Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for the burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.'"

William H. Ingersoll, 2,789 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn: "Who is the present possessor of the busts of Christ, by Crawford and Greenough, or either of them. I am looking for them in order to get photographs for illustrations of my 'History of the Christ-Ideal in Sacred Art.'"

A. R. Hasse, 424 West Twentieth Street, New York: "Any one having knowledge of the authorship of the unsigned article entitled 'Strange Career of An Aartist,' which appeared in "Hours at Home, Vol. VII., October, 1868, will confer a favor by communicating with me. The periodical was published by Charles Scribner."

Wanted and to Fxchange.

Mrs. T. E. S., Box 196, Hempstead, N. Y.: "I have complete sets of Harper's Magazine from 1868 to 1871, inclusive; also eight numbers of 1867, in good order, which I would like to dispose of. A reasonable offer will be accepted.

Dr. Charles H. Meyer, Librarian Brooklyn College Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Wanted, back numbers of Chemical News, Pharmaceutical Journal, and Transactions, Pharmaceutical Era, Pharmaceutische Rundschau, Western Druggist, and National Druggist. Address particulars, dates, prices, conditions, &c.

Edwin H. Frost, 220 Broadway, New York, wishes to exchange or otherwise dispose of some old newspapers, almanacs, books, and "The Library of the World's Best Literature," 30 volumes, half leather, and a set of 30 volumes of Balzac. He has considerable other literary matter, which he would like to either exchange for other matter or to sell.

W. J. Brewster & Co., Hannibal, N. Y., wants "Chief of the Pilgrims; or, Life and Times of Elder William Brewster," by the Rev. A. Steele, one or more copies.

M. Brown, 415 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street: "I offer a copy of the 'Memorial Hall of Harvard University' and a monograph on Architecture, by Ware and Van Brunt, containing fourteen plates, for any of the following books: De Morgan's 'Differential and Integral Calculus,' De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes,' Hutton's 'Mathematical Recreations,' Cajorie's 'History of Mathematics,' Grant's 'History of Physical Astronomy,' Salmon's 'Modern Higher Algebra,' last edition."

Wilbur M. Stone, 13 Murray Street: "I would like to meet or correspond with those interested in or collecting children's books of the last century or early part of this—chap-books, primers, and so forth."

"H. S.," Glenndale, Prince George's County, Maryland: "I wish to correspond with those interested in collecting the small mezzotint portraits by St. Memin."

C. G. Stith, 206 Clay Street, Vicksburg, Miss.: "I have Volumes I. to XII., inclusive, of Harper's Monthly to exchange for books. Will consider all offers and answer all letters."

Mrs. M. M. Combs of 130 West Twenty-ninth Street wishes to dispose of a copy of "Hawess's Bible," with exposition, letters of recommendation, testimonials in favor of the work, dated April, 1765.

J. W. Trubshaw, 290 Broadway, New

York: "One of the old walled towns of England is Stafford, the county town of Staffordshire. Entering from the south is Greengate Street, which, after passing the Market Square, divides into Gaolgate Street and Foregate Street. Entering from the east, we find Eastgate Street, and at this part a portion of the wall remains standing and arches over the entrance, or did fifty years ago On either side lead off the backwalls north and south, respectively, but on the west side, leading, I think, from Chapel Street, is a wide thoroughfare called Broad Eye Why it is so called, or how it got the name, I would like to know."

Two Harums, Slightly Mixed.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The experience gained by a book clerk by coming in contact with so many different characters enables him to study human nature with a great deal of interest and at times affords a great deal of amusement to him as well. A few weeks ago a lady in gaudy apparel entered the book store of one of the well-known publishing firms of our city; and upon approaching one of the salesmen with a haughty toss of the head and a "know-all-about-books air," asked for "A Day in a Harum." The clerk asked her if she knew the author, but she had unfortunately forgotten, but was sure they had the book in stock, as a friend of hers had purchased a copy on the previous day and recommended it for her to read. The clerk was giving his mental faculty full sway, yet could not recall having ever heard of or seen the book.

Then, turning to the lady once more, he asked if she was sure the title of the book was "A Day in a Harum." "We have a new book by Wescott called 'David Harum,' it may be possible that you have m'sunderstood the correct title." After looking over the book for a few moments she decided to take "David Harum," with the understanding that if it was not the book she wanted, to have it returned. She handed the clerk a five-dollar bill; he wrapped up her book and, having taken out $1.10, the price of the book, he handed to her $3.90 change, three one-dollar bills, three twenty-five-cent pieces, a ten and a five. She placed the change in her purse, then said she was sure she had given him a ten-dollar bill and wanted the rest of the change. The clerk, after a little discussion, convinced her that she only gave him $5.

Taking two one-dollar bills from her purse, she asked to have one two-dollar bill in its stead. As luck would have it, and it usually happens so when customers of this type are to be favored, one never gets what is wanted. The clerk tried to get a two-dollar bill, but could not, and having informed her of the fact, her eyes assumed a sparkling appearance, in fact, they blazed with fire. Then she asked in a very impertinent manner if she could have two fifty-cent pieces for a dollar bill; they were given to her, but because they were not new pieces she refused to accept them, demanding new pieces. If the reader would have been close by he could have heard the clerk say in a faint whisper, "What have I struck?"

The clerk returned to the cashier once more and tried to get two new fifty-cent pieces. Once more, as fate would have it, disappointment followed the effort. He returned and informed her of the fact. The result was she would not take the book, but said she would procure it at another store where the salespeople are more accommodating and give customers what they ask for. She gave back the book, likewise the $2 she held in her hand, and asked for her five-dollar note. But that she did not receive until she opened her purse and gave up the other $1.90 which she had already concealed there. Of course her intentions were good.

WILLIAM P. ZIMMERMAN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1899.

Book Sales as Splendid Events.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of last week it was stated that the McKee and the Daly libraries were not to be sold at present, and that "while this is a good deal of a disappointment to many young collectors who desire to secure some of the many books in the two libraries, it is good news to the older possessors of libraries formed on similar lines. The news that two such immense collections will not be sold cannot help but have an advancing influence on the value of rare dramatic books and Americana."

It is not entirely possible for any one who looks at book collecting, either from the view-point of the collector or of the bookseller, to agree with the writer of the article. The sale of the two libraries in question would be a splendid thing for book collecting, and would be welcomed by the "possessors of similar libraries" as well as by "young collectors." Such sales would be of much importance, and if held during the coming season would lend great interest to a sale year that promises otherwise to be featureless. The marked effect on book collecting would, of course, be most significant and far-reaching, for it is well known that each new important sale encourages the gathering of books to a degree not always appreciated. The dispersion of the Daly library would bring into the market an excellent copy of the first folio Shakespeare, together with other important rarities and a marvelous assemblage of beautifully extra-illustrated volumes. The sale of the collection formed by Mr. McKee would rank with the best American book auctions, and in revealing the real wealth of the library—the department devoted to the history of the stage, especially in this country—would be a highly important event.

Why, then, should the news that these collections may not be sold "have an advancing influence" on the values of certain books? The writer who argues along that peculiar line would grow hysterical, I fear, if the announcement were made that the John Carter Brown library would be sold at auction. Yet such a sale would be, in several ways, the most important in the history of literature, and the "possessors of libraries formed on similar lines" would gladly welcome it. R. F. R.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

George R. Sims's Struggle.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your most interesting budget of "Stray Topics" in the last SATURDAY REVIEW reminds me that George R. Sims for fifteen years offered contributions to numberless newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, which were all politely declined, though many of them have since been published with success in the "Dagonet Ballads," &c., and he never in all those years asked for remuneration; there was a clique in those days that would not use his work as a gift. That his literary talents now enable him to wallow in wealth is due to his taking hold, when nearly thirty years old, of work offered him by The Morning Chronicle, not very congenial, perhaps, but for which his great heart and benevolent disposition had prepared him—to report on the condition of the poor in the East End of London. The value of the record of these delayed successes lies in the hopeful courage it should inspire in youthful aspirants who feel that they have "the root of the (literary) matter in them."

WILLIAM H. GULLIFORD.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, Aug. 16, 1899.

As a Thing of Beauty.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your Mr. W. L. Alden is undoubtedly a thing of beauty, or he could not be a joy to your readers during their forever. The merry gentleman has it in your SATURDAY REVIEW this week that, he flatters himself, and Mr. Kipling, he thinks he thinks, "Kipling is the greatest master of prose and verse that the Anglo-Saxon race has yet produced." Every schoolgirl, as Thomas Babington would say, knows that to be one of the merry Mr. Alden's jokes, to draw the fire of those Robert Burns called "the awkward squad." But such a joke is entirely out of place in the Old World representative of the dignified SATURDAY REVIEW, for from Chaucer to the Elizabethan writers, to Milton, and on to the masters of prose and verse of the reign of Queen Anne, down to the days of Edmund Burke, Junius, Hume, Hallam, Walpole, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Wordsworth, Sheridan, and on to our own Poe, Longfellow, Lowell, and Bret Harte, it is known wherever the merry Mr. Alden has his say, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is, in prose or verse, the master of them all, and the all includes Thackeray, Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, Macaulay, Swinburne, Tennyson, and Browning. The merry gentleman is also the brave gentleman, unless his future is in the past, for how he hopes to ever again be taken seriously, by readers or editors, passes my comprehension.

But it is as a logician that the merry gentleman shines, for in this last letter we find him writing: "But can we reasonably expect to see another number (of Lady Churchill's magazine) that is quite the equal to the first?" No, we cannot, and why? Because, according to the merry Mr. Alden, "It is not every day, nor every quarter day, that a poem by Swinburne of the quality of that in the first number of Lady Churchill's publication can be secured." There's a reason as is a reason, O shades of Shallow, Dogberry, and Bunsby! With your hand upon your heart answer this, Sir: Isn't "W. L. Alden" a mask, behind which thinks the Scotch literary Columbus, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, or Mr. Hamlin Garland, or "Prof. Harry" Thurston Peck, or Editor MacArthur, or Hubbard of the Roycroft Press?

JOHN ERNEST McCANN.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last week's edition of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW your correspondent, S. B. H., asks "why I should congratulate myself on having secured Ruskin's 'Mornings in Florence' for 10 cents," of which book he disposes with the title of "insufferably snobbish." All the spare leisure and energy that one could command or extort from a business life would be needed to traverse, ponder, and explore the various fields of Ruskin's activity. Consider the long lists of his private enterprise—his ventures at the founding of workingmen's clubs, libraries, lyceums, &c., and noting the sincere, the profound, and earnest tone of his contributions to literature, need we account for the reverent influence that even his name exerts? Is he not as much master in the field of art as Spencer in the world of sociology? His heartiness of grasp and moral tenacity appeal to our best tendencies.

In enunciating a moral requisite in architecture or painting, his fist seems to come down with vigorous force upon the table, shattering the conventional images of artificiality and cant. Respecting the book in question, it is brimful of workable material and a very miracle of suggestiveness to the art student, and in my humble estimation is worth at least 10 cents per chapter. The first two chapters interestingly treat of Giotto's and Cimabue's work, their sense of color, and their appreciative interest and use of ordinary human models and incidents. He who endeavors to simplify art, to relieve it of its technicalities, may now and then suffer from the supposed mirage of pedantic snobs, but the clear sunlight of reason dispels any relationship to snobbery which Ruskin may seemingly express in his work or methods.

His work will last, his title to fame is authentic and secure, and the essential element of his attitude and books is right-mindedness and moral sanity. F. F.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

"In a More or Less Degree."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I fully sympathize with my old friend Welch in his sufferings under the alternating current of Curtin's redundancy, but why, in recording his protest, was it necessary to commit such a barbarism as "in a more or less degree"?

Yours, with thanks for many an hour of delicious reading.

FREDERIC GILBERT.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1899.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 19—sent to me by a friend—the old story of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," comes up again in a new form, wherein Mr. Henry Russel is credited with being the composer.

When Mr. E. L. Davenport, the father of Fanny Davenport, went to England, my father gave him a copy of the song, which had become locally popular, and it was introduced in one of the nautical dramas which were then such favorites on the other side of the water. During a visit in 1847 my father found that it had been published by T. Williams, with the name changed to "Britannia," but as Mr. Davenport had sung it. Probably Mr. Russel may have used the song in his concerts, but he never claimed it to be his composition. He was a friend of my father. A full account of the circumstances attending the composition of the song can be found in the appendix to Admiral Preble's "History of the American Flag."

THOMAS A BECKETT.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1899.

Not a True Picture.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Cynic" need not have any fears that "The Awkward Age" will be read by those interested in "the degenerates," for they will look for something more crisp than this "lovely frost picture piece," so called by another critic.

During the "silly season" each year your correspondent indulges in the luxury of reading a novel or two, and this season essayed "The Awkward Age." A reviewer had assigned this book a high place; one of the few books that would float down the stream of time. After laboring through more than half of this goodly sized volume without finding anything to interest the reader, it was turned over to my account at the second-hand book store. I formed a vague impression that it was all about questionable people, and very stupid ones at that. The author must have fallen among strange companions since writing "Washington Square."

If an eighteen months' residence in the British metropolis entitles the writer to express an opinion, he is happy to say, to assuage the fears of "Cynic," that the English upper middle classes discuss the "degenerates" as seldom as we do in this country.

A READER OF THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

A Word with "the Cynic."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A word with the dear "would-be Cynic." By addressing you I do not only intend to break a lance for Mr. James's latest novel, which I do not find half as good as "Millie W. Carpenter," but at least sixty-six shades whiter than you want to color it. The letter you wrote to our SATURDAY REVIEW interests me mainly as an individual problema. You represent the contradictio in individuo. Are you ever sincere, or are you masquerading all the t me? Some time ago you posed as anti-feminist and talked like an old roué. Now you turn out to be a noli me tangere, a tender mimosa, and speak with the naïvté of the "ingenu."

In your letter of March 20 to THE SATURDAY REVIEW you quote Sacher Masoch. (Pray do not believe that I am preserving your letters! it is THE REVIEW in toto for which my scrap basket never gapes.) Now Masoch's works are known in the world of medicine and letters as sexual-neurasthenic. (Vide Prof. Krafft Ebbing's Psychiopatia Sexualis.) And you call him to assist you in your philippic against la femme! You who find fault with "The Awkward Age," a book which you call wicked! You may use this epithet while talking of pornographica, but erotica do not deserve a similar title. Mark: Naturalia non sunt turpia!

The acting, or better, the speaking, persons of Mr. James's book aim, unlike Sacher Masoch's perverted characters, at naturalia. Of course, they cannot be as "openly wicked" (confound the expression!) as the heroes of "The Decameron," the "Histoires Drollatiques," the "Memoires of Casanova," or the protagonists of Wieland's works. But are you so openly "wicked," are our neighbors? Modern society has lost the advantage of being as openly wicked, as the people who lived in better halcyonic days had the privilege to be. What you are pointing out as a deficiency is the clearness of an untouched photograph. There are people who want to see the wrinkles removed, the skin polished. Especially prudes belong to this class. They do not like truth just because it is naked. You say that you are not a male prude. Thank you for the hint; qui s'excuse, s'accuse. You the oracle—to judge from your latest epistle—only inasmuch as the function of Kunos is concerned; the snarling, I should, indeed, sign "ultracynic," but prefer to be

MONTBLANC.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

"The Message to Garcia" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will THE SATURDAY REVIEW kindly permit me to say a few words in reply to Mr. Goddard in last week's issue, that my critique on "The Message to Garcia" was "picking to pieces that delightful little tract"—a sermon teaching loyal and unflinching devotion to duty. This is, of course, sound and approved doctrine. But this is not a theme in need of especial panegyric. It is not disputed. Exception is taken to the false and calumnious "preachment" that constitutes the burden of the tract, viz.: that the "average" employe is utterly unreliable and inefficient in his daily service. Obvious facts, manifest in every line of business, show its falsity.

It is the reliance upon the well-known and established reputation of the "average" American employe for performing his assigned duties faithfully, honestly, and efficiently that induces the employer to risk his capital in business undertakings with full assurance of success. The "picking to pieces" applies only to the preaching that the employer is now going about, like Diogenes with his lantern, seeking for an honest assistant among a crowd of fishy-eyed, stupid, imbecile "average men," or shouting for help with frantic urgency, as did King Richard for a horse, "A man! A man! My kingdom for a man!"

It is stated by Mr. Goddard that a clergyman in Baltimore recently read the booklet to his congregation and preached a sermon upon the subject with great effect. According to Burns, there have been cases somewhat analogous:

Some books are lies frae end to end,
And some great lies were never penn'd,
Ev'n ministers they hae been kenn'd,
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid at times to vend,
And nail't wi' Scripture.

In illustration of the misleading "preachment" of the "delightful little tract" which a New York preacher is quoted as saying preaches "Gospel truth," I send this clipping from the "ads" of a prominent paper, showing that the principal anxiety of at least one seeker for a competent "Messenger to Garcia" is to find one among the ranks of "average employes," not only fully competent, but whose necessities compel him to accept the lowest offer:

WANTED—A middle-aged or elderly gentleman as bookkeeper and manager of an office; must come well recommended and have highest references; wages to start $5 per week. Address Advance, Herald Downtown.

RAYMOND C. KNOX.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 21.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST

Books.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE, and Other Poems, by Edwin Markham. Not for many years has any poem made such a sensation as has Mr. Markham's "The Man With the Hoe." In addition to hundreds of elaborate notices in the magazines and newspapers, the author has had letters from prominent literary men all over the world. Price 74c.

Justice to the Jew, by Madison Peters, 81c.

Richard Carvel, by Churchill, 1.04.

Vacation Incidents, by Paul Gardiner, 81c.

Trooper 38 9, by L. Decle, 88c.

The Strong Arm, by Robert Burr, 88c.

The Maternity of Harriett Wicken, by Mrs. H. Dudney, 1.08.

That Fortune, by C. D. Warner, 1.08.

The Awkward Age, by Henry James, 1.08.

A Prince of Georgia, and Other Tales, by Julian Ralph, 83c.

Snow on the Headlight, by Cy Warman, 88c.

The War with Spain, by Henry Cabot Lodge, 1.81.

The Man Who Dared, by J. P. Ritter, 88c.

The Works of Rudyard Kipling, the Swastika set, with Biographical Sketch by C. E. Norton, 15 vols. with Photogravure Portrait, published at 15.00; our price, 7.69.

PAPER-COVERED BOOKS.

Caleb West, by F. Smith, 29c.

Niegel Ferrardly, by C. M. Robins, 31c.

Heart and Sword, by John Strange Winter, 31c.

A Rogue's Conscience, by D. C. Murray, 22c.

The Cruise of the Cachalot, by F. Bullen, 18c.

Anne Mauleveer, by Iota, 31c.

The Road to Paris, by R. N. Stephen, 29c.

Equality, by Bellamy, 36c.

The Nigger of the Narcissus, by J. Conrad, 36c.

Soldiers of Fortune, by Davis, 31c.

The Forest Lovers, by Heulet, 29c.

Phroso, by A. Hope, 29c.

The Prisoner of Zenda, by A. Hope, 29c.

The Celebrity, by W. Churchill, 29c.

By Right of Swords, by A. W. Marchmont, 31c.

Tekla, by Robert Barr, 31c.

THE WEEK IN ART.

Some weeks ago, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, attention was called to the immense and at present almost unrecognized possibilities of colored tiles for exterior decoration. It seems that while architects in this country have not as yet realized what a perfect material lies ready to their hands for the purpose of relieving and decorating blank surfaces, those in London have recently been making extensive use of ceramics. The exterior of the new building of the Birkbeck Bank is faced entirely with Doulton tiles, and though the color effect is not happy in this particular instance, the result is the fault of the architect and not of the material. A number of houses in the West End are extensively decorated with tiles, and present a most pleasing contrast to their grimy and insipid neighbors. Any one who doubts the suitability of this form of ornament need only look at the work in progress at the Victoria Hotel in this city. If ever a building seemed hopeless of ever being rendered in the slightest degree attractive it was this, but a single line of colored tiles seems to give it a distinction lacking in many elaborate architectural structures.

Samuel Howe of this city, who became something of a celebrity in London during his recent visit there, owing to his successful efforts to cause the abandonment of the scheme to decorate St. Paul's Cathedral, is writing a series of articles for The Pall Mall Magazine on English cathedrals. Perhaps the most remarkable result of Mr. Howe's crusade against Sir William Richmond's work in St. Paul's was the signing by the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward Poynter, of the protest addressed to the Dean and Chapter. It is almost the first case on record in which a member of that body, however strong his private opinion might be, has taken issue with another member on an artistic question which was agitating the public. People in England cannot help recalling the fact that Sir William was an aspirant for the position which is held by Sir Edward, and did his best to prevent Sir Edward from being elected.

That Giovanni Turini, who died suddenly last Sunday, was a great sculptor cannot of course be claimed. But it is true that he could do much better work than the hideous equestrian figure of Gen. Bolivar in Central Park. He himself realized that it ought not to be allowed to remain to disfigure the Park, and had completed a substitute statue, which he was anxious to have cast. It is probable that he would have paid for the casting himself had he been able, but the failure of the Venezuelan Government to pay for several works ordered of and executed by him nearly ruined him financially and undoubtedly hastened his end.

The recent deaths within two days of each other of the sculptors Buberl and Turini, who were engaged with others of their fellows to model some of the statues for the triumphal arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, in honor of Admiral Dewey's home-coming, have awakened the public to a realization that art, and particularly that of the sculptor, is not a dilettante pursuit, but that it entails not only real, but at times exacting, labor. There can be no question that the deaths of both these men were hastened, if not brought about, by the worry and labor of the hurried work they were called upon to do gratuitously for this arch. Both were temperamentally highstrung and nervous, both were thoroughly artistic, and both were giving their best energies to the work. The deaths were peculiarly sad, in that each man was in the prime of life and both had good futures. Poor Turini, who, although an old-school sculptor, had produced a fairly creditable statue of Gen. Bolivar, on the order of the Venezuelan Government, to replace the travesty so universally condemned, now in Central Park, had been in financial difficulties, owing to the delay of the Venezuelan Government in paying him. He had filed a claim and would soon have received his recompense.

A curious case has recently been decided in Philadelphia. An artist, Philip H. Holmes of Gardiner, Me., painted for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 a landscape entitled "The Adirondacks from Vermont." It was afterward hung in the gallery of the permanent art exhibition which followed the Centennial, and when this exposition was closed Mr. Holmes went to Philadelphia to get his painting, only to find that it had disappeared leaving no trace of its whereabouts. Six years later one of Mr. Holmes's former pupils discovered the painting hanging in the lobby of the Girard House, Philadelphia, and labeled "The Shenandoah Valley." Notwithstanding the claim of a number of Grand Army veterans who were in the hotel at the time, that the landscape was really one of the Shenandoah Valley, the pupil was so positive that it was Mr. Holmes's picture that he sent the latter word of his discovery. Mr. Holmes went to Philadelphia, identified the painting, and brought suit to recover it. The proprietor of the hotel, the late Andrew M. Moore, swore that he had purchased the painting at an auction sale of the goods of a saloon keeper, Herman Minor, at Tenth and Chestnut Streeets, and Mr. Minor testified that he had, in turn, purchased the picture from a Mr. Winter, while it was stated in court that the latter had bought the canvas from some unknown persons. The case dragged through the local courts of Philadelphia for some years, and it was only last week ascertained that it had been settled by Mr. Holmes paying all the costs and charges and receiving his painting in return. Now the question is, Who obtained the picture in the first place and did any other paintings in the Philadelphia permanent exhibition also disappear in like manner?

Sir Laurence Alma Tadema made the official announcement at the Van Dyck celebration at Antwerp that next Winter's exhibition at the Royal Academy in London will be devoted to Van Dyck. The London journals applaud this announcement and recall the fact that following the Rembrandt exhibition at Amsterdam last year came one of the great Dutchman's works at Burlington House, so that the Royal Academy falls in line with Van Dyck after the Antwerp display.

The Velasquez exhibition at Madrid this Autumn is arousing much anticipation among art lovers everywhere, and it is suggested that a Velasquez exhibition in London, under the auspices of the Royal Academy, in the Winter of 1900-1 would be a good idea. Those few people whose interest in the man whom some critics call "the greatest painter of any time" will appreciate the works of Velasquez in their native setting in the land of their birth more than they could anywhere else. Some of the critics who have studied the Van Dycks at Antwerp say that those of his portraits of Dutchmen or Flemings, shown there seem to assume more dignity and to have deeper and richer qualities in the atmosphere of the place where they were painted. On the whole, however, the Van Dyck celebration does not seem to have increased his reputation among modern critics, and some of the English writers do not hesitate to say that they are now certain that his reputation has always been rather above him. One of them expresses it as follows:

"His reputation was not made by his religious pictures, however much these may be prized by the devout; it was not even based upon some of the most elegant of his conventions, which earn popularity by reason of qualities other than artistic. His greatness lies in those pictures in which he set himself to paint as an artist bereft for the time of the fripperies of the Court, and of a too good-humored disposition toward his patrons. Van Dyck has always been surrounded by an aroma of Court gallantries and pageantry, by noble dames and knightly gentlemen, and this environment, with the dignity and grace of the portraits themselves, has elevated him into a rarified atmosphere of art which has no real existence, but which seems somehow to have blunted a good many critical weapons."

The Van Dyck celebration seems to have been an excuse for all kinds of revelry. Antwerp on the night before its opening was probably the noisiest city in Europe. In addition to processions, there was a special performance on the famous carillon of bells in the tall spire of Notre Dame—those "tender and melodious chimes" which charmed Thackeray as they have charmed generations of natives and travelers, and called forth from Motley a memorable passage in which he contrasts their sweet and distant tinklings with the scenes of destruction and butchery going on beneath them. Monday, the 14th of August, brought the opening of the celebration with a great procession. This was organized by the artists of Antwerp, and represented the progress of art through the ages. Before the Hotel de Ville in that magnificent Grande Place that needed no extra decoration to worthily frame such a pageant were all the distinguished guests from the academies of Europe, and the civil and military authorities. The great bell and the chimes of the cathedral joyously announced that the pageant was in progress. The Grande Place was cleared, and slowly from one corner appeared the "Ommeganck"—the traditional images of the patrons of Antwerp, the great whale, the giant Antigonus and his wife, all of which are centuries old, though touched up for the present occasion. Then came the artists' triumph, that wonderful ensemble, a scenic effect never before equaled upon any stage. There approaches group after group, with that grand old cathedral tower looming in the background, the old Spanish houses of the Grande Place, some with their gilded façades framing the picture, and the scene is not only pleasurable, but deeply impressive, demonstrating how well Antwerp merits her name of Metropolis of Art.

There were Egyptian musicians, dancers of the fifteenth century before Christ, soldiers, Rameses II. (Sesostris) priests and officers, Assyrian warriors and slaves, Greeks and Romans of the greatest repute surrounded by the people of their times. The greatest works of their great sculptors were reproduced, with their creators close by. The great Caesar, Cicero, Homer, Herodotus, Plato, Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Pericles, Virgil, Horace, Marcus Aurelius, and hosts of others were here, and passed as solemnly as if their shades had returned for a brief moment.

Then came the groups representing the Gothic in all its phases, and a hymn of the year 1450 was sung. Then all the Renaissances. In the glorification of Dutch art came Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Paul Potter, Maas, Flinck, Bol, and a numerous suite.

The crowning feature was, however, "Rubens and His School, and the Homage to Sir Anthony Van Dyck." The Archduke Albert and Isabella opened the cortège as protectors of the arts; then came a train of the greatest artists of their day—sculptors, engravers, jewelers, and David Teniers, founder of the Academy. On the first float stood Peter Paul Rubens, surrounded by his masters and pupils, and crowned by the City of Antwerp.

Following the float were all the great personages whose portraits Van Dyck executed—Charles I. leading on horseback, followed by his children; Marie de' Medicis, Marie Louise de Tassis, Lord Strafford, Earl of Arundel, François de Moncada, Marquis of Brignole-Sala, Marquis and Marchioness of Spinola, Philip of Pembroke, Cardinal Bentivoglio, Ambrose Duria, and Martin Pepin. And last of all Van Dyck, surrounded by the Cities of London, Genoa, Venice, Rome, Paris, Vienna, Munich, Dresden, The Hague, and Antwerp, by the spirits of Painting, Renown, and Immortality.

The ceremonies were simple, but full of dignity, and with that touch of pictorial beauty Van Dyck would have loved. There was a speech from the Cardinal, a speech from the Burgomaster; that was all. The procession then moved on informally through the galleries. In its now broken ranks were Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, (representing the Academy, of course,) Mr. Llonel Cust, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, and Mr. Humphry Ward, members of the English sub-committee.

Of the exhibition itself it is too soon to give a detailed description. The life work of a distinguished artist is not to be disposed of in a casual hour or two. The pictures are extremely well arranged. The galleries are spacious and well lighted, the walls are never crowded, each picture is given the distinction of space, and all are hung with a sense of decorative effect. As at the Rembrandt show in Amsterdam, many of the masterpieces come from England. Indeed, had English collectors been less generous the exhibition must have lost greatly in interest, and of this its organizers in Antwerp are fully conscious. M. Koch, the Conservator of the Musée, points out with delight one after another of the pictures that have been sent from across the channel, and their number and value were insisted upon again and again at an informal little reception given to the press on Friday evening. But, after all, this is only as it should be; if Van Dyck happened to be born in Antwerp, most of his greatest work was done in England.

In the evening the town was as animated as in the morning it had been calm. The Hotel de Ville was a blaze of light, while the Place Verte was a small Earl's Court Garden. Everybody seemed to be in the streets, except distinguished people, receiving and received. On Tuesday, Aug. 15, there was a chaos of processions of local societies and confraternities, and there was also an outbreak of decorations. In contrast with the gayety in the streets was the solemnity of a conference of academicians of all nations at the Cercle Artistique at noon in honor of Van Dyck. Afterward there was a procession of academicians in their official uniform and gold lace through crowded, dusty streets, amid the waving of palms and brilliant banners, to lay wreaths before the statue of Van Dyck. The German Emperor, who never fails, sent a special wreath, which was deposited by the German Minister to Belgium. The day closed with a banquet given by the town officials, the artistic societies, and the Academy of Antwerp to the foreign academicians and delegates.

The exhibition of Van Dycks is composed of some hundred canvases, several of which are priceless, well spaced and admirably hung upon an olive-green background. The opening ceremony, simple enough in itself, was rendered exceedingly brilliant by the sumptuous accessories of the three principal actors, the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, Baron Osy de Zekwaart—a great name in modern Belgian history—and M. van Rijswijck, Burgomaster of Antwerp. Baron Osy is clearly one of the most fully "decorated" gentlemen in Europe; while the Burgomaster, tall, erect, and distinguished, looks as though he had just stepped out of one of Van Dyck's canvases. A Cardinal cannot fail to be picturesque, especially when he wears his state robes and great tasseled hat, and the Primate of Belgium, with his typical churchman's face and his following of Monsignors in blue silk, added just that touch of old-worldliness which the occasion seemed to require. The collection which, after a few brief congratulatory speeches, was thus thrown open, is in many respects remarkable. It is, of course, by no means the best that could have been formed had it been possible, by the exercise of some irresistible power, to select all the best Van Dyck's in Europe. One could mention a dozen masterpieces which have not come to Antwerp, first among them the consummate portrait of Charles I. with his horse, attended by the Marquis of Hamilton, in the Louvre, and the great "Pembroke Family Group" from Wilton.

The Earl of Pembroke, who is peculiarly rich in Van Dyck's, has, indeed, sent nothing. On the other hand, the Queen has lent, among other pictures, the always curious and instructive tour de force in which the artist, to assist Bernini in modeling his bust, represented Charles I. in full face, side face, and three-quarter face. The Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Darnley, and a dozen other English owners of Van Dycks have sent copious contributions, some of them of singular interest. There are, for instance, the Duke of Norfolk's portrait of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with its striking likeness to the present head of the house of Howard; Lord Sackville's brilliant presentment of Edward Sackville, fourth Earl of Dorset; the Duke of Westminster's superb autograph portrait of the painter himself, holding a sunflower. Among other pictures lent by the Queen from Windsor are the ever famous "Three Eldest Children of Charles I." and the portraits of Killigrew the actor, and Carey the poet.

The collection includes a certain number of pictures which are comparatively unfamiliar, either because they have hitherto hung in dark churches, or in private foreign galleries not readily accessible. Of such is the St. Martin dividing his cloak with two beggars, from the Church of Saventhem. This was the picture which Van Dyck painted during his romantic dalliance with Anna van Ophem. It is fine, brilliant, and vigorous work, full of color and dash. Taken as a series, however, the religious pictures now hanging in the Antwerp Gallery are disappointing. They lack conviction and spontaneity, and many of them, from lack of care, have become dark and faded. The not very familiar portrait of the Countess of Pembroke, lent by Prince Czarborzski from his collection at Cracow, belongs to that class of Van Dyck's work which, while eminently pleasing and delightful, is not exactly great. Far different is the "William Villiers, Viscount Grandison," which belongs to Herr Jacob Herzog of Vienna. Here we have a portrait worked out with consummate mastery. The love-locks, the red trunks sewn with seed-pearls, the lace collar, the whole pose, aspect, and allures of the sitter are converted into a study which must always occupy a very high place in the long catalogue of Van Dyck's work. Its sumptuous color, the minute delicacy of its textures, have rarely been surpassed even by the painter of the Louvre "Charles I."

It is more than probable that the opposition which is certain to come to the plan to devote two of the remaining panels of the rotunda in the Capitol at Washington, to Dewey's Manila, and Schley's or Sampson's Santiago victory, will centre on the argument that in all the paintings on this frieze there has never yet been one representing a surviving hero, that Congress has repeatedly vetoed propositions for the representation of victories embodying the presentation of a surviving hero, such as that of the Appomattox surrender during the lifetime of Gen. Grant, and also that the panels already painted represent the events of the Civil War and in any new ones preference should be given to some of its important battles not yet painted.

The disappearance of the Madonna and Child, painted by Botticelli, the most valuable work in the Chigi collection of paintings, and one of the finest in the world, has caused a sensation in artistic circles and elsewhere in Rome. This painting represents the Virgin holding the Christ child on her knees, while an angel offers him fruit and ears of grain. When this work was privately sold it brought £12,600, and while the question as to whether it should be allowed to be taken out of Italy was under discussion it vanished, its owner deciding it was safest to get it across the frontier and out of the country before permission could be refused. The officials of the Ministero dell' Istruzione Publica are now probably regretting their delay in arriving at a decision.

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